The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1,50 Per Annum

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MULE OF TEXAS.

Mule of Texas, ere we part,
Tell me why you will not start
Or, if really you must balk,
Pray excuse my wicked talk.
Hear my vow, before I go,
I'll be even with you, though.

By your [illegible] tail uncombed,
Tossed by every passing wind;
By those heels, so wondrous swift,
Which can men o'er tree-tops lift;
By those ears that droop so low,
I'll be even with you, though.

By those ribs I long to baste,
By your show of [illegible] taste,
By the melancholy bray
That alarms folks miles away,
By your [illegible] to whack,
I'll be even with you, though.

Mule of Texas, I am gone;
Think of me, sweet, when alone,
For I fly to get a club,
Then your blamed old back I'll drub,
If I cannot make you go,
I'll be even with you, though.

—[illegible]

BEAR SHOOTING IN CANADA

The forest we had entered was a dense grove of cedars, mixed with spruce and pine. The trees stood close together, with low branches, and were plentifully interspersed with windfalls, lying breast-high on rotten branches, and forming an admirable natural abatis against our advancing column of two armed with ax and shot-gun.

George moves on like a shadow straight for the squirrel that still chatters and scolds and swears from the depths of the cedar jungle. I veer to the right. We worm ourselves between the thick trunks, and under the thicker branches.

A low "Sh!" catches my ear. I turn toward George. "Here he is!" is written all over his face. He points directly ahead, then shakes his ax, and points and points again.

I look, stretch up and look, crouch down and look, but see nothing save the tree-trunks.

George grows impatient. He thinks I do not understand him.

"*Le voici!* Here he is'" he hisses. But Bruin hears as well as I. "*Non le voila!* There he goes!"

I hear a whine and a grunt that remind me of a menagerie, and through the thick cedar trunks and the dead branches of a fallen pine catch a flitting glimpse of shambling blackness.

I fire a snap shot, as I would at a woodcock darting through the alder tops. The smoke hangs under the thick branches and shuts out all before me.

"He's down! *Nous l'avons!*" yells George. The report of the gun has broken the spell of the forest silence, and George changes from a serpent to a tiger.

"No," he cries; "he's off again. Fire!"

I fire my left barrel through the smoke with the "eye of faith," and, cramming in a couple of fresh cartridges, George and I rush on, if any mode of progress through a tangled cedar swamp can be called a rush. We kick and wrest off the dry dead branches, scramble over the fallen pine; but the bear! Nowhere a sign of him. Nothing but forest and silence.

George keeps on; I do my best to follow. He glides along like a cat, in one hand an uplifted ax, descending now and then to sever an opposing bough. He gets over the ground two feet to my one.

"*Le voila, qui s'en va!* There he goes again! *Venez!* Come on!" cries George; and I perform the speediest coming on of which I am capable. Slow enough it is, though. Every few steps the tangled branches of a fallen cedar must be burst through, but on I press and scramble and tumble and crawl till George is reached. He stands on a prostrate tree, ax upraised, head bent forward and to one side—an admirable statue of alertness.

"*Ecoutez!* Listen!" he whispers.

A moment's stillness. Then a crackling, loud and near, up the hillside. George jumps through the thicket, and speeds up the slope like a flash.

Follow him? I could as easily flit up to heaven without wings. So I scramble on through the level swamp. It is said "blood will tell;" I can swear that weight will. The burden of my 200 pounds handicapped me in this swamp race with a bear. Every thicket I crawled through, every windfall I scrambled over, told on me, till at last I was forced to halt. With perspiration bursting from every pore, and breath only caught in gasps, I leaned against a tree, and imagined the feelings of the losing horse in a race. My heart beat loudly as the drumming of a partridge, the whole forest seemed to reverberate with its quick thud, thud, thud, and the blood leaped to head and temples till my brain was in a whirl.

While the trees were dancing before my reeling sight I thought, "What an unlucky wight am I! After twenty years of small-game shooting, to at last actually meet a bear in his haunts in the forest, get within thirty yards of him, on the point of gratifying one of the pet ambitions of my life, and then to bang away a couple of shots like a fool with the buck ague, while my noble quarry coolly makes off, and I am left empty-handed!"

Worse than that, the brute runs away so slowly that George sees him again and again—keeps up with him, in fact. Alas, my "too, too solid flesh!" Were I a light, nimble fellow like George, I might have shot a bear—yes, a half-dozen times over. And then my gun. What a fool, to bring a little snipe-gun into the woods in quest of the king of the forests, the beast before which all others quail from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and then to fire away at this lordly game as I would pull trigger on a woodcock! One bird missed, up flips another. But where shall I find another bear, when I have been all my life getting up with this first one? Then, if I had only shot him, what yarns I would spin to my sporting friends—

"*Le voici encore!* Here he is again!" sounded George's voice, loud and clear, through the forest, and cut short my reverie.

My heart thrilled and my brain steadied in an instant. Again I sprung forward. "I may get him yet; I may retrieve my fortunes," thought I, as I dragged, crawled and pushed myself ahead through the underbrush.

George hears me crashing along, and shouts from the mountain side: "He's makin' down by the lake. Right ahead o' yer. Look out for him."

I scramble on, impelled by one single, strong desire—to get one good, fair shot at that bear.

I keep on and on. Not a word from George. At my right, through the leaves, I catch bright glimpses of the lake, sleeping in the sunlight. I slacken my pace. All is silent as a sanctuary. "Well, the bear is off, and George with him. I'll keep on slowly, cool off, and perhaps get my 'second wind' that we read about, whatever that may be." So thinking, I sling myself upon a fallen cedar that lay breast-high across my route, swing my legs over, sit and rest for a moment, then leisurely drop down on the other side.

"*Knar-r-r-r-r!*" And from under a cedar, only seven paces away, a mass of blackness springs for me, sudden and swift.

I have not time to take a step. Had time allowed, there is no opportunity. The fallen cedar is at my back; I am pinioned between its branches. But no thought of retreat or dodging enters my mind. There is time but for one single impulse, and that is—shoot! My gun is in my right hand, both barrels full cock. Instantly I pitch it to my shoulder, yet in this instant the whole forest scene, with the on-dashing, black brute in the center, is accurately and indelibly photographed on my sight. I see the beast leaping on all fours, hind-quarters high, fore-shoulders low, head down and askew, snout turned to right, lip curled up like a snarling dog, teeth chattering, and black eyes gleaming with a devilish light. On comes the monster with his vibrating, grunting growl, *Knar-r-r-r-r!* As the gun swings up to my face I glance along the barrels, and see the snapping teeth of the leaping brute within four feet of my gun-muzzle. I fire. The beast falls forward with a heavy thud at my feet.

I lower my gun, and, with finger on the left trigger, press the muzzle against the monster's head. He moves not. Every fiber of my being thrills with a wild, intense delight.

"Dead!" I yell, with savage glee.

And from up the mountain-side comes George's answering shout, "Bravo, *mon frere!*"

And now comes George himself, crashing and bounding down the steep and swinging his ax aloft. He jumps over our fallen foe, embraces me, dances about like a true Frenchman, shouting, "Bravo, *mon frere!* bravo, *mon frere!* *Nous avons vaincu notre ennemi. Sacre!* You old black devil, you! *Voici*—here you are, *mort.* Aha!" and grasping me with both hands words fail us, and we give voice to the wild joy of victory in one long "Halloo!" that wakes the slumbering echoes of the summer lake. The veneer of 1,000 years of civilization dropped from us like a garment, and the original savage, the fighting animal, the true man within, laughed with a zest that civilization knows not of.

Jim hears our shout from down the lake, catches its meaning, gleefully halloos in reply, and paddles swiftly to us in the pirogue.

"Here he is, Jim," quoth I. "*Voici l'ours.*"

Jim peers over the shaggy brute, looks up, takes off his hat, and, bowing toward me, says, with the air of a diplomat offering a sentiment at a royal banquet, "*C'est bien bon, monsieur, beaucoup de gloire a votre bras, et meme plus a votre fusil.*"

Taking Bruin by the paws, we slid her down the bank.

"She'll weigh about four hundred," said Jim, reflectively, as we lifted her into the pirogue. "But then they're dreadful lean in summer. Late in the fall, now, she'd go another hundred sure."—*Harper's Magazine.*

HOW A NEW BONNET STOPPED AN AVALANCHE ON WHEELS.

Col. Fizzletop took his wife out for a drive. He was driving a very high-spirited horse, when it occurred to Mrs. Fizzletop that she would like to drive that kind of an animal. She remarked:

"I have often heard you say, Colonel, that a woman did not know how to drive. Now I want to show you how badly mistaken you are. Give me the reins."

"Not with this buggy," replied Fizzletop, trembling all over. "I know you can drive splendidly, but wait until to-morrow, and I'll borrow an old second-hand buggy from a friend for you to practice with. I saw where a woman in Galveston smashed up a new buggy, so that it cost $40 to repair it so that it could be used for kindling wood. Let us keep this buggy to go to our funerals in."

"So you think I can't drive this horse?"

"I know you can drive well enough, but before going down the avenue let's drive back and kiss the children and your mother good-by, and then go over to the marble yard and pick out a tombstone, and then down to the undertaker and get measured, and then—"

"Out to the lunatic asylum and leave you there for awhile. You are talking like you didn't have good sense."

"All right. Just take the reins and give the people a chance to fresco the wheels with their brains."

"You are in no danger of losing any brains. Get up!" said Mrs. Fizzletop, as she took the lines.

"How polite the people are to get out of the way," she remarked, as the near wheels scraped the bosom of a flying drummer's pants, the end of one of the shafts knocked the hat off the head of a prominent banker, while a life-insurance agent was acting as a brake for the off-wheel, without his intending it at all.

Just at this moment, when Fizzletop had given up all hopes, just as the buggy was about to telescope a street car full of passengers, just as the drivers of other teams were whipping up their teams to escape from the Fizzletop avalanche on wheels, Mrs. Fizzletop saw a new hat in a store window, and, in spite of the frantic efforts of the frenzied animal, held him as in a vise until Fizzletop had purchased the hat, and thus the danger was averted. When a lady has made up her mind to have a new bonnet, two locomotives cannot pull her past the store window.

THE SHADOWS ON THE GRAVES.

In China ancestors are held in peculiar reverence. The Chinese look upon the casting of a shadow over an ancestor's grave as an insult, and resent it with impetuous anger. Chinese ancestors are buried, not in large cemeteries, but in the family burial-grounds. As China is thickly inhabited, the result is that an ancestor's bones may be found resting beneath every few rods of turf. Hence a novel cause of trouble to a telegraph company in that country. The company erected poles on which to hang the wires. The poles and wires cast necessarily more or less of a shadow. Every Chinaman on whose ancestor's grave a shadow rested forthwith arose in his wrath and cut down the poles. The consequence has been, as a matter of economy and self-protection the company has placed the wires underground. Reverence for the dead in China has accomplished what regard for the comfort and safety of the living has as yet been unable to accomplish in this country.

JUDGE DAVIS, acting Vice President of the United States, owing to his being a Senator and chosen President pro tem. from that body, receives part of his salary at the treasury, and part is paid by the Secretary of the Senate. His pay as Senator, $5,000, is paid by the Secretary, the balance, $3,000, at the treasury.

CHEERFUL NON-GIVERS.

Mr. A., a vestryman of —— parish, listened to a missionary statement of the work of a new mission in a destitute neighborhood. "It's a good work," said he, "a very good work. I'll give $1 to help it on." The next day Mr. A. went on a pleasure trip to a distant city, stopped at a first-class hotel, and rode around to see various parts of interest. The trip cost him $100.

Miss B. took out of her purse 50 cents to buy some coal for a poor widow's family in a back street, but left in the other compartment of the purse a $10 bill that was to be used for buying some trimming for a new dress.

Mrs. C. was very much interested in paying off the church debt. She finally concluded that she could afford to give $10; but, finding that the ring she was about purchasing was more expensive than she first thought, changed her gift to the church to $5. The other $5 went to help pay for the ring.

Dr. D. told the committee who called upon him that he really could not give more than 50 cents each week toward the rector's salary. He thought $25 a year a very generous allowance for him; but he sent home the same day a few ornaments, for which his wife was puzzled for house-room. The ornaments cost $25.

The roof of the parsonage leaked badly, and the clergyman reported that the health of his family was suffering from the dampness thus occasioned throughout the house; but the people were so slow in repairing it that the winter was one of great discomfort to the clergyman's family. During the winter the rector was invited to five parties given by his parishioners, the expense of which would have put the dilapidated rectory in complete repair.—*Pacific Churchman.*

WHERE IS THE ABBE?

Before the French revolution there were many ecclesiastics known as the abbes. They were without office or duty, and picked up, as they were poor, a meal here and there, among the charitable. At the houses of the principal nobleman there was usually a plate left for some chance abbe who might drop in at dinner time.

At that hour it was no uncommon sight to see the abbes picking their way from one nobleman's house to another. Rapping at the gate, the hungry ecclesiastic would inquire of the reporter, "Is there a vacant place?" If the answer was "No, monsieur," he would walk onward.

This custom will explain a story told by Rogers, the poet, which illustrates the horrors of the French Revolution. Just after it had broken out, a party was dining, one day, at a nobleman's house, and among them an abbe. While at dinner, the cart carrying those condemned to the guillotine went by.

All the company ran to the windows to see the horrid sight. The abbe, being a short man, tried in vain to peep on tiptoe. Determined to see, he ran down to the front door. His curiosity cost him his life, for, as the cart went by, one of the victims, knowing the abbe, bowed to him. The abbe returned the salutation.

"What! you are his friend?" exclaimed one of the guards. "Then you, too, are an aristocrat." "Away with him!" shouted the crowd, and the poor abbe was seized, thrust into the cart, and hurried to the guillotine.

The company, having satisfied their curiosity, returned to the table. "Where is monsieur, the abbe?" asked a guest, seeing a vacant place. No one could answer. He was already headless.—*Youth's Companion.*

THE HOLY GRAIL.

The Holy Grail was one of the leading themes of medieval romance, fabled to have been the cup or chalice used by Christ in the Last Supper, and in which He changed the wine into blood. This chalice, preserved by Joseph of Arimathea, had also received blood which flowed from the side of Christ on the cross. This is what the apocryphal gospel of Nicodemus says, but no early mention is made by either profane or ecclesiastical writers. In the twelfth century, at the dawn of romantic literature, it reappeared as the central subject of the prophecies of Merlin, and the object of the adventurous quest of the Knights of the Round Table. Romance mixed it up with the struggles in Spain between Moors and Christians, and with the foundation of the order of Templars in Palestine.

HENRY VILLARD declared in a speech at a reception in Portland that he will ride from New York to Oregon in October, 1883, over the Northern Pacific.

THE CULTURE OF FROGS.

The "frog who would a wooing go" is now a native of the great republic, and his matrimonial leap is taken across the broad waters which separate America from Europe. He descends from this stupendous saltatory exercise, not upon the unsympathetic shores of Britain, where his race is looked upon with disdain, and even aversion, but upon the hospitable and friendly shores of the new republic in France, where his kin has been appreciated warmly by gourmands of every class. The *Figaro* reports with much gusto the arrival of the distinguished strangers, who are to be introduced with due honor into the breeding establishments which supply the markets of the gay capital. The Yankee frog is quite worthy of the country in which his first mortal croak is made. He is twice as big as the well-known inhabitant of the marshes of the Seine, whose delicate limbs are so eagerly bought up by French epicures, and so daintily served to table by the *cordons bleus* of the Cafe Anglais and the Trois Freres. The precious consignment has been received by the frog breeders with unbounded joy, and it is anticipated that a skillful treatment of the new race will infuse fresh virtues into the stock of the frog ponds, so that in time, by a careful system of propagation, the legs of the croakers supplied to the French restaurants will rival in size the legs of chickens, which they are said to resemble in flavor, and it will no longer be necessary for the giver of a feast to sacrifice a holocaust of the expensive victims. It seems, however, that the new-comers are all of the ruder sex. The Yankee has come a-wooing, and "whether his mother would let him go or no" is still a doubtful point. But, at any rate, neither his mother nor his sister have accompanied him to Europe. He will be wedded to the wife or wives provided for him in the French *grenouillieres*, and we sincerely hope that he will "live happily ever afterward," and be the father of an increasing and interesting family of Franco-American croakers.—*London Globe.*

THE PRESERVATION OF NIAGARA.

The influence of nature is the healthiest influence which can affect mankind; objects of natural beauty and grandeur serve to elevate the understanding, to inspire the imagination, and to purify the heart; within the circle of their attraction the citizens of all countries meet, and thus the peace of the world is promoted. It is the duty of the nation possessing such objects to shield them forever from degrading influences and to hold them for the world's good.

The Falls of Niagara command a wider interest than any other of the wonders of nature; every year two hundred thousand people of all nations visit them; they constitute the most renowned American possession. They are being destroyed for purposes of private gain, and in a few years will have suffered to such an extent that restoration will be no longer possible. These circumstances furnish an imperative call for action and justify an appeal to the sentiment of the country—considerations of State pride and constitutional propriety indicate that the action should be taken by the State of New York. We are under distinct obligations to our descendants and to mankind to preserve Niagara and its influences; every moral and patriotic sentiment demands that we fulfill them. Should we neglect to do so posterity will justly scorn us, and every member of the decreasing throng of visitors will carry back the shameful information that America, the land destined beyond all question to be first in individual capacity and commercial prosperity, is last in true patriotism and has no care for moral worth.—*Buffalo Express.*

WOMEN'S PLAY-GROUND.

In general, the remark holds good of the female sex, that those *think* most who *speak* least—as frogs cease croaking when a light is placed on the banks of a pond. The habit of much talking among women is a result of their sedentary occupations. The little work-tables are play-grounds of women's fancies, and their knitting-needles are fairy wands, by which they transform a room into an isle of dreams; hence it is that a book distracts a woman in love more than four pairs of stockings knit by herself. Naturalists assert that the leaves of trees are in a fluttering motion in order to purify the air. It would be strange, indeed, if nature, who is thus economical, had ordained the vibration of the female tongue without a purpose. The moon has its ocean of water and woman's head its ocean of air to shake into health.

PATIENCE ripens the most difficult plans.

EXTINCTION OF GREAT BIRDS.

It is a noteworthy fact that some of the great birds most interesting to naturalists have become extinct, apparently within the memory of man, and even within two centuries. Of these birds, perhaps the most famous was the dodo (*Didus ineptus*), which was an inhabitant of the Mauritius island, and, at the time of its discovery, in 1598, it was extremely common; but so effectually has it been eradicated that it is now only represented by a few pictures of the seventeenth century, and two heads, a foot, a few feathers and some of its bones that are scattered about among the museums of Continental Europe. From the pictures above mentioned, and the descriptions of the early voyagers, it appears that this giant among pigeons was a large, bulky bird, weighing seventy-five pounds. Its bill was long and strong, and the upper part of the mandible was so horny, arched, hooked and ferocious in appearance that its discoverers for a long time considered it a ground vulture. Its body terminated in a rounded extremity, being destitute of true tail feathers, having a tuft of plumes to take the place.

From Madagascar we have the remains of eggs that were found among human implements that were a good lift for two men, and that, after being cut in two, were probably used as vessels for holding water, their capacity being several gallons. The hen that laid these monster eggs is unknown to science, but must have been a wondrous spectacle. Two other birds, the solitaire and nazarene, have also become extinct within the traditions of man. The former attained a weight of forty-five pounds, had feet and beak like a turkey, but in no other respects resembled the didus above mentioned. The plumage was of a browish-gray color, and, according to Legnat, they produced a noise like a rattle by fluttering their wings, which he says were enlarged at the extremity of the bone into a round knob like a musket ball. The nazarene had only three toes, and from its bones we judge that it was thrice as large as the didus.

Even as recently as fifty years ago a large bird, forty inches in length, called the great auk, was occasionally found as far south as Boston, and was quite common in the Arctic region. To-day not a single specimen is known to exist in the world, having become totally extinct, but by what means will always remain an enigma. Very few specimens of it are known, and only one skin is on exhibition in this country; this was purchased by a gentleman in New York at a cost of $750 in gold.

CATTLE RAISING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The life of the cattle is wholly free. The stock-raiser, or estancier, is the owner of a very extensive tract of pasture land, and he leaves the animals to live upon it, to feed themselves, and multiply at their will. The stock, even in the wildest and least-populous regions, form small herds of from 100 to 150 head, which are made up of steers, cows, calves and bulls, but are always composed of the same individuals, and always inhabit the same very limited region of the campo, and the animals pass their lives within this region without being confined by any inclosure. The distinctive character of the groups is especially curious in the more populous regions, as the southern part of Rio Grande or Montevideo, where herds may be seen almost in contact without mixing, coming together and making themselves up generally without trouble, and they live thus side by side for years without becoming acquainted with each other. Each herd is so coherent that, when one of its members takes fright and turns away, all will follow it. In consequence of this habit, it is very difficult, when the cattle are sold, to separate them from the herds and to get them along for the first few leagues. If they are not watched, they will escape, pass by thousands of other animals without noticing them, and join their companions again.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

SCENE—A breakfast table. Paterfamilias (reading morning paper)—"Last night the cold was intense, the thermometer registering 4 degrees below freezing point. Now, children, I suppose you are taught all about that at school. Which of you can tell me what the freezing point is?" Charlie (aged 6)—"The point of my nose, papa."

WE are firm believers in the maxim that, for all right judgment of any man or thing, it is useful, nay essential, to see his good qualities before pronouncing on his bad.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 5, 1882

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Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Ex-Secretary of State James G. Blaine intends to turn his attention to railroad enterprises.

* * *

Small pox is spreading over the country, and vaccination is the order of the day in the cities.

* * *

The new year finds the farmers of the country growing poorer, and the bankers and money-lenders getting richer.

* * *

The newly appointed Postmaster-General Timothy O. Howe, doesn't want any Democratic postmasters in the South, and in all probability will turn out as many as he can.

* * *

"The Meteor," a neat little paper published at the Ala. Insane Hospital, Tuskaloosa, has flashed into our office with a brilliancy that is really astonishing, considering the source from which it comes.

* * *

The St. Gothard railway tunnel through the Alps, in Switzerland, has been completed. The first train passed through on the 29th inst., in 33 minutes. It is nine miles in length, and was cut, at a cost of 85,000,000 francs, by the united governments of Italy, Germany and Switzerland.

* * *

Senator Lamar, of Miss., thinks that ex-Senator Conkling is not politically dead yet, and thus speaks of him: "Mr. Conkling is a great orator, a bold leader, and any man of his own party or the opposition, who does not take him into account in making up the political calculation, will be largely at fault."

* * *

A Washington special of Monday says: "Mrs. Scoville, sister of Giteau and wife of the counsel for defense, left here to-day for the West. Her departure is looked upon as very significant. It is known that Mr. Scoville considers the case of his client as almost hopeless, and the departure of his wife is an indication of his belief that the case will speedily end adversely for the prisoner."

* * *

According to the census returns in six of the Southern States the increase in population is equal to or above the average, while in the others it does not fall far below. Tennessee's gain has been twenty-three per cent., Alabama has 28, Louisiana 29, Georgia 30, North Carolina 31, Mississippi 38, South Carolina 41, Florida 44, and Arkansas heads the list with a gain of 66 per cent.

* * *

We learn from private correspondence that the negro man, who was placed in our county jail some three weeks since, under various charges, stole several articles of value, besides $8 in money from Mr. E. Lindsey, of Calera. When arrested, he had on female attire, and had been in the employ of Mr. Lindsey, and also of Mr. J. T. Wilson, at Strasburg, as a cook, and was giving his name as Martha Williams. It is probable that he assumed this disguise for the purpose of commiting some fiendish and nameless crime, and he should be dealt with to the full extent of the law.

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

The year 1882 finds [illegible] farmers of the country poorer [illegible] they have been since the [illegible] days of 1864—the era of fire and blood. As far north as the [illegible] grass region of Kentucky, the cry has been "drouth and short crops." And in the great northwest the fiery element has almost been the prelude to famine. The great cereal State of Tennessee will be compelled to buy corn before another crop can be made. Here in Alabama, taking the State as a whole, the outlook is no better, if it is not really worse.

Our county seems to have been more favored than most other sections of the State. And even in the adjoining counties of Autauga, Montgomery and Dallas, on the south, and Bibb and Shelby, on the west and north, the farmers have been greater sufferers from the drouth than we have. But even in Chilton, the most rigid economy will have to be practiced, in order to "make both ends meet."

If the farmers of this county had last year planted in corn the land that was given to cotton, they would now be far better off; besides having enough for home consumption and the raising of meat, they could soon be selling at a good profit to less favored sections. It seems, however, to be an utter impossibility to induce the farmers of the South to take a retrospect of the past and profit thereby, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of them ackowledge, and know, that they are on the road to complete ruin in their present course. It is to be earnestly hoped that during the present year, and for all time hereafter, *diversity of crops* will be the motto; and if this is adhered to, the farmer may yet become independent of the mortgage and the money-lender.

* * *

A SPECIMEN FROM THE GITEAU TRIAL.

Tuesday morning, while the evidence was being taken, the prisoner undertook to read a letter as he claimed from an old friend of President Garfield, in Ohio, showing that public opinion was making in his favor

Judge Cox ordered him to be quiet.

Giteau—"It shows the state of public opinion outside this court room."

Judge Cox—"Be silent. Public opinion has nothing to do with this case."

Giteau—"When I speak I speak to 50,000,000 people; not to the little crowd in this Court room."

Marshal Henry rising and moving toward the dock—"Keep quiet sir."

Guiteau—"I've got through, sir."

The marshal whispered some instructions to the bailiff sitting in the dock.

A moment later the prisoner started upon another harangue, and the bailiff put his hand upon his shoulder and attempted to quiet him.

Giteau snarled out: "Get away from me or I will slap you in the mouth."

With this outburst he subsided and turned his attention to writing autographs.

It is understood that the defense in the Giteau case will shortly introduce a new feature. So-called "cranks," numbering between forty and fifty, have been arrested in Washington since Giteau shot the President, most of whom have been sent to St. Elizabeth Insane Asylum, on physician's certificates. The physicians in each case will, is is said, be subpœnaed for the purpose of comparing those cases with that of Giteau, with the view to demonstrating that if the concomitants referred to were justly made, Giteau must be likewise insane. John Giteau, brother of the prisoner, thinks Giteau will hang, sane or insane. He says the jury will not be out more than two hours before returning a verdict of conviction. Publicopinion, he says, is buildozing judge and jury.

* * *

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court meets on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

Chancery Court on Friday after the fifth Monday after the third Mondays in January and July.

Commissioner's Court, regular term, second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County Court first Monday in each month.

THE SUN FOR 1882.

The Sun for 1882 will make its fifteenth annual revolution under the present management, shining, as always, for all, big and little, mean and gracious, contented and unhappy, Republican and Democrat, depraved and virtuous, intelligent and obtuse. The Sun's light is for mankind and womankind of every sort; but its general warmth is for the good, while it pours hot discomfort on the blistering backs of the persistently wicked.

The Sun of 1868 was a newspaper of a new kind. It discarded many of the forms, and a multitude of the superfluous words and phrases of ancient journalism. It undertook to report in a fresh, succinct, unconventional way all of the news of the world, omitting no event of human interest, and commenting upon affairs with the fearlessness of absolute independence. The success of this experiment was the success of THE SUN. It effected a permanent change in the style of American newspapers. Every important journal established in this country in the dozen years past has been modeled after THE SUN. Every important journal already existing has been modified and bettered by the force of THE SUN's example

THE SUN of 1882 will be the same outspoken, truthtelling, and interesting newspaper.

By a liberal use of the means which an abundant prosperity affords, we shall make it better than ever before.

We shall print all the news, putting it into readable shape, and meauring its importance, not by the traditional yardstick, but by its real interest to the people. Distance from Printing House Square is not the first consideratiom, with THE SUN. Whenever anything happens worth reporting we get the particulars, whether it happens in Brooklyn or in Bokhara.

In politics we have decided opinions; and are accustomed to express them in language that can be understood. We say what we think about men and events. That habit is the only secret of THE SUN's political course.

THE WEEKLY SUN gathers into eight pages the best matter of the seven daily issues. An Agricultural Department of unequalled merit, full market reports, and a liberal proportion of literary, scientific, and domestic intelligence complete THE WEEKLY SUN, and make it the best newspaper for the farmer's household that was ever printed.

Who does not know and read and like THE SUNDAY SUN, each number of which is a Golconda of interesting literature, with the best poetry of the day, prose every line worth reading, news, humor—matter enough to fill a good-sized book, and infinitely more varied and entertaining than any book, big or little?

If our idea of what a newspaper should be pleases you, send for THE SUN.

Our terms are as follows:

For the daily SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty columns, the price is 65 cents per month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid,

The price of the Weekly SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free. Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pratt Saw Mill Company will be held in the office of the company near Verbena, Ala., on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) to Seventy-five Thousand Dollars ($75,000) and to transact such other business as may be necessary thereto.

H. F. DEBARDELEBEN,
S. T BRITTLE, President.
Sec'y and Treasurer.
Verbena, Ala., January 5, 1882.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pratt Saw Mill Company will be held in the office of the company, near Verbena, Ala., on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of authorizing such notes, or evidences of debt as may be necessary, and securing the same by mortgage upon the property of the company.

H. F. DEBARDELEBEN,
S. T. BRITTLE, President.
Sec'y and Treasurer.
Verbena, Ala., January 5, 1882.

Administrator's Notice.

PROBATE COURT, CHILTON COUNTY.

Estate of J. T. McBee, Deceased.

Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 2d day of January, 1882, by the Hon. H. J. callen, Judge of the Probate court of chilton county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

T. S. BOWEN, Administrator.
Jan 5-3t

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

:o:

FACULTY:

REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.

MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

VERBENA
Male and Female School

VERBENA, ALA.

TERMS:

Primary Classes	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Incidental Fee	$1.00	per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Dec. 1, 1881. Teacher.

NOTICE NO. 1240.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
December 7th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 21st, 1881, viz: Henry C. Johnson, Homestead No. 11349, for the south half of the northeast quarter of section 28, township 22 north, range 15 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Elijah Easterling, Thomas Taylor, Thomas Powell and Benit Easterling, all of Chilton county, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.
Num5-5t.

NOTICE NO. 1202.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
November 29th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on January 18th, 1881, viz: Amed E. Headley, homestead 6554, for the east half of the northeast quarter, section 24, township 21 north, range 13 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Eyekil cooper, Madison Papwell, Abraham C. Mims, and Jesse A. culp, all of clanton, chilton county, Ala.

D8-5t THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE
—OF—
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

NOTICE NO. 1271.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
December 16th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at the U.S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., on January 28th, 1882, viz: Mark E. Knight, Homestead Application No. 7044, for the northwest quarter of section 18, township 21 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John J. McDowell, William L. McDowell. Ellis Gulledge, and John M. Wyatt, all of Traveller's Rest, coosa county, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT,
Dec 22-5w Register.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF MOBILE.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Mobile, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

B. H. WARNER & CO.

Attorneys at Law, Warner Building, Washington, D. C., late assistant commissioner of patents, attention given to to Patent and Mining cases, Lands, Pensions, Bounties, and Government claims. Attention prompt, charges moderate, address with stamp. Refer to members of congress and heads of government departments.

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling Fall and Winter Goods at Bott
Prices, to make room for Spring and Summer Stock.

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceri

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

:o:

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Gra
and Produce Sold at Importer's Price

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
WM. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large st
—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOE

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise
on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webst
and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgom
prices. Give him a call. Nov24-

B. L. WYMAN. CHAS. P. BA

WYMAN & BALL,

(Successors to B. L. WYMAN.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Iron, Steel, Farming Tools, Plo
Plow Shapes, Cutlery, Tools, Stoves, Tin and Wooden Ware,
Wagon and Carriage Maker's Supplies, Axes, Nails,
Horse and Mule Shoes.

NO. 3 COURT SQUARE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Nov7-3m Sign of the Big Pad Lock.

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturer

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North A
bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the lar
cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your or
to us. Nov7-tf

E CHILTON VIEW.

ANTON, ALA., JAN. 5, 1882.

OUR AGENTS.

e following persons are our duly orized agents to receipt and collect subscriptions at their respective offices:

T. E. Callier, Dixie.
L. Williams, Randolph.
O. Dawson, Jemison.
J. Heath, Strasburg.
M. Corderie, Cooper's.
L. Haralson, Verbena.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

hancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
dge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. h.
licitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. hy.
enator Fifteenth Senatorial District Villiam P. Oden.
epresentative—William A. Collier.
robate Judge—H. J. Callen.
ircuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
egister in Chancery — Dr. W. E. wart.
heriff—James E. Lowe.
reasurer—James M. Parish.
ax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
ax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
upt. Education—James M. Corderie.
ommissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

CHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. rains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

t Express	†6:24 a. m.
t Mail	†8:05 p. m.
enger and Freight	4:00 p. m.
ommodation	11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

t Express	†9:47 p. m.
t Mail	*8:05 a. m.
enger and Freight	10:50 a. m.
ommodation	6:44 p. m.

Don't Stop. † Stops when flagged.

OSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from th arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from th 8:05 a. m.
ll mails close 30 minutes before arl of trains.
eneral delivery hours from 8 a. m. 5 p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to 5 a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

Mr. Adam Schlusser, of Montmery, visited Clanton on busis last Monday.

Wiseman's Medicated Cordial, great Blood Purifier, for sale DR. I. D. LANIER.

The city of Selma boasts of two the best newspapers in the South, Times and Argus.

See administrator's notice of T. Bowen, administrator of the este of J. T. McBee, deceased.

We were glad to see Maj. John Harrel, Supt. of the Pratt Saw ill, in Clanton, on Monday last.

The man who stops his paper to onomize, ought to cut off his nose keep from buying handkeriefs.—*Exchange.*

Some of our correspondents have t been heard from in two weeks. hat's the matter with Hannah? o much Christmas perhaps.

Mr. H. F. DeBardeleben recently ld his Pratt Mines property, near rmingham, to a Memphis comny for $1,000,000.

Two tramps, who were arrested d jailed under the tramp law, by arshal Lowe, have been doing od work on main street with pick d shovel, the past week.

We present our readers with a ew Year's Address this week. It as prepared for the VIEW by a ontgomery lady, and we think is ell worthy perusal. We tender anks for the extraordinary comiments which it contains.

JOB PRINTING.—All persons in eed of job printing can get it done us at the lowest rates. We are ent for a first-class job printing ouse, and can have any kind of rinting done from a pamphlet, edding invitation, circular, or stice's blank to a visiting card. end us your work.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to get me information in regard to the lture of chufas, and would like to ear from some of your subscribers the subject through the columns your valuable paper. A. E.

We hope our farming friends ill not let the above request go nheeded, as such matters are of eat benefit to the planting inrests.

THE ELECTION.—The election for lanton beat, on the prohibition estion, which was held last Tuesy, passed off very quietly. Only 2 votes were polled. Of this numr, prohibition received 90 and no ohibition 42—a majority of 48 favor of prohibition, or 6 more an the whole number of votes st for no prohibition. Let the od work continue, until not a at in the entire county contains grog shop.

CLANTON'S NEW YEAR BALL.

On last Monday evening the fancy dress ball, under the auspices of the ladies and gentlemen of Clanton, came off. Quite a number attended from a distance. Montevallo, Jemison and Verbena were each well represented, and the occasion was one of great enjoyment to all who were present. Much amusement was afforded by the unique and burlesque characters of the maskers, and gaiety reigned supreme till "the wee sma' hours."

To give the characters represented by the ladies: Probably the most beautiful costume was that of Miss M. D., representing "Night." Miss D. D., as "Minniehaha," was arrayed in another exquisitely beautiful costume, and well suited to the chararter. Miss A. G., the "Gay Young Widow," was a splendid representation of the widow without the weeds. Mrs. B. was another representation of "Night." Miss L. L., "Huntress," was a reminder of the famous Indian beauty, "Laughing Eyes." Miss McC., as "Snowflake," was arrayed in spotless white and was "the cynosure of all eyes." Miss M. H. took compassion upon the non-dancing proclivities of our editor, and represented the "Chilton View"—and a charming *representative* she made. Miss M. M., the "Gipsy Girl," Miss R. T., "Sunflower," and Mrs. H., the "Queen of H(e)arts," were the most graceful and artistic dancers present. Two of the most noteworthy characters were the "Indian Maidens," Misses Lilly Jones and Missy Boykin.

The gentlemen created a great deal of merriment by their grotesque and uncouth appearance, and upon the whole, the affair was a success in every particular. One of the gentlemen came out in the character of the "Ghost of John Barley Corn," as the result of Tuesday's election. Much credit is due Dr. I. D. Lanier, for suggestions and assistance in the selection of characters. Splendid music was furnished by Prof. Hall assisted by Messrs. Gullahorn and DeJarnette. Merrily went the music, and long will the occasion be remembered by all who attended. FELIX.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Three box cars of the north bound freight train jumped the track, about one hundred yards below our depot, on Tuesday morning. They then ran against a trestle, which was completely wrecked, and one of the cars ditched. No one hurt. A negro brakeman was thrown from the top of one of the falling cars; he alighted on his feet, and came out unscathed. Supt. Marsh came down from Birmingham, and had the damage speedily repaired.

JEMISON JOTTINGS.

The past week has been very lively, the young people had a dance, at the residence of Mr. R. H. Gaines, on the evening of the 26th, and another at Mr. Allen Adkinson's new house, the 27th, and one at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shelby the evening the 29th.

We are glad to learn that Mr. J. H. Hughes, who has been very sick for the past week, is improving.

We are glad to see that Mr. H. C. Lawhorn has commenced a new storehouse on Henry Street.

Mr. W. L. Bandy expects to be off to Florida soon.

Our citizens would be glad to hear that Clanton beat had voted whiskey out. Whiskey has not been sold in Jemison beat for 12 months, and we know the good of prohibition. EGO.

The newspaper is just as necessary to fit a man for his true position in life as food or raiment.—Show us the child that is eager for newspapers. He will make the man of mark in after life if you gratify the desire for knowledge. Other things being equal, it is a rule that never fails. Give the children newspapers.—*Exchange.*

When you visit Birmingham and desire anything in the line of Gent's, Youth's and Boy's Clothing, don't fail to call at the Louisville Clothing House of Wellman & Co., where you will find the largest and most complete stock, and at bottom prices. 6-tc

Wellman & Co., at Birmingham, sell goods lower than any other house in that city.

You will find the most complete stock of Hats, Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises at Wellman & Co.'s Louisville Clothing House, on 1st Avenue, Birmingham.

A specialty in suits made to order, and a good fit guaranteed at Wellman & Co.'s, Birmingham.

Wellman & Co., Birmingham, have a splendid assortment of silk handkerchiefs, and gent's neckwear, which they are selling low.

The Carrier's New Year's Address

—TO THE PATRONS OF—

The Chilton View.

:o:

DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

Full many a hope lies buried in its dust,
Full many a joy has mouldered to decay,
While hearts that throbbed with love's confiding trust
Are still and dreamless 'neath the covering clay.

Its books are balanced and its debts all told;
A silent pensman silent record made
How for ambition, some, and some for gold,
Their pure integrity of heart betrayed.

It goes to judgment with its comrades past;
Its crimes are chronicled in human woes;
Its better deeds through coming time may last
To mitigate the sentence of its foes.

As to the tomb, we bear the last remains
Of some old withered centenarian gray,
Whose soul's been tossed with varying joys and pains,
Through many a sunny, many a cloudy day,

So to its grave, the Old Year we consign,
To rest forever with its kindred dead;
Its place, henceforth, is with the old-lang-syne,
While other years come trampling o'er its head.

How many a one the veteran now upbraids
—As he recalls the mournful parting knell—
Who bore, remorseless, to the eternal shades
Some friend that loved, was loved in turn so well.

Oh! ever thus, on Time's fast flowing stream,
The years go freighted with the heart's fond lore,
And fade as fade some half-forgotten dream,
Whose memory lingers dimly evermore.

BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.

But haste we to a more enlivening VIEW,
Where hope the siren songstress beckons on,
And quick, responsive to her sweet allure,
All nature gladly greets the New Year's dawn.

Let feast and frolic mark the opening day—
While flowers and sunshine e'er our pathway strew,
Unclouded pleasure hold despotic sway,
And life have many a coming bliss in VIEW.

There's one condition though which must be known,
A fact that all the world will see, is true,
The coming bliss is only to be won
By those who read and pay to read THE VIEW.

The same when wretched and forlorn, before,
They drank at our perennial fount, I knew;
But they subscribed and in each heart was born,
A wealth of joy—'twas plain to outward VIEW.

They read, and reading feel a wondrous change—
To march of time eternal youth ensue;
The ugly handsome grow, and still more strange,
One column read, e'en will a fool re-VIEW.

To what results this magic paper leads:
Miss Fannie Freckle comfort oft did sue,
When all at once her dark complexion cleared—
She found the wished for remedy in VIEW.

Tormented sadly in her back and legs,
Old mother Grimes was always in a stew,
To-day she dances on her healthy pegs,
Because she bought, believed and loved THE VIEW.

A man and wife who lived in our town,
Had many quarrels, but had pleasures few,
They took our paper, paid the money down,
And happy now, they ever bless THE VIEW.

Of all whose future fate's in any doubt,
'Tis said the Devil keeps a roll in blue.
A sinner's name is from that roll struck out
The very instant he doth take THE VIEW.

There's only one thing more my patrons all,
Can to your favored lot add pleasures new.
The Carrier's fee—fork up the wherewithal,
You know the needful must be kept in VIEW.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery.

A. J. BROOKS,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.

Dec. 29-6m

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fieri Facias issued out of the clerk's office of the circuit court of Shelby county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Charles W. Cary, and in favor of Anderson, Green & Company, out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles W. Cary, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land bounded as follows: On the west by Mahon's creek, from Mulkey's ford down to the mouth of a certain drain, and on the north by east and west line running to a certain mound in the rocky hill where it corners; on the east by the land bought by R. H. Meredith, of H. Butler, of Montevallo, and on the south by the line running through Mulkey's lane, containing thirty acres more or less; also five acres more or less east of Mahon's creek, including the west bank running from Mulkey's ford up to the mouth of the spring branch; also the southeast quarter of section 3, and the west half of the north west quarter of section 2; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2; the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 10; and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 3; the south half of the northeast quarter of section 3, all of said lands being in township 23, range 12 east, containing five hundred and fifty acres more or less, situated in chilton county in said State.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named chas. W. cary, in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 6th day, of February, 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the courthouse door, in clanton, for cash.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1881.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff
Dec29-3w-Pr's fee $14 chilton co.

Agents Wanted

For the Standard Edition of the REVISED NEW TESTAMENT. Thirteen styles, large type from $1 to $7.—Elegant edition about 600 pages. Comparative edition, over 1100 pages. Old and new versions on opposite pages.—"History of the Bible and of the New Revision" given to subscribers. The secret of successful canvassing given every agent. Send for our liberal terms. Mention this paper. The HENRY BILL PUBLISHING co., Norwich conn.

In order to reduce our Fall and Winter stock, we will sell Gents, Youth's and Boy's Clothing at a great reduction in price. Call at once and secure bargains.

WELLMAN & Co.,
1st Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"

W. A. CHILD, Proprietor.

—DEALER IN—

Music, Musical Instruments, Fine

Oil Paintings, Chromos,

FANCY STATIONARY AND NOVELTIES,

—AND—

Butterick's Paper Patterns,

Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
Nov24-1y

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

:o:

Now is the time to Subscribe for

YOUR COUNTY NEWSPAPER.

AND GET THE NEWS FROM EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTY

Advertise your Business---Increase your Trade.

:o:o:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

Mortgage Sale.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by the Strasburg Agricultural and Manufacturing Company of Alabama, on the 17th day of June, 1875, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, will expose for sale at public outcery for cash to the highest bidder at the court house door, in Clanton, Ala., on the first day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The south half and south half of northwest quarter of section 1, township 22, range 13 east. The west half of section 5, the northeast quarter and northeast quarter of northwest quarter, and west half of northwest quarter of section 7, township 22, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 23d day of December, 1881.
THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. COMPANY.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Dec29-5w Its Attorney in fact.

Tax Assessor's Notice!

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes, of Chilton County, for the year 1882:

At D. H. Mullins	January	25
Jemison's	"	5
Providence Church	"	3
Benson's	"	7
Clanton	"	26 & 27
Cooper's	"	17
Verbena	"	16
Well's Gin	"	18
Maplesville	"	10
Dixie	"	12
Macedonia Church	"	2
Elijah Busby's	"	4
Asa Buzbee's Mill	"	6
Latham's Schoolhouse	"	11
Jack Harris' Mill	"	13
Patrick's Mill	"	19
Strasburg	"	24

W. A. SMITH, Tax Assessor.

Inventors

address EDSON BROS., Attorneys at Law and Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. c., for references and advice sent FREE. We attend exclusively to Patent business. Reasonable terms. Reissues, Interferences, and cases rejected in other hands, a specialty. caveats solicited. Send model, or sketch and description for opinion as to patentability, free of charge. We refer to commissioner of patents and ex-commissioners. Established 1866.

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Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
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PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

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Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
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WISEMAN'S
Medicated Cordial.
A safe and speedy cure for Scrofula, Rheum, Tetter, Syphillis and Mercurial Diseases, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases dependent on a disordered state of the blood.
For sale by
DR. I. D. LANIER,
Clanton, Ala.

RULES FOR GOVERNING CHILDREN.

After all, I think there can be no harm in mentioning a few general principles laid down by my father. They are such as to commend themselves most to the most practical. And first for a few negative ones:

1. Never give in to disobedience, and never threaten what you are not prepared to carry out.

2. Never lose your temper. I do not say never be angry. Anger is sometimes indispensable, especially where there has been anything mean, dishonest or cruel. But anger is very different from loss of temper.

3. Of all things, never sneer at them; and be careful, even how you rally them.

4. Do not work on their feelings. Feelings are far too delicate things to be used for tools. It is like taking the mainspring out of your watch and notching it for a saw. It may be a wonderful saw, but how fares your watch? Especially avoid doing so in connection with religious things, for so you will surely deaden them to all that is finest. Let your feelings, not your efforts on theirs, affect them with a sympathy the the most powerful that it is ever found upon them; and, in order to do this, avoid being too English in the hiding of your feelings. A man's own family has a right to share his good feelings.

5. Never show that you doubt, except you are able to convict. To doubt an honest child is to do what you can to make a liar of him; and to believe a liar, if he is not altogether shameless, is to shame him.

6. Instil no religious doctrine apart from its duty. If it have no duty as its necessary embodiment, the doctrine may be regarded as doubtful.

7. Do not be hard on mere quarreling, which, like a storm in nature, is often helpful in clearing the moral atmosphere. Stop it by a judgment between the parties. But be severe as to the kind of quarreling and temper shown in it. Especially give no quarter to any unfairness arising from greed or spite. Use your strongest language with regard to that.

Now for a few of my father's positive rules:

1. Always let them come to you, and always hear what they have to say. If they bring a complaint always examine into it and dispense pure justice, and nothing but justice.

2. Cultivate a love of giving fair play. Every one, of course, likes to receive fair play, but no one ought to imagine, therefore, that he loves fair play.

3. Teach from the very first, from the infancy capable of sucking a sugar-plum, to share with neighbors. Never refuse the offering a child brings you, except you have a good reason, and give it. And never pretend to partake, that involves hideous possibilities in its effects on the child.

The necessity of giving a reason for refusing a kindness has no relation to the necessity of giving a reason with every command. There is no such necessity.

4. Allow a great deal of noise—as much as is fairly endurable; but the moment they seem getting beyond their own control stop the noise at once. Also put a stop at once to all fretting and grumbling.

5. Favor the development of each in the direction of his own bent. Help him to develop himself, but do not push development. To do so is most dangerous.

6. Mind the moral nature, and it will take care of the intellectual. In other words, the best thing for the intellect is the cultivation of the conscience, not in casuistry but in conduct. It may take longer to arrive, but the end will be the highest possible health, vigor and ratio of progress.

7. Discourage emulation, and insist on duty—not often, but strongly.—*The Vicar's Daughter.*

JOKE by a rich young gent [done at Newport between the second cigar and the fourth cobbler]: "If I had a bird, you know—a canary or cockatoo or something of the kind—and it should lose some of its tail feathers—no, hang it, I don't mean that—and it should break its wings—that's it—and get well again, why would it be like that old heathen fellow, Mercury? Because Mercury's heels are winged, you see, while its wings are healed! Good, isn't it?"

LIFE in Asia may have its attractions, but its perils are fearful. Leaving out of consideration the evils arising from overpopulation, and despotic government, the dangers are terrible. A tornado in the western section of Tonquin has just destroyed over 2,000 buildings, rendering many thousand persons homeless. In India last year only ten less than 22,000 persons fell victims to wild beasts or snake bites. In Bengal alone 859 persons were killed by tigers, and 1,061 by serpents. One would think Hindostan a good country to emigrate from.

DENTISTS say that the teeth grow worse with each generation.

"I MOVE," said a delegate in a Virginia convention, "that our chairman take a dose of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, he is so hoarse that I cannot understand him." That gentleman had no doubt tried this wonderful medicine.

NEAR Griffith, Ga., a rattlesnake eight feet long, as large as the calf of a man's leg, with thirteen rattles, chased a horse a quarter of a mile, striking at him all the time. The horse ran at the top of his speed, dragging a wagon with a little boy in it. The snake finally gave up the chase and was shot.

IN a Cincinnati daily we notice that Mr. Tim Gleeson, ex-member of the Council from the Fourth Ward of that city, says he suffered terribly with rheumatism all last winter and spring. He tried all kinds of liniments and medicines without any benefit until he used St. Jacobs Oil, the first application of which insured a full night's repose, and its subsequent use entirely cured him. It is a great remedy.—*Akron (Ohio) Beacon.*

ACCORDING to the last report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, it appears that 7,600,000 persons in the United States are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The total value of farms and farm implements is $13,461,200,433, or two-thirds of the productive wealth of the nation.

A Nocturnal Ramble and What Came of It.

Some genius—we suspect him to belong to the jovial order of humanity—has said: "The day to drone and dream; the night to roam and ramble." We do not propose to dispute this worthy's view of the matter, but present herewith the experience of a Philadelphia journalist, Mr. William H. Cunnington, 1712 North Seventieth Street, one of whose nocturnal rambles he thus refers to, beginning his narration rather peculiarly, however: "I am not a rheumatic, and have been troubled very little with bodily pains. Last Tuesday morning I experienced a very annoying stiffness of the neck, which grew worse as the day wore on. Toward evening it became very severe, and I could scarcely turn my head in any direction. Arriving home at tea time, it was with difficulty that I could eat my meal. My wife wanted to rub my neck with St. Jacobs Oil, but I refused, saying I thought the affliction would soon pass away. Tea over, against the remonstrances of my family, I left home to ramble toward the new Chestnut Street Opera House, about two and a-half miles from my residence. I started in the midst of a heavy snow storm, and remained at the theatre until the close of the performance, although I could feel my neck getting worse and becoming very painful. Leaving the play the trouble came to reach home. The storm continued; the car in which I was became blocked in nearly every square, a cold current of air swept through the car, and I did not reach home until toward 2 a. m., by which time my neck had become absolutely rigid. Then I consented to the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which my wife applied two or three times before I arose. I continued its use that day and by evening I was free from pain, and the next morning I amused myself by twisting my neck in any direction that suited me, and not a vestige of stiffness remained."—*Boston Herald.*

THE product of the gold, silver and copper mines of the Southern States for this year promises to be above the startling figures of $20,000,000.

Snakes as Life Destroyers.

The loss of life in India due to the ravages of venomous snakes is almost incredible. Yet Consumption, which is as wily and fatal as the deadliest Indian reptile, is winding its coils around thousands of people while the victims are unconscious of its presence. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" must be used to cleanse the blood of the scrofulous impurities, for tubercular consumption is only a form of scrofulous disease. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy for all forms of scrofulous disease, or king's evil, such as tumors, white swellings, fever sores, scrofulous sore eyes, as well as for other blood and skin diseases. By druggists.

AUGUSTA, Ga., has 175,000 cotton spindles, representing an investment of $5,000,000.

Taken Out of Bed.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have to thank you for the great relief received from your "Favorite Prescription." My sickness had lasted seven years, out of which I was in bed. After taking one bottle I was able to be about the house. Respectfully,

AMANDA K. ENNIS, Fulton, Mich.

THE estate of Charles De Young, who was killed by young Kalloch in San Francisco, amounts to $79,705.

Fits, Fits, Fits,

successfully treated by World's Dispensary Medical Association. Address, with stamp for pamphlet, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEVER when traveling abroad be overboastful in the praise of your own country.

Increase and Decrease.

The census shows that the proportion of voters to the population is 1 to 5 74-100. The proportion of persons troubled with kidney and liver diseases has been alarmingly increasing, but since the almost universal use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure these diseases are rapidly diminishing.

EDISON has taken out more patents from the Patent Office than any other single inventor.

Notice.

From the 10th of October 1881, to the 1st of July, 1882, genuine ROCK SPRING WATER will be supplied to customers by Ellis & Co., of Bailey Springs, Ala., at the following rates:

Ten gallons in anti-corrosive cans	$5.00
Same can refilled at	4.00
Five gallons in anti-corrosive cans	3.25
Same can refilled at	2.50
Nine gallons in glass bottles	7.50

Reasonable freight and express rates are given by all railroads. This water has been known for nearly fifty years as a sure cure for Dyspepsia, a sure cure for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, a sure cure for all curable cases of Dropsy, a sure cure for Scrofula, cases of Impurities of Skin, and a certain destroyer of the terrible thirst for intoxicating drink that overcomes so many worthy resolutions. Deprive a drunkard of his dram for three days and meanwhile give him plenty of Rock Spring Water, and he won't want the whisky. Don't you think it's worth trying it? If you do, drop a postal to Ellis & Co. It will cost only a cent.

A HORSE without hair is the latest curiosity, and the Zoological Garden at Moscow claims the wonder. It was sent from Turkestan by Gen. Kauffman. The color of the horse's skin is red, and his points are said to be admirable. He is, however, very sensitive to the cold, and has to be kept warm by thick woolen cloths.

REV. P. L. J. MAY, Rome, Georgia, says: "Though I had lost all faith in Asthma remedies, I concluded to try your Conqueror. A single dose relieved every symptom of Asthma. I have had Asthma seven years, and during the attacks could neither lie down nor sleep. Since I have been taking the Conqueror I can sleep all night." Address, CONE ASTHMA CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A RECENT visitor to Longfellow says that the poet is not so white from age as his portraits represent him. His hair and beard have dark lines, and his mustache has a tawny amber shade of the vanished chestnut of youth. His blue eyes are bright and his cheeks ruddy.

REV. J. W. KNOTT, Pastor Georgia Street, M. E. Church, South, Memphis, Tenn., writes: "As to the power and virtue of your medicine you can refer the world to me. I have seen the time when I would have given $100 for a bottle of it." To CONE ASTHMA CO., Atlanta, Ga.

NEITHER worth nor wisdom come without an effort, and patience and piety and salutary knowledge spring up and ripen from under the harrow of affliction.

REV. J. S. BRYAN, Pastor M. E. Church, South Palmetto, Ga., writes December 7th, 1881: "I have [illegible] experienced decided benefit from the use of your medicine." CONE ASTHMA CO., Atlanta, Ga., and Cin'ti, O.

THE present proprietor of the world-famed pencil factory "A. W. Faber," at Stein, near Nuremburg, Mr. Lothair von Faber, has been made a hereditary Baronet by the King of Bavaria.

It has wonderful power on bowels, liver and kidneys! What? Kidney-Wort.

A MAN often stubs his toe on the threshold of success.

SLEEPLESS and restless ladies should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"OLIVER OPTIC" has published seventy-five books for boys.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

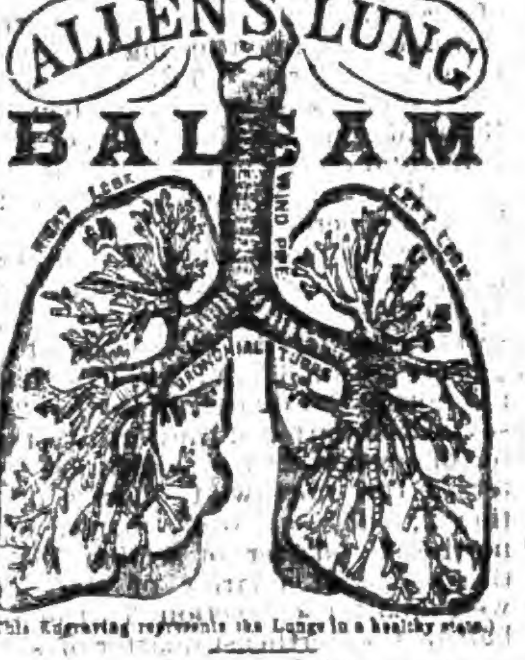
MISS KINLIN, of San Francisco, married a man named Wood. The marriage notice was headed "Kinlin-Wood."

FOR dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness."

A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.—Magnificent holiday presents; square grand pianofortes, four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes, $222.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $800 to $1,000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use; Upright Pianofortes, $125 to $255; catalogue prices $500 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe, as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward. Visitors welcome; free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.



ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY
IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

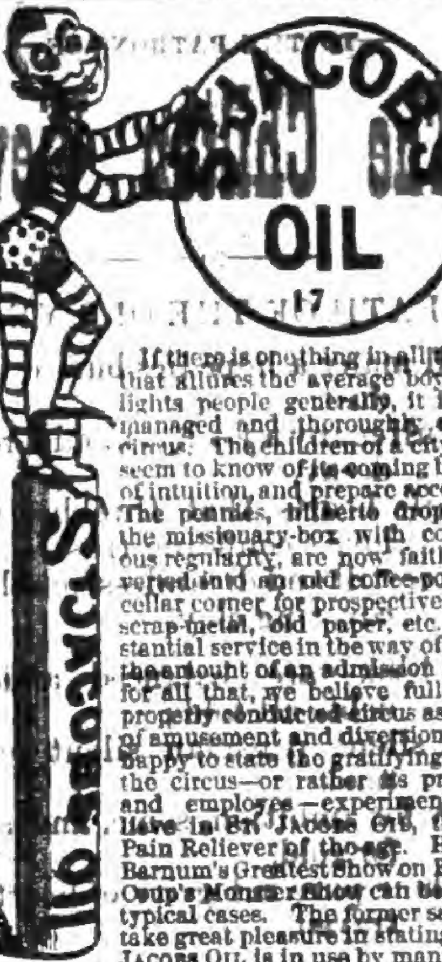
AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP



A REGULAR CIRCUS!

If there is one thing in all the world that allures the average boy and delights people generally, it is a well managed and thoroughly equipped circus. The children of a city or town seem to know of its coming by a kind of intuition, and prepare accordingly. The pennies, hitherto dropped into the missionary-box with conscientious regularity, are now faithfully diverted into an old coffee-pot in the cellar corner for prospective use, and scrap-metal, old paper, etc., do substantial service in the way of securing the amount of an admission fee. But for all that, we believe fully in the properly conducted circus as a means of amusement and diversion, and are happy to state the gratifying fact that the circus—or rather its proprietors and employes—experimentally believe in ST. JACOBS OIL, the Great Pain Reliever of the age. Hon. P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth and Coup's Monster Show can be taken as typical cases. The former says: "We take great pleasure in stating that ST. JACOBS OIL is in use by many ring artists now engaged with P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth, united with the Great London Circus, Sanger's Royal British Menagerie and the International Allied Shows. From its happy effect upon those who have occasion to employ it, we have no hesitation in pronouncing ST. JACOBS OIL the best liniment which has ever been brought to our notice. It is wonderfully efficacious in subduing pain.

(Signed) BARNUM, BAILEY & HUTCHINSON."

The Press Agent of Coup's Monster Show says: "In cases of rheumatism or complaints of that kind our artists know how to cure themselves very speedily. ST. JACOBS OIL is a very popular remedy among our people for rheumatic pains, and as long as they can get it they won't suffer much."

Mr. Frank I. Frayne says: "I have suffered terribly from rheumatism in my right shoulder and arm, and at the same time I had severe pains in my chest. Sometime since I read something in a newspaper about the remarkable cures of ST. JACOBS OIL, and I thought I would try that remedy. I tell you I am mighty glad I did, for after using one or two bottles of that preparation I felt no pain whatever, and have had none since. I am firm believer in ST. JACOBS OIL, and I want everybody in my company to keep it near them."

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

In Hosts of Families

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as much regarded as a household necessity as sugar or coffee. The reason of this is that years of experience have proved it to be perfectly reliable in those cases of emergency where a prompt and remedial remedy is demanded. Constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and other troubles are overcome by it.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1882.

$10.60 FOR 40c.

Any one sending me 40 cents and the addresses of 50 of their acquaintances will receive by return mail goods that retail for $10.60. This is an honest offer, and if you want a fortune, don't let the chance slip.
J. H. HENRY, Box 127, Buffalo, N. Y.

Patents Pensions Send stamp for instructions. PEEK, ARNOLD, SIMPSON & CO., P. O. Box 65, Washington, D. C.

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ATLANTA GA.
THE BEST PRACTICAL BUSINESS SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH
SEND FOR CATALOGUES

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OPIUM HABIT CURE. By B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. Full evidence given, & reference to cured patients and physicians. Send for my Book on The Habit & its Cure. Free.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN
MUSTANG
LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident

For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is

THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS

MILL and FACTORY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS, BELTING, HOSE and PACKING, OILS, PUMPS ALL KINDS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENGINE GOVERNORS, &c. Send for Price List. W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO. 143 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. T. P. B. [illegible]

WATCHES Catalogue Free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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BOOKS MAKE THE BEST PRESENTS.
WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF THE
POETS,
Red Line, Full Gilt Edges,
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WONDERFULLY CHEAP PRICES,
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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!
DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Maine.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegraphy in four months and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

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PICTORIAL
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Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents.

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

PRICE $20. NO SATISFACTION NO PAY!

This New Singer Sewing Machine is the best ever made—runs fast, runs easy, very handsome, quiet, durable, simple, convenient, and powerful. Warranted 5 years. Sent anywhere on 5 days trial. Pay if it pleases. 1,000,000 of this model machine have been sold. Ask for circulars and testimonials. Low prices to clubs. No risk to try us. Thousands do every year, and thank us for the $10 to $50 saved in buying direct. Try this out, and when you or a friend need a Sewing Machine be sure to address Geo. Payne & Co., 47 Third Av., Chicago, Ill.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. HARTER'S

Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers.

GENTLEMEN:—I was suffering from general debility [illegible] was exceeding [illegible] A vacation of a month did not give me [illegible] was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time [illegible] IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. [illegible] I found that my natural [illegible] was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles [illegible] With the tranquil [illegible] and vigor of body has come also a clearness of thought [illegible] If the Tonic has not done its work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

IRON TONIC

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., NO. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST.

DR METTAUR'S

DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, cleanse the stomach of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

HEADACHE

A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine three-cent postage stamps. For sale by all druggists at 25c. Sole Proprietors,
BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

PILLS

IMPROVEMENTS—NEW STYLES—NEW CATALOGUE.
THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO

Whose cabinet or parlor organs have won HIGHEST HONORS AT EVERY ONE OF THE GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS FOR FOURTEEN YEARS (being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any), have effected MORE AND GREATER PRACTICALLY VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS in their Organs in the past year than in any similar period since the first introduction of this instrument by them, twenty years since; and are now offering organs of HIGHER EXCELLENCE and ENLARGED CAPACITY; also popular MEDIUM AND SMALLER STYLES of IMPROVED QUALITY, and at LOWER PRICES: $22, $30, $54, $60 and upwards. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 36 pp. 4to, is now ready (Oct. 1881), fully describing and illustrating more than 100 styles of Organs. This, with net prices and circulars containing much information about organs generally, which will be useful to every one thinking of purchasing, WILL BE SENT free and postpaid. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; or, 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

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ASTHMA CONQUEROR
Cures Where all Other Remedies Fail!

It is not a temporary alleviator, but a thorough eradicator of Asthma. It is effective in all cases. It is equally efficacious with young or old subjects. Its operations are agreeable to delicate patients. It is a combination of remedial agents never before employed [illegible]. It is the result of original investigations into the causes of Asthma and its proper treatment. It is a certain cure if the directions be perseveringly followed. IT IS INDEED A CONQUEROR.

For a VALUABLE TREATISE ON ASTHMA AND KINDRED DISEASES, FREE OF CHARGE, with TESTIMONIALS of PERMANENT CURES, Address all orders and communications to
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Branch Office, Atlanta, Georgia.

KIDNEY-WOR
THE ONLY MEDICIN
[illegible] LIQUID OR DRY FOR
That Acts at the same time on
THE LIVER, THE BOWE
AND THE KIDNEYS.
WHY ARE WE SICK

Because we allow these great organ become clogged or torpid, and poison humors are therefore forced into the b that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WOR
WILL SURELY CUR
KIDNEY DISEASES,
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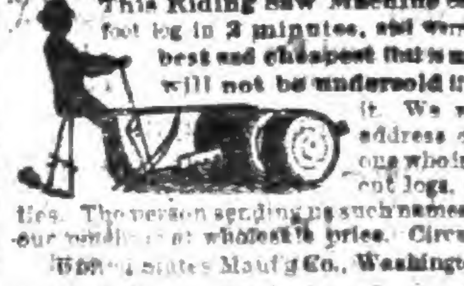

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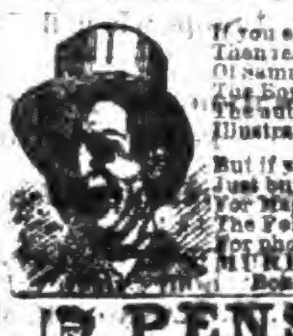

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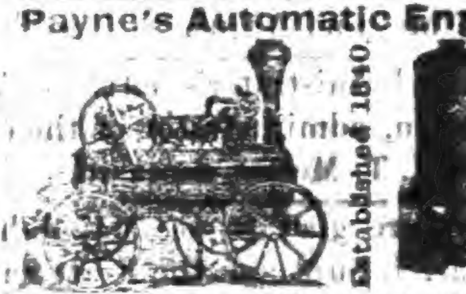

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The Chilton View.

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VOL 1. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1882. NO. 9.

TWILIGHT.

BY ROGER RIORDAN.

[illegible], mother [illegible], [illegible],
Love the passing away of day.
The graying of all colors bodes
To them soft circumstance, fair play
For purposeless activities
And undefined sympathies.

Now one's mind is like his dress—
No one can the color guess;
Now one's heart is like the sky—
Changing, [illegible], rich;
And conscience, like the cross-roads sign
That tells not which is which.

I take some vagrant scent for guide—
Sweetbrier, lilac, mignonette,
Woodbine, hawthorn, violet—
And wander far and wide,
Homeless, nameless—kith nor kin—
Nor law above me nor within.

But wayside things I gladly greet,
As of my blood's most [illegible] strain;
They feed me with forbidden sweet,
Though drawn apart, I'm theirs again.
I kiss the stars, I clasp the sky,
And with the clouds on hill-tops lie.

For I have doffed humanity,
And put a looser vesture on;
Dead things have living tongues for me,
In deserts I am not alone.
Though outcast, rebel, renegade,
Dark Nature maketh me amends,
Her springs tabooed yield me sweet [illegible],
Her creatures are my secret friends.

—*Scribner's Magazine.*

A DINNER OF PEAS.

"As many as we have a mind to pick," Jetty Westart said impressively, "just think of that!"

"I never really had as many green peas as I wanted in my whole life," added her sister Kate.

"We never had enough of anything to eat," growled Jack, shying his cap at the cat. "Or of anything else, for that matter."

"We have plenty of you, at any rate," retorted Clare, the third sister, rushing to the rescue of puss.

"We'll all go over after supper," Jetty continued, too absorbed in thinking of the peas to notice the threatened squabble between Jack and Clare, "and pick them. Mr. Gardner said to take just as many as we could possibly eat, for the family will be gone a week, and the peas will only spoil on the vines."

"I could eat a bushel, I know," remarked Jack.

"You won't pick half a pint," put in Clare, who felt the snubbing of Jack to be her especial duty, "though there's no doubt you'll eat plenty when we get them."

"There, children," interposed Jetty, with the motherly air which she assumed as the head of the family. "Don't be always sparring. Jack, go and get me a pail of water, and you, Clare, set the table. Jim, you toast the bread."

It was one of the peculiarities of the family that the two older girls called each other "Jim."

When Mrs. Westart, the pale, high-bred, little widow, who had kept poverty from the door by dint of killing herself with toil at her pen, at last succumbed and left her four children alone in the world, the neighbors immediately fell to speculating whether their Uncle John, who had cast off his sister when she dared to marry against his wishes, would come to their aid, or whether the poor things would be forced to go to the poor-house. Neither of these things happened. When Farmer Gardner, with kindliest intent, offered Jack a place in his family to grow up as his own son, he was perhaps as much surprised as he was disappointed when Jetty answered him, very simply, but in a way that left no doubt that her decision was final:

"Of course we thank you, Mr. Gardner, and I know how good an offer it is for Jack; but I promised mamma I'd keep the family together, and of course we couldn't let him go."

Keep the family together! The good town's people were shocked and surprised, and expressed their astonishment and disapproval frankly enough to each other. To voice them to Miss Jetty Westart, was, however, a very different thing, for the pale little girl-woman had dignity enough to silence the most impudent of the gossips; and, however the talk buzzed behind her back, it came seldom to her ears. She taught the village school, and kept the family together, and it was not long before public opinion came to take sides with her and to condemn rich John Frenant, that he stood aloof, and continued the unkindness, which had gone far to break his sister's heart, to her unoffending children.

Life in the little Westart cottage, as may be easily understood was not very luxurious, and Jack's statement that they never had enough of anything, was not so inexact. On the present occasion, when Mr. Gardner had offered the spoils of his pea-vines to Jetty, the determination expressed by all the family, not even excepting the "little mother" herself, as some of the neighbors called Jetty, was to have all the peas they could possibly eat. After supper the whole family, even to the cat, who tagged along at the heels of Clare, proceeded in a body to Mr. Gardner's garden, and such a stripping as the vines received that night the vines certainly never had before or afterward.

"Now, Jim," Kate said the next morning, as they all sat shelling the peas, "for once we'll be extravagant, and put just as much butter on these as we want. If we don't have them good there's no fun having them at all."

"That's so," assented Jack, emphatically, as he dexterously dropped a pea down Clare's back.

"Oh, you horrid boy," Clare cried. "Jetty, I do wish you'd make Jack behave; I can't shell if he keeps scooting peas down my neck."

"Jack," the head of the family said with great dignity, "if you don't behave you shall not have a single pea for dinner, and as we shan't have anything else you'll be likely to go hungry."

"Pooh! who could stop me," he retorted contemptuously, but ceasing his tricks.

It happened to be Jetty's holiday, and the whole forenoon was devoted to preparation for that wonderful dinner of peas. Bread and butter and peas were to be the bill of fare; nothing else.

The table was spread with the best damask and china, relics of better days, and at last came the important moment, when Jetty, having gone through as tumultuous uncertainties as did Mrs. Bob Cratchit over her Christmas pudding, was ready to take to the table the big bowl of steaming peas, buttered and seasoned to a turn, and sending forth an odor delicious enough to tempt the King of Sybaris.

"Oh, golly!" ejaculated Jack, flourishing his long arms, which so persistently grew beyond his jacket sleeves. "How good they smell!"

"Don't they," said Kate. "Jim, did you ever smell anything that made you so hungry?"

"Hungry," retorted Clare. "I should think anybody might be hungry; it is an hour past dinner-time."

"My mouth fairly waters," went on Jack. "I wish, Jetty, you'd get along a little faster."

"I would, if you'd keep your long arms—"

Alas! for the vanity of human hopes and the emptiness of human expectations! Nobody ever knew exactly how it happened, but by the slipping of her foot or the unsteadiness of her hand, or by some dreadful combination of both, Jetty let the big china bowl fall, and the dinner of peas was deposited, a green heap, in the middle of the kitchen floor, with the dish turned upside down in the middle of them.

"Oh, thunder!"

"Oh, Jetty!"

"Oh, Jim!"

Exclaimed in concert Jack, Clare and Kate. Then there was an instant of terrible silence, and then a low, prolonged howl came from Dick. Clare began to sob lustily and Kate to cry softly, while Jetty sat staring at the heap of peas in stony silence, as if she were transformed into marble with horror.

"Oh, Jetty," sobbed Clare; "how could you? Oh, it is too cruel!"

"Jim," said Kate, trying to keep back her tears, "don't look that way. It isn't really any matter, of course."

"Really any matter!" cried Jack, in a rage. "I'd like to know what you call any matter!"

"Oh, I'm really starving to death," moaned Clare. "Oh, those beautiful, beautiful peas!"

By this time the tears were streaming down Jetty's face, and the entire family were gathered around the peas, seated on the floor and lamenting in company.

"Perhaps we could scoop up the top," suggested Kate hopefully. "They'll be clean and nice."

So spoons were brought and quite a respectable portion of the heap was restored to the dish, a state of things which quieted Jack and Clare, and restored something like serenity to the entire party.

But fate never does a thing by halves, and this time it was Kate who dropped the dish she held while Jetty carefully spooned into it such peas as she could save from the general ruin.

"Oh, Jim!"

"Oh, Jim!"

"Oh, Kate!"

"Darn it! Thunder! Cuss it! Blast it! There!" shouted Jack, defiantly.

The awful profanity of this speech startled and shocked the girls beyond measure.

"John Frenant Westart!" Jetty said, rising to her feet with a white face, and speaking in a voice whose sternness carried terror to the heart of the culprit. "What would mother say if she could hear you swear? Go up-stairs this minute, and don't show your face again until you can talk like a gentleman."

Without a word, Jack left the room, secretly frightened and shocked at his own behavior, but holding his head high and inflexible.

"For my part," said a cool, deep voice, "I don't blame the boy very much."

The three girls turned like a flash, and there, leaning over the low window-sill and looking in at them, was their uncle, John Frenant, of whom they were one and all thoroughly afraid.

"What in the world is all this fuss about?" pursued Mr. Frenant, scowling his thick eye-brows, but not without a gleam of amusement in his eyes.

"Kate," said Jetty, with her most dignified air, "will you please clear up these peas? If you will go round to the door, sir"—turning toward the window again—"I will let you in."

"Thank you," the intruder said, coolly stepping over the window ledge into the room. "You are your mother over again. I'd like to talk with you a little on business."

Jetty's heart quailed a little at that awful word, yet she didn't show a quiver, but led the way to the parlor with as regal an air as if she had been a Queen granting an interview extraordinary, or whatever it would be called, to an Ambassador equally extraordinary.

It is not necessary to relate all that was said between these two, or how at last Jetty broke down and cried on her uncle's shoulder, while he divided his attention between comforting her and clearing the mist from his own eyes. It seems that in his heart of hearts John Frenant had long had a desire to be reconciled with his sister's family, and only the night before had been looking over some souvenirs of childhood, which opened the long-sealed fountains of his love. It was from this cause, I suppose, it came about that he went out of his usual way home to walk by the Westart cottage, and the sound of weeping and wailing had brought him to the window.

I cannot pretend that their uncle proved always the pleasantest and most flexible of men to get on with, but at least there was no more worry about poverty in the little cottage, and, when matters between Jack and his uncle got tumultuous, as they occasionally did, Jetty always contrived somehow to bring things out smooth again.

So that altogether a worse misfortune might have overtaken the four orphans than even the loss of their so-much-anticipated dinner of peas.—*Boston Courier.*

PETER PARLEY'S GRAVE.

The parents of our young readers remember "Peter Parley's Magazine," "Robert Merry's Museum" that succeeded it, which was finally absorbed in the *Youth's Companion.* The genial old author of these once popular publications, once the delight of thousands of children, now sleeps without a monument—save in the good name and the loved and useful record he left to the world.

His grave lies almost unmarked on the Connecticut hillside. Once, while he was traveling in the West, a wealthy lady, at a festival in St. Louis given in his honor, complimented him as a benefactor of his race, and promised to erect a monument to his memory. That memorial has never been built. The good man's monument is in the loving hearts that, forty years ago, were his delighted readers and pupils.

It is well to remind the young of the present day where his ashes rest. At a very short distance from the "Goodrich Place," in Southbury, Ct., is a rural graveyard. Here and there, scattered in among the long grass, are mounds, where lie buried the forgotten dead. Now and then some modest shaft tells of those lately mourned, and once in a while some fine monument attracts the visitor's eye.

Within this inclosure is a small plot, fenced in with stern simplicity. Two costly but plain slabs of marble stand within. On one is a name and two dates, and the emblem is an open book with two or three dog-eared leaves. There lies "Peter Parley," world-known and world-loved; how few can tell where are shrined his mortal remains! Yet this was his choice. With the modesty of great minds, he shrunk from praise or publicity, and unsung, though not unhonored, he lies in a country graveyard.—*Philadelphia Saturday Night.*

A VICTIM OF STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

A merchant of this city, who has taken part in the Presidential elections of the last forty years, has had the singular misfortune to vote for the four Presidents who died in office—Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln and Garfield—and never have indorsed any other successful candidate. Hearing of this strange experience a reporter went to him for its corroboration. He said:

"I have always been a Whig and Republican, and I voted for Henry Clay, who was beaten. In 1840 I voted for Harrison, and he died in office. In 1844 I voted against Polk, who was elected. In 1848 I voted for Taylor, who also died in office. That was the first coincidence, but I never thought much about it. In 1852 I voted against Pierce, and he got through all right. In 1860 I voted the Fusion ticket as against Lincoln. I believed at that time that the slavery in the South was a domestic institution with which the North had no right to interfere. I changed my mind when I saw what the Southerners were doing, and in 1864 I voted for Lincoln, who was assassinated. This happening to the third successful candidate I had voted for rather staggered me. In 1868 I declined to vote at all—not because I was superstitious, but because I did not want to support Grant, and I would not vote for a Democrat. In 1872 I had moved my residence to New Jersey, and was not entitled to a vote that year. In 1876 I lost my vote, too, and in 1880 I told my friends that I did not want to vote for Garfield, for if I did he would either be defeated or would lose his life in office. They insisted upon my doing so, however, and it looked like such a close thing that I was finally persuaded and voted for Garfield. Now he is dead, and I never will vote for another President if I live to be 1,000 years old."

"And you are not superstitious?"

"No, sir," the merchant replied with some asperity, "but it is a very strange series of coincidences, and I don't want to prolong it. Now, I want you to promise me that you will not publish my name."

"I'll do it if you will promise never to vote for me for President," replied the reporter, and the compact was settled.—*New York Herald.*

A WIFE WHO IS TOO GOOD FOR ANYTHING.

"My wife," says Tom Arter, "is just too good for this earth—that's all there is about it. There isn't an angel in the suburbs of Heaven that can hold a candle to her in pure and cussed unadulterated goodness. Whatever she does or says is right, dead, unqualifiedly and emphatically right. Unborn babies and people who have lived long in their graves may do wrong, but Mrs. Arter never does. She is simply immaculate and most infernally infallible.

"She never told a lie—that is, she says she never did, and I value the remnant of hair on my head too valuable to dispute her. She can go walloping around among the neighbors, and gabble gossip and swap scandals and break commandments, and it's all right. She can wallop young Tom until he has to stand up for his breakfast for weeks at a clip, and it's all right. She can open a can of oysters with my razor and give away my best pants for a peck of peaches, and it's all right.

"But just let me commit an indiscretion no bigger than a pinhead, and I am the almightiest villain that ever breathed. Just let me go home feeling like I had been the butt end of a pile-driver all day, and remark that I'm tired, I'm the most unmitigated liar on the globe. Just let me spank Tom the least bit, and I'm the ungainliest brute unhung. Let me spend 5 cents for a glass of beer to cool my parched lips, and I'm a scoundrel whom it would be base flattery to call Guiteau.

"Fact is, she's too good, and I'm too mean. Young Tom is just middling, I reckon, and may grow up worth something. If he does it will be a miracle. One parent with shining, silver wings about to soar for Heaven every minute, and the other on the brink of Hades ready to drop, it is hard to say what the boy will come to, and he so young, too! Well, there's a point somewhere when a woman can get too good. She's hearing that line on the lightning express."

THE wheat-and-flour-export trade of California since July 1, the commencement of the current cereal year, has been unprecedented. There were forwarded in the four months ending Oct. 31 174 cargoes, representing 7,527,400 centals and a value of $11,816,400

GRIER county, in Texas, has 2,000,000 acres of unappropriated land.

TWO YEARS hence an entirely new system of railroads from ocean to ocean will be in operation, and already the better part of the great chain is completed. The termini will be New York and San Francisco. The roads forming the routes will be the New York, West Shore and Buffalo, the New York, Buffalo and Chicago, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Navigation Company's lines. The system will be in direct opposition to the Vanderbilt lines and Union Pacific railroad, and it is claimed for it that it will run through the part of the country that supplies the greatest amount of travel and freight business. The Eastern line will be the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railway, extending from New York to Buffalo. The West Shore, as it is called, will be a powerful rival of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. The length of the road will be 426 miles—some sixteen miles shorter than the Central. The road is to be straighter than the Central, and the projectors assert that the running time will be decreased at least one hour between New York and Buffalo. The West Shore is under contract to Syracuse, and the work of construction is being vigorously prosecuted on all sections. Just as soon as the surveys can be made west of Syracuse work will be begun. Trains will be running from New York to Albany on the west shore of the Hudson river next summer, and by the middle of 1882 the entire line will be in operation. The road will be double-tracked from one end to the other. Steel rails will be laid and the bridges will be of iron.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN EUROPE.

Taken all together, and considering the scarcity of food, the European domestic animals are treated remarkably well. In Belgium we saw an old woman knitting and casually leading by a string a pig, which was rooting along the highway. In the outskirts of Verona I saw a peasant woman similarly attached to a goose by a string, but which was leading the other, or whether they avoided personal responsibility and were off on a lark together, I was unable to ascertain.

In Southern Europe there are very few two-horse vehicles of any kind. One horse, or one donkey, is considered sufficient to draw anything that can be hitched to him. But this overwork is partially compensated for by hanging a bundle—four or five pounds—of hay to the end of one of the shafts, so that the animal can eat and work at the same time. It is odd to see a horse trotting along the street, and simultaneously facing around to the rear to nibble at the pendulous fodder. They get used to it, so that the divided attention does not seem to cause the smallest mental aberration or abstraction. As to dogs the European dog is a good specimen of his kind. I have not seen a vagrant cur or canine of the "yaller dog" species since landing on the Netherland flats. In Venice there is an old law, which is generally observed, that no dog shall be kept which weighs more than two pounds, and the result of the artificial selection is that the city of the sea contains a multitude of minute dogs, a little bigger than canary birds, always sheared back of their shoulders. It makes my blood run cold to see one of them sit down on the marble sidewalk, just as it does to see a bare-headed baby sit down on anything cold. I have a sly suspicion of my own that they make India shawls of the wool.—*Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.*

BUILT TO SELL.

The married daughter of a contractor comes to visit her father, and, on going out with him for a walk to the latest scene of his labors, bursts out ecstatically: "O, pa, what lovely houses those are that you have been building—those cottages along the bank of the river. I have an awful great mind to take one and bring the children here and spend the summer near you." The contractor (deeply affected): "No, no, my child! Never! Not that I would not fain have you near me every day and hour, but, darling, those houses were not built to live in—they were built to sell!"

THE six healthiest cities of the United States are said to be in the order following: Knoxville, New Haven, Portland, San Francisco, Cleveland and Lawrence. The unhealthiest are Charleston, Memphis, Lynn, New York and St. Louis. St Petersburg is the unhealthiest city in the world, and is followed by Malaga, Alexandria, Warsaw and Buda-Pesth. In New York the deaths exceed the births by 1,000 a month, or 12,000 a year.

PLEASANTRIES.

A RIVER is always down in the mouth.

A CIDER-PRESS is sappiest when it is at work.

IT is no use to attempt to put on style unless you have a good gait.

THE real issue at stake in all Governments is the issue of bonds.

"I AM dressed to kill," as the recruit said when he had donned his uniform.

IF Prometheus had been up to snuff he would have used a liver pad and fooled the vulture.

"Does it pay to keep chickens?" asks a correspondent. Of course not, you lunatic; it pays to sell 'em.

WHY may a tipsy man fall into the river with impunity? Because he won't drown as long as his head swims.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR was once a schoolmaster. Some of the officeholders are anxious to know whether they are to be "kept in."

"RICHES have wings," and they need them to keep up with the man who has started a daily paper to fill a long-felt want. And without their wings he generally gets clear out of sight of them.

A NEWLY-MARRIED couple, riding in a carriage, were overturned, whereupon a standerby said it was "A shocking sight." "Yes," said the gentleman, "to see those just wedded fall out so soon."

AT the medical examination: "How should you detect prussic acid among other substances?" "By breathing it," answers the candidate. "If I died immediately, I should know prussic acid was present."

EVE wasn't unhappy in the Garden of Eden because she had nothing to wear, "because," she said, "what's the good of nice clothes, when there are no other women to envy you?" That's what galled Eve.

THE gentleman who came to this office to talk on the necessity of reform and absent-mindedly carried off a black silk umbrella, in mistake for a blue gingham one, will please call and correct the error.—*Philadelphia News.*

A HUSBAND advertises thus: "My wife, Maria, has strayed or been stolen. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As to trusting her, anybody can do so if they see fit; for, as I never pay my own debts, it's not likely I'll pay her'n."

DICKY had been silent during his Thanksgiving dinner, but finally he rested his fat elbows on the table, with knife and fork upright in either hand, and gave a great sigh and said, "I wish turkeys could be made double-breasted."

"AH," said an Englishman the other day, "I belong to a country upon which the sun never sets." "And I," said a Yankee, "belong to a country of which there can be no correct map—it grows so fast that surveyors can't keep up with it."

X., WITH his wife and a friend, is seated on the beach, when a passing gentleman bows to the friend. "That is Monsieur R.," he says, "the eminent divorce lawyer, who has never lost a case." "Ah!" cried X. and his wife in the same breath, "present us!"

NO ONE can contemplate the statistics which reveal the wholesale slaughter of railroad brakemen in this country while they are engaged in the duty of coupling cars without being shocked into the conviction that some means for preventing it ought to be enforced. A law compelling the use of safety-couplers was introduced in the Connecticut Legislature during the last session and laid over for a year to afford the Railroad Commissioners of the State time to consider the subject. They are instructed to report at the coming session.

* * *

WE flit through the dreamy hours of summer like swift-winged bumble-bees amid the honeysuckle and pumpkin blossoms, storing away perhaps a little glucose honey and buckwheat pancakes for the future, but all at once, like a newspaper thief in the night, the King of frost and ripe, mellw chilblains is upon us, and we crouch beneath the wintry blast and hump our spinal column into the crisp air like a Texas steer that has thoughtlessly swallowed a raw cactus.—*Laramie City Boomerang.*

* * *

A CRITICAL genius out West wants a new term for the thing called an "elevator." He says the word is a misnomer, or a halfnomer, as the machine takes us down as well as up. He thinks it absurd, when a man is at the top of a five-story building, to ask him if he will "go down in the *elevator.*" A new word must be coined.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 12, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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One copy four " - - -	50

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Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Seven murderers were hung in the United States, on Friday last.

Detectives are daily companions of President Arthur, as a body guard.

Prof. Cather, the Alabama weather prophet, says that we will have snow the latter part of January.

Senator Lamar has been re-elected by the Mississippi Legislature to another six years' term as U. S. Senator.

Why is a newspaper like a toothbrush? Because every one should have one of his own and not borrow his neighbors?

The three different kinds of "crankism" are said to be Kleptomania, Diplomania and Pysomania. We think Guiteau is afflicted with another kind which might be styled Gabomania.

The Atlanta International Cotton Exposition was closed on 31st ult. It has been of vast benefit to the South, and will stand forth in history as one of the greatest events of the nineteenth century.

Lawyer Scoville was the other day offered $1,000 by a physician, for Giteau's body. Giteau was informed of the proposition, and in reply said that he thought he was worth more than that, and would wait and see if some body wouldn't offer $2,000.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Ala. Railroad Commission. It is lengthy, but does not exhaust the subject. It shows, however, that the Commission has done all in its power—has acted to the full extent of its jurisdiction. Should the Legislature give it fuller powers much can yet be done to add to its usefulness.

We this week present our readers with a letter from Washington. We have arranged with the National News Bureau to send THE VIEW a weekly letter, which we will publish whenever it may be sufficiently interesting. The letter for to-day is rather heavy on Guiteau, but it no doubt expresses the opinion of Washington society in the matter.

Robert Jones, white, and William Miller, colored, the murderers of the Walker brothers in Mississippi, have made full confessions in writing, of the part which each took in committing the fearful deed. Jones says that Miller and himself alone are guilty of the crime. And says that the negro held the light while he split open the head of each victim with an axe. Miller's confession is corroborative of this statement. Miller says that Jones promised him two hundred dollars for his assistance. The sole object of the murder was money, very little of which was obtained. Neither of the prisoners has had sufficient education to write his name, but each signs with the cross mark. It is likely that both will swing into eternity ere many weeks have passed.

PROHIBITION LAWS.

In a late number of the Montgomery Advertiser there is a comment upon the action of Gov. St. John, of Kansas, in attempting to enforce the prohibition law in that State, and that by his course he "publicly confesses that the prohibition law has not, does not and will not work in Kansas."

The grounds upon which the Advertiser makes the above statement, are based upon the fact that Gov. St. John has recently offered a reward for the apprehension of persons violating the prohibition law of his State. Our opinion is that the Advertiser is "off the track" and not Gov. St. John. The Governor of Kansas offers a reward for the apprehension of persons violating the law prohibiting the sale of liquor in that State, just as he might offer a reward for persons violating the law prohibiting murder or arson. And we see nothing in the Governor's action to justify the statement that "the prohibition law will not work in Kansas." It could with as much truth be said that the law prohibiting murder does not work in Mississippi, since the Governor of that State offered a reward for the apprehension of the murderer of the young Walkers. To the Advertiser we would say: *Tentanda via est.*

THE TARRIFF.

A correspondent of the New York World writes to that paper: "I hear it said that a large part of the revenue from import duties does not go the government, but to private persons. Please explain this." To which the World replies:

"The statement is incorrect.—All revenue derived from import duties goes into the Federal Treasury. But duties are often levied in such a manner that no revenue is derived from them and these are called "protective" duties, bcause they protect private persons in charging more than a reasonable profit. For argument sake suppose that it costs $25 to make a ton of rails in Belgium, $27 in Pennsylvania, and the ocean freight is $3. The Belgian must sell at $29 to make a profit; the Pennsylvanian at $28. So long as the Pennsylvanian is satisfied with $1 profit per ton, he can command the American market. But this is too small to suit his ideas. He asks for a duty of $20 per ton on steel rails and gets it. The Belgian then must pay $25 for making, $3 freight and $20 duty—a total of $48 per ton. The Penn syvanian sells for $45 per ton and keeps the Belgian out of the market Not a dollar of revenue is received because the Belgian does not import his rails; but the duty enables the Pennsylvanian to charge his countrymen $20 per ton profit. There is no addition to the wealth of the country, only a redistribution by by which the rich producer becomes richer and the poor consumer becomes poorer. It is this that was meant by the phrase you mention."

A CURIOUS THING.

It is no strange thing for a bank to wind up or be wound up, but for a bank to close business for the lack of profitable investments for its funds is some thing, so far as our knowledge extends, never known until now.

This strange reason for discontinuing business is given by the Bergin Savings Bank of Jersey City, N. J., as announced in the dispatches of yesterday.

The Bank has on hand the handsome little pile of 130,000 dollars but can find no paying investment. Hence it will wind up its affairs. This is an indication of how money goes a begging in the East, while here in the South there is absolutely no limit to profitable investments in manufacturing enterprises, in agricultural employments, in the building business, in a thousand things. Let the golden stream roll southward.—*Mont. Advertiser.*

HE DIDN'T ADVERTISE.

A nervous looking man went in a store the other day and sat down for half an hour or so when a clerk asked if there was anything she could do for him. She went away and he set there half an hour longer when the proprietor went to him and asked if he wanted to be shown anything. "No," said the nervous man; "I just wanted to sit around. My physician has recommended perfect quiet for me, and says above all things I must avoid being in crowds. Noticing that you did not advertise in the newspapers I thought that this would be as quiet a place as I could find, so I just dropped in for a few hours of complete isolation." The merchant picked up a bolt of paper cambric to brain him, but the man went out. He said all that he wanted was a quiet life.—*Bonfort's Circular.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.

The long drawn out trial is now coming close upon its end, and it becomes more and more fixed in the minds of close observers that the wretch Guiteau has been weaving his own rope. The people of Washington, and of the country, have been justly incensed at the disgraceful scenes and outrageous conduct of the prisoner in court during the progress of the trial, but the one mitigating fact in connection with it is that all this has simply had the effect to make justice surer. No one who has observed the jury during the last two weeks expresses the least doubt that their minds are made up beyond the slightest probability of change. It is likely that within one week from this time the verdict of guilty will have been returned, sentence of death pronounced, and Guiteau will be lying in his cell, in a condition of utter, cowardly, unpitied prostration.—After he has given up hope there will be no more doubt outside the court-room, of his absolute accountability than there is with those who have witnessed his daily manifestations of ungovernable malice, brutal egotism, depravity and blackguardism. He is shrewd and cunning when confronted with the possible consequences of his act, and has expected by his conduct to save himself from all punishment beyond a few years in an asylum, meanwhile having secured the notoriety he so much covets.

His vituperative treatment of his sister and the lawyer who so patiently has conducted his case far better than even a more skillful, but paid counsel would have done; his base threats against the woman who had once been his wife; his references to the father who bore with him so long, to his dead mother, to the brother who can gain no benefit from his attendance on this trial, are developments of the most astounding evil character that has perhaps ever manifested itself to the world. In making up its judgment of Guiteau the country cannot compare him with its experience of other criminals. He is unparalleled. I have been told by experts and others who have had intimate acquaintance with convicts, that so bad a man, with wickedness so mirrored in his face, they have never seen. He has excessive brutality without courage, vulgar assertion without self-confidence when fairly confronted, abnormal malice without the capacity of strong hatred. He is a bestial wretch and capable of any crime, but as responsible for his acts as any such human brute can be. I want simply to add that, in the light of recent developments, the injustice of the criticism upon Judge Cox is fully apparent. He has had a hard case to deal with and has shown patience and wisdom through it all.

Congress has assembled again, after the holiday recess, but nothing of consequence will be done for some days. PHONO.

Every good act is charity. Giving water to the thirsty is charity. Removing stones and thorns from the road is charity. Exhorting your fellow-men to virtuous deeds is charity. Smiling in your brother's face is charity. A man's true wealth is the good he does in this world. When he dies, mortals will ask what property he has left behind him; but the angels will quire, "What good deeds hast thou sent before thee?"—*Mahomet.*

Patronize your home paper by subscribing for and advertising in it.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pratt Saw Mill Company will be held in the office of the company near Verbena, Ala., on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) to Seventy-five Thousand Dollars ($75,000) and to transact such other business as may be necessary thereto.

H. F. DEBARDELEBEN,
President.
S. T BRITTLE,
Sec'y and Treasurer.
Verbena, Ala., January 5, 1882.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pratt Saw Mill Company will be held in the office of the company, near Verbena, Ala., on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of authorizing such notes, or evidences of debt as may be necessary, and securing the same by mortgage upon the property of the company.

H. F. DEBARDELEBEN,
President.
S. T. BRITTLE,
Sec'y and Treasurer.
Verbena, Ala., January 5, 1882.

Administrator's Notice.

PROBATE COURT, CHILTON COUNTY.

Estate of J. T. McBee, Deceased.

Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 2d day of January, 1882, by the Hon. H. J. callen, Judge of the Probate court of chilton county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

T. S. BOWEN, Administrator.
Jan 5-3t

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

:o:

FACULTY:

REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

VERBENA
Male and Female School

VERBENA, ALA.

TERMS:

Primary Classes	$2.00 per month.
Intermediate	3.00 "
Academic	4.00 "
Incidental Fee	$1.00 per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Dec. 1, 1881. Teacher.

NOTICE NO. 1240.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
December 7th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 21st, 1881, viz: Henry C. Johnson, Homestead No. 11349, for the south half of the northeast quarter of section 28, township 22 north, range 15 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Elijah Easterling, Thomas Taylor, Thomas Powell and Benit Easterling, all of Chilton county, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.
Num5-5t.

Prohibition Notice.

Whereas, at a recent election held in beat No 4, (clanton) of the county of chilton, State of Alabama, on the 3d day of January, 1882, to determine whether or not spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold, given away or otherwise disposed of anywhere within the limits of beat No. 4, of said county. AND whereas, at said election, it appearing from the returns made thereof, that there were ninety votes for Prohibition, and forty-two votes for No Prohibition, resulting in a majority in favor of Prohibition in said beat, notice is hereby given in accordance with the the statute, that the sale, giving away or otherwise disposing of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors is prohibited anywhere within the limits of beat No. 4, (clanton) of said county.

H. J. CALLEN,
Jan 12-1t Judge of Probate.

NOTICE
—OF—
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

NOTICE NO. 1271.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
December 16th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at the U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., on January 28th, 1882, viz: Mark E. Knight, Homestead Application No. 7044, for the northwest quarter of section 18, township 21 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John J. McDowell, William L. McDowell, Ellis Gulledge, and John M. Wyatt, all of Traveller's Rest, coosa county, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT,
Dec 22-5w Register.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Mobile, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

B. H. WARNER & CO.

Attorneys at Law, Warner Building, Washington, D. C., late assistant commissioner of patents, attention given to to Patent and Mining cases, Lands, Pensions, Bounties, and Government claims. Attention prompt, charges moderate, address with stamp. Refer to members of congress and heads of government departments.

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling Fall and Winter Goods at Bott Prices, to make room for Spring and Summer Stock.

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Grocerie

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

:o:

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Gra
and Produce Sold at Importer's Price

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
WM. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large st
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHO

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webst and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgom prices. Give him a call.
Nov24-

B. L. WYMAN. CHAS. P. BA

WYMAN & BALL,
(Successors to B. L. WYMAN.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
—IN—

Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Iron, Steel, Farming Tools, Plo
Plow Shapes, Cutlery, Tools, Stoves, Tin and Wooden Ware,
Wagon and Carriage Maker's Supplies, Axes, Nails,
Horse and Mule Shoes.

NO. 3 COURT SQUARE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Nov7-3m Sign of the Big Pad Lock.

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturer

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North A bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the la cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your ord to us.
Nov7-tf

HE CHILTON VIEW.

LANTON, ALA., JAN. 12, 1882.

OUR AGENTS.

he following persons are our duly thorized agents to receipt and collect subscriptions at their respective stoffices:

Dr. T. E. Callier, Dixie.
J. L. Williams, Randolph.
E. O. Dawson, Jemison.
S. J. Heath, Strasburg.
J. M. Corderie, Cooper's.
A. L. Haralson, Verbena.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. bb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. rby.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District William P. Oden.
Representative—William A. Collier.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. wart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honcutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

st Express	†6:24 a. m.
st Mail	†8:05 p. m.
ssenger and Freight	4:00 p. m.
commodation	11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

st Express	†9:47 p. m.
st Mail	*8:05 a. m.
ssenger and Freight	10:50 a. m.
commodation	6:44 p. m.

Don't Stop. † Stops when flagged.

SCHEDULE S., R. & D. RAILROAD.

ing North	Daily Mail	Going South
ave 4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m
ave 7:16 "	Demopolis	" 7:02 "
r. 10:30 "	Selma	" 8:10 "
ave 7:09 "	Selma	Leave 4:00 "
rive 9:55 "	Calera	Arrive 5:14 "
" 4:30 p m	Rome	" 10:35 a m
" 6:10 "	Dalton	" 7:12 "
" 7:40 "	Cleaveland	" 5:52 "
" 11:55 "	Knoxville	" 2:28 "
" 4:55 a m	Bristol	Leave 9:55 p m

POSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from orth arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from uth 8:05 a. m.

All mails close 30 minutes before arval of trains.

General delivery hours from 8 a. m. 5 p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to 8 a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

What was Eve for? For Adam's xpress Company.

Wiseman's Medicated Cordial, e great Blood Purifier, for sale DR. I. D. LANIER.

When you wish to purchase anyning, look over the columns of the IEW. The best merchants invaably advertise.

Married, in Clanton, on the 9th st., by Judge H. J. Callen, Mr. harles Boon, of Autauga, and Miss M. Dismuke, of Chilton. May appiness be theirs.

Mr. W. L. Bandy, of Jemison, is pending the winter in Florida, in opes of improving his health. ay he return much invigorated. ope he will consent to give us a tter from the "Land of Flowers."

In a garden there lived
A beautiful maid,
s fair as the flowers in the morn.
The first hour of her life
She was made a wife,
nd she died before she was born.
Mother Eve.

A certain young man who found pair of ladies gloves in his coat ocket the other day, and doesn't now how they got there, has left em at this office, and they will returned on writing to us and roving property.

Died, in Tuskaloosa, on the 31st December, 1881, Mrs. Elizabeth arrison, wife of Mr. James Harson. Her many friends in Clann will regret to hear of her deise. Mr. Harrison and family oved from this county to Tuskaosa about two years since.

The Nixon Hotel at Birmingam. Be sure to go to the Nixon otel where you will find the fare st class, the rooms excellent and e rates moderate. Mr. and Mrs. ixon understand keeping a hotel, d guests are always well pleased ith the attention they receive.

We see a statement by a corresondent of the Montgomery Adrtiser, writing from Prattville, at Mr. H. F. DeBardeleben rently sold 75,000 dollars worth of luable property near Verbena, onsisting of 20,000 acres of the est pine lands, and his saw mills, hich have a capacity of cutting ,000 feet of lumber per day." r. DeBardeleben will make San ntonio, Texas his future home, d Alabama loses one of her best d most enterprising citizens.

When the trains reach Clanton, the conductor yells: "Fifteen minutes to look on departed spirits."—*Advertiser.*

And some of the very "dry" straightway rejoiceth over newly arrived spirits.

Mr. Darby Riggins, of the Strasburg neighborhood had a trunk containing deeds and $20 in gold and a considerable amount of tobacco, stolen from his premises, one day last week. The theft was committed in broad daylight. No clue to the thief.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pratt Saw Mill Company is to be held in the office of the company, on the 6th proximo, for the purpose of voting upon the matter of increasing the capital stock of the company from 25,000 to 75,000 dollars. We hope the increase in stock will be made.

A sale of some valuable mineral land took place in Clanton, last week. The sale was made by Sheriff Lowe to satisfy judgment obtained by Moses Simmons against James A. Dudley. The land, about 690 acres, was purchased by Mr. Adam Schussler, of Montgomery, at the remarkably low figure of twenty-five cents per acre.

The First Quarterly Meeting for 1882, of the Clanton M. E. Church, was held last Saturday and Sunday. Dr. Mitchell, the Presiding Elder, was in attendance, and gave us forcible sermons Saturday and Sunday mornings. Rev. J. W. Shores, the new minister, preached at 7 p. m. He is an able minister, and will be welcomed among us by members of his own as well as other denominations.

The population of Chilton county in 1870 (then Baker) was 6,194. In 1880 it was 10,806. In 1870 there were only three houses in Clanton, one of which was the courthouse, it being a log cabin. Mr. Wm. Wilson's storehouse and one dwelling house belonging then to Mr. Baker were the other houses. The progress which the county has made in one short decade shows that "there's life in the old land yet."

Mr. G. W. M. Pierce, of Strasburg, is an Englishman. He came to Clanton last week to vote for prohibition, and gave us his experience as a whiskey drinker. He is sixty years of age, and has been in Alabama eight years, and in that time he says he has "drank liquor enough to swim a horse," and is consequently as poor as when he came to the State. He spent nearly enough on whiskey last year to support his family, and now hopes to reform since the temptation is removed.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

We herewith append section 5, of the act entitled, "An act to authorize the Probate Judge of Chilton county to order elections in certain cases to determine whether spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold, given away or otherwise disposed of in said county, or in any beat or incorporated city or town therein."

ACTION OF PROBATE JUDGE—PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF ACT.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That if it appear to the Probate Judge on opening the election returns that a majority of electors voting at such election voted in favor of "Prohibition," then he shall record the result in the minutes of the Probate Court of said county, that the sale, giving away or otherwise disposing of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors was prohibited anywhere within the limits of said county, and shall cause a copy of the same to be published in at least one issue of a newspaper published in the county, or by posting up the same at the court house door and at three other public places in the county; and upon the expiration of ten days from the publication or posting of such notice, any person who sells, gives away or otherwise disposes of any spirituous vinous or malt liquors anywhere within said county, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, must be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and may also be sentenced to hard labor for the county for not more than twelve months.

A specialty in suits made to order, and a good fit guaranteed at Wellman & Co.'s, Birmingham.

Wellman & Co., at Birmingham, sell goods lower than any other house in that city.

ALABAMA ITEMS.

In Hayneville, on the 2d, seventeen shots were fired on the street. A negro boy was wounded, and by whom is unknown.

Prohibition now prevails in De-Kalb, Lowndes, Etowah, Henry and Dale counties, beginning on the 1st.

In Lowndes county Chas. Alexander, colored, made with one horse, last year, 12 bales of cotton, 250 bushels of corn, 12,000 stalks of cane, 150 bushels of potatoes and 5 stacks of fodder.

The Hayneville Examiner says: Hayneville is now for prohibition: Men and women, white and black, all rejoice and are exceeding glad that the monster vice of the southern people has been discountenanced in the community.

An Alabama man emigrated to Arkansas last year. He only became poetically inspired while in Rackensack, and was lately seen returning to his old home, with the following poem in large letters on his wagon cover:

"Last year Rackensack,
This year rackin' back."

A dastardly attempt at assassination was made near Hayneville on the night of the 2d. A negro fired at the occupants of a carriage, Messrs. Willie Cottrell and Tanney Murray with two young ladies who were on their way to a ball at Lowndesboro. No other harm was done than the riddling of both carriage and horses, with buck shot. The scoundrel has not been apprehended.

A negro at Crawford, Russell Co., waylaid and severely beat a young white man named Jones last week. The negro was arrested; after which a negro Methodist preacher headed a mob of 200 negroes and rescued the prisoner as he was being taken to jail, the mob shouting defiance to the few white citizens who were attempting to hinder them. The Sheriff in attempting to regain the prisoner, shot one of the rioters very severely; but the prisoner escaped. Young Jones is in a critical condition. He was beaten with a fence rail.

Killings and shooting scrapes have been unusually numerous in the State, the past two weeks. In Lauderdale county, Sam Robinson was shot by John Rice. Wound slight. A bystander was also slightly wounded. In Florence, J. E. Byrd, a saloon keeper, shot Wm. T. Brock, Esq., killing him. In Selma, Mr. Adams, proprietor of the Southern Hotel, shot and killed Mr. Babe Burns, in a saloon. In Talladega, Henry Pike killed his uncle George Pike. The slayer was drunk. In same county, Wm. Curry colored was shot by John Jenks, a white constable. Wound not dangerous. In Fayette county, Geo. W. King got into a difficulty with G. B. Sesney. Sesney was drinking. He stabbed King in the abdomen. King then drew a pistol, shot Sesney through the head, and fell down and soon died. Sesney was fatally shot. Whiskey was the cause of four-fifths of these crimes.

MAPLESVILLE DOTS.

W. R. Boline who made an assignment last October has not resumed business as was reported some weeks ago.

Mr. Harris, of Jefferson county, and Mrs. Posey of this county, were married the 29th ult.

Christmas passed off dull. Not enough money to make it enjoyable.

Mr. A. W. Smith, of Georgia, is a late and very acceptable acquisition to our community.

Bad roads are reported in every direction, and in some places are almost impassible.

Prof. McArthur, of Callierville, has removed to this place.

BIJOU.

MOUNTAIN CREEK DOTS.

EDITOR VIEW: The Christmas tree given by the Mountain Creek Sabbath school was an event long to be remembered. It was under the supervision of Messrs. Wadsworth, Smith, Taft, and Marbury, and some other friends of the school. An appropriate address was delivered by the Superintendent, Mr. F. F. Thomasson. "Santa Claus" was represented by Mr. W. T. Smith, who kept the audience in the best of humor while the tree was being stripped.

Married, near Mountain Creek, the 25th ult., by Rev. J. M. Stanfield, Mr. Lafayette Rollins to Miss Della R. Nelson, of Autauga county.

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

The lumber business is good for this season of the year. There are more laborers seeking employment at the mills than usual—an evidence of short crops during the past year.

The VIEW is a welcome visitor in our neighborhood, and the wish is universally expressed that it may receive the undivided support of the whole people of the county, and be at once placed on a firm and paying basis.

OCCASIONAL.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery.

A. J. BROOKS,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.

Dec. 29-6m

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,

FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fieri Facias issued out of the clerk's office of the circuit court of Shelby county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Charles W. Cary, and in favor of Anderson, Green & Company, out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles W. Cary, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land bounded as follows: On the west by Mahon's creek, from Mulkey's ford down to the mouth of a certain drain, and on the north by east and west line running to a certain mound in the rocky hill where it corners; on the east by the land bought by R. H. Meredith, of H. Butler, of Montevallo, and on the south by the line running through Mulkey's lane, containing thirty acres more or less; also five acres more or less east of Mahon's creek, including the west bank running from Mulkey's ford up to the mouth of the spring branch; also the southeast quarter of section 3, and the west half of the north west quarter of section 2; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2; the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 10; and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 3; the south half of the northeast quarter of section 3, all of said lands being in township 23, range 12 east, containing five hundred and fifty acres more or less, situated in chilton county in said State.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named chas. W. cary, in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 6th day, of February, 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the courthouse door, in clanton, for cash.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1881.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff
Dec29-3w-Pr's fee $14 chilton co.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to

Eastern Cities,

AND ONLY ROUTE

—TO THE—

WATERING PLACES

—OF—

East Tennessee and Virginia

The principle inducements are

SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

In order to reduce our Fall and Winter stock, we will sell Gents, Youth's and Boy's Clothing at a great reduction in price. Call at once and secure bargains.

WELLMAN & Co.,
1st Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"

W. A. CHILD, Proprietor.

—DEALER IN—

Music, Musical Instruments, Fine

Oil Paintings, Chromos,

FANCY STATIONARY AND NOVELTIES,

—AND—

Butterick's Paper Patterns,

Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.

Nov24-1y

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

:o:

Now is the time to Subscribe for

YOUR COUNTY NEWSPAPER.

AND GET THE NEWS FROM EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTY

Advertise your Business---Increase your Trade.

:o:o:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

Mortgage Sale.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by the Strasburg Agricultural and Manufacturing Company of Alabama, on the 17th day of June, 1875, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the court house door, in Clanton, Ala., on the first day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The south half and south half of northwest quarter of section 1, township 22, range 13 east. The west half of section 5, the northeast quarter and northeast quarter of northwest quarter, and west half of northwest quarter of section 7, township 22, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 23d day of December, 1881.
THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. COMPANY.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Dec29-5w Its Attorney in fact.

Tax Assessor's Notice!

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes, of Chilton County, for the year 1882:

At D. H. Mullins	January	25
Jemison's	"	5
Providence Church	"	3
Benson's	"	7
Clanton	"	26 & 27
Cooper's	"	17
Verbena	"	16
Well's Gin	"	18
Maplesville	"	10
Dixie	"	12
Macedonia Church	"	2
Elijah Busby's	"	4
Asa Buzbee's Mill	"	6
Latham's Schoolhouse	"	11
Jack Harris' Mill	"	13
Patrick's Mill	"	19
Strasburg	"	24

W. A. SMITH, Tax Assessor.

Inventors

address EDSON BROS., Attorneys at Law and Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C., for references and advice sent FREE We attend exclusively to Patent business. Reasonable terms. Reissues, Interferences, and cases rejected in other hands, a specialty. caveats solicited. Send model, or sketch and description for opinion as to patentability, free of charge. We refer to commissioner of patents and ex-commissioners. Established 1866.

Louisville & Nashville

Railroad Line.

The Quick, Short and Direct Route

TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West

Only one change of cars to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

and the best route to

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

WISEMAN'S

Medicated Cordial.

A safe and speedy cure for Scrofula, Rheum, Tetter, Syphillis and Mercurial Diseases, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases dependent on a disordered state of the blood.

For sale by
DR. I. D. LANIER,
Clanton, Ala.

HOW TO LIFT A THOUSAND POUNDS.

Dumb-bells weighing not over five pounds each are recommended, which should be used regularly every morning and evening for half an hour for a year. By this time it will be found that the muscles of the arms, legs and body will have increased very much and become exceedingly firm and hard. When this condition has been acquired, then, and not till then, can a man think of lifting heavy weights; for if he cannot get his muscles and nerves in this condition, he can never become a lifter, even with years of practice, as it takes strength as well as sleight to lift a heavy weight. Some very good authorities recommend lifting at the commencement, adding that "you must not lift too much." But how can inexperienced hands tell when it is too much before they find themselves permanently injured?

After the year's exercise with dumb-bells, or otherwise, as previously suggested, then a man who is not ruptured or otherwise injured can commence a systematic course of lifting, starting with not over 100 pounds, which he can lift as many times a day as he is disposed to do for one month. He can then add another fifty pounds to the weight to be lifted during the second month's exercise, and so on, adding an additional fifty-pound weight each month for twenty months, when he will be able to lift the great weight of 1,000 pounds without any danger of injuring himself. This is a general rule, and any man with a sound body can reach it if he only follows the prescribed course, and never tries to overdo the thing. If the weight will not come up without too much strain, stop, for it is too heavy for you at that point of your training. To lift correctly and without danger a person must stand erect, the heels on the same line, the toes turned out, the shoulders thrown back and the body resting squarely on the hips—the arms hanging down by the sides. The legs should then be bent merely enough to enable the hands to grasp the handles or rings of what you are to lift; then lift by merely straightening the legs, and not by the arms or the body. If you have to strain, and the weight does not come up freely, then you are attempting too much and should try a lighter load. When you have become strong enough to lift 1,000 pounds you are in reality a strong man and should be perfectly satisfied to let well enough alone, for all who attempt to exceed that point there is not one man in 100 who, at some time or other, does not injure himself for life. Some few do not, but they are rare exceptions.

TESTING HIS EYES.

There has been a great deal of nonsense written about the power of the human eye over wild beasts. An incident occurred, during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Malay peninsula, which shows the fallacy of this popular notion.

Among other sights, the Duke was shown a beautiful black leopard, confined in a cage. The beast, one of the fiercest and most beautiful creatures of the Malay jungles, was crouching.

A doctor attached to the Duke's suite, who had been talking about the power of the human eye to subdue wild animals, thought he would give a practical illustration of the theory.

Going up to the cage, he gazed steadfastly into the dilating eyes of the savage leopard, hoping to intimidate it. For a few moments the leopard bore the stare. Then, without the slightest warning, he sprang at the doctor. A growl, a dash, a shriek, and the man staggered back into the arms of his friends.

With his cap torn off and his cheek laid open, he departed a sadder and a wiser man. Nothing but his cap's peak saved his magnetic eye from the claws of the infuriated beast.—*Youth's Companion.*

THE ART OF SWINGING A SCYTHE.

A young man from the city, while visiting friends in the country, became interested in the invigorating spectacle of the farmer's hired man cutting weeds with a scythe. It suggested to his inexperienced mind the "poetry of motion." When the hired man laid down the scythe and went into the barn a few minutes, the city youth picked up the utensil and made a lunge at a group of weeds. The point of the scythe struck the earth with such unexpectedness that the youth fell over the handle and plowed up the earth with his head. He was a little discouraged, but it looked so easy that he got up and essayed another stroke. This was disastrous. The blade appeared to coil around his legs like a serpent, cutting through his hip pocket about an inch, amputating a portion of his coat-tail, and then cut slices of flesh out of his calves. He is now convinced that it is easier to fall over a wheelbarrow than to swing a scythe without any previous instructions.—*Norristown Herald.*

PAUL BOYTON was taken for a goose and fired at as he floated down the Mississippi. You can't fool those Western men.

THE King of Denmark is truly a paternal monarch. Finding that during the recent severe weather the royal foot guards were suffering greatly from Colds and Coughs, this good old gentleman ordered a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for them and now the sentries are happy.

WHEN Great Britain cut off from her supply of foreign food, no inconsiderable portion of her population would die of starvation. Last year the amount imported reached the enormous total of $830,000,000. Statistics show that while the population from 1859 to 1876 only increased 23¼ to 32¼ millions, a gain of but 16 per cent., the value of food furnished from abroad advanced from $295,000,000 to $765,000,000, a growth of 160 per cent. Of the vast amount imported in the last-mentioned year, $182,500,000 came from the United States; $90,000,000 from France; about $120,000,000 from British India and China; 110,000,000 from Germany, Holland and Belgium; nearly $65,000,000 from Russia and Turkey, and the remainder from the multitude of countries scattered over the world. Stephen Bourne, who has been discussing this subject in a series of essays, comes to the conclusion that Great Britain relies upon foreign and home produce in about the proportion of two-fifths to three-fifths.

GEORGE WARRICK, a young man of Middletown, near Harrisburg, Pa., had a dream that at the bottom of a neighboring creek, at a certain place, would be found the body of a missing man. The stream had already been dragged, but Warrick's dream led a party to the right spot, and the body was found. It was a mysterious find, to be sure, but there could be no possible reason for putting the young man out of the way by foul means, he being a sort of imbecile creature.

MR. J. STANLEY BROWN, private secretary to the late President Garfield, has been requested by Mrs. Garfield to undertake the task of arranging her husband's correspondence, letters and documents, so as to have them ready for the biographer next spring. As soon as he has completed the task assigned him by Mrs. Garfield he will connect himself with the banking and brokerage firm of Bateman, Brown & Co., of Washington, D. C.

ACCORDING to the census figures of 1880 the entire settled area of the United States is 1,569,570 square miles, or 1,004,524,800 acres.

A Smile of Satisfaction.

This from the Cleveland (Ohio) *Penny Press*, carries its own suggestion: Recently meeting Mr. H. G. Keffer, treasurer of the Cleveland *Herald*, our representative inquired of that gentleman, after stating his mission, if he personally knew anything about the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. A smile played acrossed Mr. Keffer's expressive face and his eyes twinkled merrily as he replied in the affirmative. I will not refuse to state my experience with it, and you may use it as you think best. Four years ago I sprained one of my ankles, an accident which, as you are aware, entails much suffering and sometimes leaves the limb in a condition to remind one frequently of the old hurt. Unfortunately this result ensued. Whenever the weather became damp or my system absorbed the slightest cold my ankles pained me. This went on at intervals for over three years, and I could not obtain relief. Last winter I applied the St. Jacobs Oil, and it completely cured me. I have not since felt a return of the pain.

THE city of Brooklyn has elected Seth Low to be her Mayor. He is almost a boy in appearance, and is the son of probably the richest man in Brooklyn, the well-known tea merchant Low, who is of a Massachusetts family, long doing business in New York city. Young Low took the stump himself, though not a seeker for the office. His appearance was rather against him. His speeches sounded Sophomoric, yet the polls were manned by young fellows.

THE Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* mentions the case of John Wood, with the American Pottery Co., that city, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of an attack of rheumatism, which had confined him to his bed for seventeen weeks. He praises it unstintedly.

STEERS weighing from 1,200 to 1,700 pounds best suit the British butchers, as they can cut up the carcasses of such most economically for their customers, and the size of the pieces is more acceptable to them.

That Terrible

Indigestion and sick headache will yield readily to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

"Accept Our Gratitude."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my boy of a fever sore of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude. Yours truly, HENRY WHITING, Boston, Mass.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, after a life of strange vicissitudes, is spending his latter days in comfortable prosperity. He is the possessor of $100,000 or more, and his office provides him with an annual salary of $7,000. His duties are easily performed, and he has leisure for writing and lecturing.

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamplet treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 96 pages, sent for three stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

IN New Zealand sparrows have multiplied to such an extent that poisoned wheat is now used by the colonists to destroy them.

DR. PIERCE'S "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggists.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie travels with a retinue of ten persons.

MRS. D. B. SILL, of Cuba, N. Y., for eight years has never been able to leave her bed alone. Hearing of the wonderful cures effected by the prayers of Miss Judd, of Buffalo, who is said to have been cured of an almost-insufferable disease, Mrs. Sill sent for her. All medicines were cast out of the window, and the suffering woman was made an object for prayer. She soon began to improve and now she is declared to be about well.

Notice.

From the 10th of October, 1881, to the 1st of July, 1882, genuine ROCK SPRING WATER will be supplied to customers by Ellis & Co., of Bailey Springs, Ala., at the following rates:

Ten gallons in anti-corrosive can	$5.00
Same can refilled at	4.00
Five gallons in anti-corrosive can	3.25
Same can refilled at	2.50
Nine gallons in glass bottles	7.50

Reasonable freight and express rates are given by all railroads. This water has been known for nearly fifty years as a sure cure for Dyspepsia, a sure cure for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, a sure cure for all curable cases of Dropsy, a sure cure for Scrofulous cases of the Bones or Skin, and a certain destroyer of the terrible thirst for intoxicating drink that overcomes so many worthy resolutions. Deprive a drunkard of his dram for three days and meanwhile give him plenty of Rock Spring Water, and he won't want the whisky. Don't you think it's worth trying? If you do, drop a postal to Ellis & Co. It will cost only a cent.

CAMBRIDGE (England) University has the largest Freshman class it has ever known. It numbers 835.

KEEP your bowels and kidneys in healthy state by the use of Kidney-Wort.

THE first American flag used by citizens of California is still in existence. The people made it themselves, and had to buy a seaman's shirt in order to get the blue.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

A BIG monopoly in New York appears in the consolidation of the three elevated railroads of that city. They represent a capital of $26,000,000.

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE
Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS
Is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY
IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

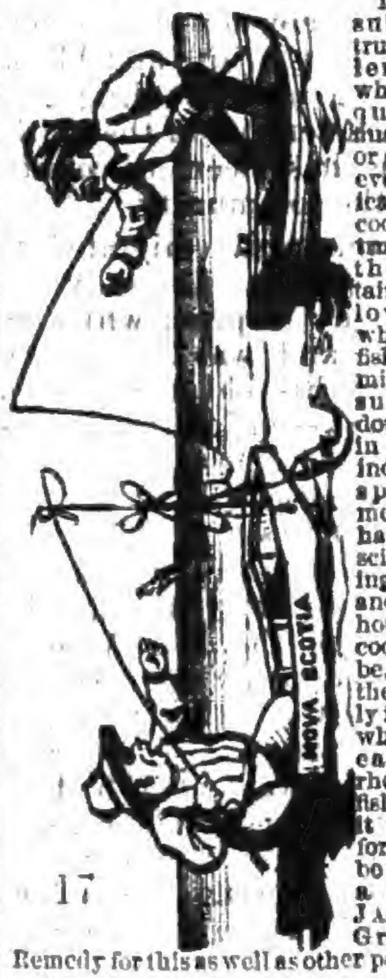
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE OLD WATER-WHEEL IN EUROPE.

Everywhere in Europe we have found the grain mills stationed in the languid streams and propelled by undershot wheels—that is, the floating mills are anchored, and the great wheels are slowly turned by the water running by. These are along the Rhine, in the Idar, the Adige, the Po, the Arno. The wheels go at a snail's pace, but that is the pace of all Europe, and it doesn't take much celerity to satisfy the restful spirit of the average Italian.—*Letter from Italy.*

ALWAYS KEEP COOL.



To stick to your subject and the truth is an excellent plan, and whether it be in questions of finance or fishing, or any topic whatever, civil or political, always keep cool and tell the truth. However, there is a certain margin allowed for lying, when it comes to fishing, that is permitted in no other subject, and no doubt our friends in the picture are indulging in that special employment, as well, perhaps, as in a little scientific swearing. Their bodies and tempers are hot and the air is cool (as they should be, but are not,) and they are apparently in the condition when it is much easier to catch rheumatism than fish, in which case it would be well for them that they be provided with a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL, the Great German Remedy for this as well as other painful ailments.

WE'LL NAIL ITS COLORS TO THE MAST.

"Hello, Denny! what is the trouble?" "Oh, I'm all broke up," was the response to the inquiry of an old shipmate of William G. Denniston, one of Farragut's war-worn veterans, well known in the southern section of this city, who came limping into the American office yesterday. "I thought I would go under the hatches this time," continued Denniston. "I never suffered so much in my life. I had the rheumatic gout so bad that I could not get off the bed or put my foot to the floor, and would have been there yet if a friend had not recommended ST. JACOBS OIL to me. I hesitated some time before getting a bottle, thinking it was another one of those advertised nostrums, but was finally induced to give it a trial, and a lucky day it was for me. Why, bless my stars! after bathing the limb thoroughly with the Oil I felt relief, and my faith was pinned to St. Jacobs and his Oil after that. I freely say that if it had not been for ST. JACOBS OIL I should, in all probability, be still housed. My foot pains me but little, and the swelling has entirely passed away. It beats anything of the kind I have ever heard of, and any person who doubts it send them to me at 1924 South Tenth st.—*Philadelphia Times.*

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

In Hosts of Families

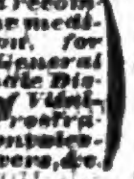
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as much regarded as a household necessity as sugar or coffee. The reason of this is that years of experience have proved it to be perfectly reliable in those cases of emergency where a prompt and convenient remedy is demanded. Constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and other troubles are overcome by it.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1882.

BORROW

The New York Weekly Witness from your neighbor and see if it is not just the Newspaper you want. It has everything: The latest news from all parts, reports of Fulton Street Prayer-Meeting, the Independent Catholic Church, everything that is of interest to good people; markets, stories, something to interest the ladies. $1.50 a year. Send by postal card and get a specimen copy and club rates from JOHN DOUGALL & Co., 17 to 21 Vandewater street, New York.

SIX CTS



WHY WASTE MONEY! Young man or old. If you want a luxuriant moustache, flowing whiskers, or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere, don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALEZ, Box 2042, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

DR. HARTER'S

Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.

GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month's did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.
J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., NO. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

IMPROVEMENTS—NEW STYLES—NEW CATALOGUE.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

Whose cabinet or parlor organs have won HIGHEST HONORS AT EVERY ONE OF THE GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS FOR FOURTEEN YEARS (being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any), have effected MORE AND GREATER PRACTICALLY VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS in their Organs in the LAST YEAR than in any similar period since the first introduction of this instrument by them, twenty years since; and are now offering ORGANS OF HIGHER EXCELLENCE AND ENLARGED CAPACITY; also popular MEDIUM and SMALLER STYLES of IMPROVED QUALITY, and at LOWER PRICES: $22, $30, $54, $60 and upwards. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 36 pp., 4to, is now ready (October, 1881), fully describing and illustrating more than 100 styles of Organs. This, with net prices, and circulars containing much information about organs generally, which will be useful to every one thinking of purchasing, will be sent free and postpaid. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; or, 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE in regard to the great curative properties of

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

UNDOUBTED CURES
—OF—
CONSUMPTION.

Clear and explicit statements from well-known persons which should convince the most skeptical.

No Medicines Have Ever Been Introduced to the Public that can Show Such an Array of Evidence in their Favor.

For other Certificates of Cures send for Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. It gives a full description of these diseases in their various forms, also, valuable information in regard to the diet and clothing of the sick; how and when exercise should be taken, &c. This book is the result of many years of experience in the treatment of Lung Diseases, and should be read, not only by the afflicted, but by those who, from hereditary taint or other cause, suppose themselves liable to any affection of the throat or lungs.

IT IS SENT FREE
Post Paid, to all Applicants.

Address Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, corner Arch and Sixth Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

From Mr. Haley P. Hopkins, of Providence, R. I. He is cured of Consumption by Dr. Schenck's Medicines, after being given up to die by some of the best physicians of the city.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—I have been cured of what three of the best physicians of this city told me was Consumption of the Lungs, by the use of your medicines. I was first attacked with the disease in October, 1880, and although I was from that time continually under the care of a physician I grew worse and worse, until I was confined to my bed. I can hardly say that I was first attacked with the disease in 1880, for my lungs had been weak for many years previous to this, and I would quite often have severe pain in my breast, if I took the least cold or exerted myself too much in any way. I grew worse, my cough became very bad; I had night sweats so severe that my bed, through the night, would be as wet as though water had been thrown over me. I was continually raising blood and large quantities of offensive matter from my lungs, and at last had all the well-known symptoms of Consumption in its last stages.

At the request of my family, my physician called in two other doctors of this city, and they, after an examination, agreed that my case was hopeless. They informed my wife that I had better be told that I could not live, as my time would be very short for arranging my worldly affairs. They also said that no medicine would be of any use to me. The next day my friend, Mr. H. I. Leith, hearing of my condition, sent me a bottle of your Pulmonic Syrup, thinking it might relieve my cough and make my expectoration easier. I began using it, never even hoping that it would cure me, but finding great relief from its use. When the first bottle was gone I sent and got more; so I continued it until I had used seven or eight bottles. All this time I was in bed and was so weak that I had to be lifted. This was not a difficult thing to do, however, as I only weighed about ninety pounds. As I have said, I commenced the use of the medicine with no thought of its curing me, but after taking the eighth bottle I would sometimes feel a little hungry, a thing I had not before done for many months. I omitted to mention that after taking four or five bottles of the Pulmonic Syrup, I also began taking the Seaweed Tonic, and I also took some of the Mandrake Pills.

It is needless for me to give you an account of all my feelings during my recovery. Of course it was slow, but it was also sure. I gradually gained strength, the character of what I raised from my lungs was changed—not being so offensive—and at last I was able to get up and walk about my room. From this time my recovery was rapid. I gained flesh fast and soon went out doors, and now I am entirely well, a wonder to all my acquaintances who saw me when I was so low.

I weigh one hundred and sixty-two pounds, appetite good, and I can truly say that I never felt better in my life. I consider your medicines as wonderful in their effects. They have saved my life, and I feel so thankful to you that I am anxious that all who are suffering with lung troubles should know how good they are. Of course, I can give a better account of my case in telling of it than in writing, and if any who read this are interested, they are welcome to call on me at my residence.

Yours Truly,
HARLEY P. HOPKINS,
No. 7 Howell St., Providence, R. I.

May 19, 1881.

MR. HARLEY P. HOPKINS, who writes the foregoing letter to Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is an old resident of Providence. I have known him well for the last fifteen years, and I can assure the public that all he has written in regard to his sickness and recovery is strictly true. He was considered a consumptive, in the last stages of the disease, by his physician and friends, and I believe that his recovery is entirely due to the use of Dr. Schenck's medicines.

H. I. LEITH, Druggist,
No. 282 N. Main St., Providence, R. I.

May 19, 1881.

Guard the System Against
MALARIA
By Using
DR. SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE
PILLS,
The Great Vegetable Substitute for Mercury.
They will cure Chills and Fever.
They will cure Diarrhœa.
They will cure obstinate constipation, leaving the Stomach and Bowels in a healthy condition.
They will cure Liver Complaint, that great forerunner of Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS

Do not produce sickness at the stomach, nausea or griping. On the contrary, they are so mild and agreeable in their action that a person suffering with a sick headache, sour stomach, or pain in the bowels, is speedily relieved of these distressing symptoms. They act directly on the liver, the organ which, when in a healthy condition, purifies the blood for the whole body.

They are a perfect preparation of that great and well-known remedy, Mandrake or Podophyllin, a remedy that has displaced the use of mercury, as well as many other poisonous drugs in the practice of every intelligent physician.

Prof. John King, of the College of Medicine, of Cincinnati, says: "In Constipation it acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent costiveness. In Chronic Liver Complaint there is no its equal in the whole range of medicines, being vastly more useful than mercurial agents, arousing the liver to healthy action, increasing the flow of bile, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted." (See American Dispensatory, page 720.)

In all cases of Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, where there is great weakness or debility, Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic should be used in connection with these Pills.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINE
MANDRAKE PILLS,
SEAWEED TONIC,
and PULMONIC SYR
Are sold by all Druggists, and full directions for
are printed on the wrappers of every package.

P. T. P. B

$10.60 FOR 40c.

Any one sending me 40 cents and
dresses of 50 of their acquaintances w
ceive by return mail goods that retail
$10.60. This is an honest offer, and if
want a fortune, don't let the chance slip.
J. H. HENRY, Box 52, Buffalo,

OUR
Seeds, Roses, Bulbs,
Trees

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and
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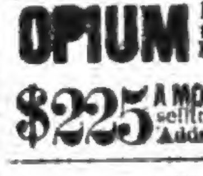
OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured
DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED
Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit



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Embracing full and authentic accounts of every
of ancient and modern times, and including a
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Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents
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$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made.
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OF ALL KINDS. BELTING, H
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THE BEST PRACTICAL BUSINESS SCHO
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Clean Bed Feathers, free from smell.
Southwestern Feather Co., 94 Main St., L
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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positi
cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will
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Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & C
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ASTHMA CURED.

One Dolla
A YEAR.

CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

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A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jerse

HOW TO LIFT A THOUSAND POUNDS.

Dumb-bells weighing not over five pounds each are recommended, which should be used regularly every morning and evening for half an hour for a year. By this time it will be found that the muscles of the arms, legs and body will have increased very much and become exceedingly firm and hard. When this condition has been acquired, then, and not till then, can a man think of lifting heavy weights; for if he cannot get his muscles and nerves in this condition, he can never become a lifter, even with years of practice, as it takes strength as well as sleight to lift a heavy weight. Some very good authorities recommend lifting at the commencement, adding that "you must not lift too much." But how can inexperienced hands tell when it is too much before they find themselves permanently injured?

After the year's exercise with dumb-bells, or otherwise, as previously suggested, then a man who is not ruptured or otherwise injured can commence a systematic course of lifting, starting with not over 100 pounds, which he can lift as many times a day as he is disposed to do for one month. He can then add another fifty pounds to the weight to be lifted during the second month's exercise, and so on, adding an additional fifty-pound weight each month for twenty months, when he will be able to lift the great weight of 1,000 pounds without any danger of injuring himself. This is a general rule, and any man with a sound body can reach it if he only follows the prescribed course, and never tries to overdo the thing. If the weight will not come up without too much strain, stop, for it is too heavy for you at that point of your training. To lift correctly and without danger a person must stand erect, the heels on the same line, the toes turned out, the shoulders thrown back and the body resting squarely on the hips—the arms hanging down by the sides. The legs should then be bent merely enough to enable the hands to grasp the handles or rings of what you are to lift; then lift by merely straightening the legs, and not by the arms or the body. If you have to strain, and the weight does not come up freely, then you are attempting too much and should try a lighter load. When you have become strong enough to lift 1,000 pounds you are in reality a strong man and should be perfectly satisfied to let well enough alone, for all who attempt to exceed that point there is not one man in 100 who, at some time or other, does not injure himself for life. Some few do not, but they are rare exceptions.

TESTING HIS EYES.

There has been a great deal of nonsense written about the power of the human eye over wild beasts. An incident occurred, during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Malay peninsula, which shows the fallacy of this popular notion.

Among other sights, the Duke was shown a beautiful black leopard, confined in a cage. The beast, one of the fiercest and most beautiful creatures of the Malay jungles, was crouching.

A doctor attached to the Duke's suite, who had been talking about the power of the human eye to subdue wild animals, thought he would give a practical illustration of the theory.

Going up to the cage, he gazed steadfastly into the dilating eyes of the savage leopard, hoping to intimidate it. For a few moments the leopard bore the stare. Then, without the slightest warning, he sprang at the doctor. A growl, a dash, a shriek, and the man staggered back into the arms of his friends.

With his cap torn off and his cheek laid open, he departed a sadder and a wiser man. Nothing but his cap's peak saved his magnetic eye from the claws of the infuriated beast.—*Youth's Companion.*

THE ART OF SWINGING A SCYTHE.

A young man from the city, while visiting friends in the country, became interested in the invigorating spectacle of the farmer's hired man cutting weeds with a scythe. It suggested to his inexperienced mind the "poetry of motion." When the hired man laid down the scythe and went into the barn a few minutes, the city youth picked up the utensil and made a lunge at a group of weeds. The point of the scythe struck the earth with such unexpectedness that the youth fell over the handle and plowed up the earth with his head. He was a little discouraged, but it looked so easy that he got up and essayed another stroke. This was disastrous. The blade appeared to coil around his legs like a serpent, cutting through his hip pocket about an inch, amputating a portion of his coat-tail, and then cut slices of flesh out of his calves. He is now convinced that it is easier to fall over a wheelbarrow than to swing a scythe without any previous instructions.—*Norristown Herald.*

Paul Boyton was taken for a goose and fired at as he floated down the Mississippi. You can't fool those Western men.

The King of Denmark is truly a paternal monarch. Finding that during the recent severe weather the royal foot guards were suffering greatly from Colds and Coughs, this good old gentleman ordered a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for them and now the sentries are happy.

Were Great Britain cut off from her supply of foreign food, no inconsiderable portion of her population would die of starvation. Last year the amount imported reached the enormous total of $830,000,000. Statistics show that while the population from 1859 to 1876 only increased 23¼ to 32¼ millions, a gain of but 16 per cent., the value of food furnished from abroad advanced from $295,000,000 to $765,000,000, a growth of 160 per cent. Of the vast amount imported in the last-mentioned year, $182,500,000 came from the United States; $90,000,600 from France; about $120,000,000 from British India and China; 110,000,000 from Germany, Holland and Belgium; nearly $65,000,000 from Russia and Turkey, and the remainder from the multitude of countries scattered over the world. Stephen Bourne, who has been discussing this subject in a series of essays, comes to the conclusion that Great Britain relies upon foreign and home produce in about the proportion of two-fifths to three-fifths.

◆

George Warrick, a young man of Middletown, near Harrisburg, Pa., had a dream that at the bottom of a neighboring creek, at a certain place, would be found the body of a missing man. The stream had already been dragged, but Warrick's dream led a party to the right spot, and the body was found. It was a mysterious find, to be sure, but there could be no possible reason for putting the young man out of the way by foul means, he being a sort of imbecile creature.

◆

Mr. J. Stanley Brown, private secretary to the late President Garfield, has been requested by Mrs. Garfield to undertake the task of arranging her husband's correspondence, letters and documents, so as to have them ready for the biographer next spring. As soon as he has completed the task assigned him by Mrs. Garfield he will connect himself with the banking and brokerage firm of Bateman, Brown & Co., of Washington, D. C.

◆

According to the census figures of 1880 the entire settled area of the United States is 1,569,570 square miles, or 1,004,524,800 acres.

A Smile of Satisfaction.

This from the Cleveland (Ohio) *Penny Press*, carries its own suggestion: Recently meeting Mr. H. G. Keffer, treasurer of the Cleveland *Herald*, our representative inquired of that gentleman, after stating his mission, if he personally knew anything about the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. A smile played acrossed Mr. Keffer's expressive face and his eyes twinkled merrily as he replied in the affirmative. I will not refuse to state my experience with it, and you may use it as you think best. Four years ago I sprained one of my ankles, an accident which, as you are aware, entails much suffering and sometimes leaves the limb in a condition to remind one frequently of the old hurt. Unfortunately this result ensued. Whenever the weather became damp or my system absorbed the slightest cold my ankles pained me. This went on at intervals for over three years, and I could not obtain relief. Last winter I applied the St. Jacobs Oil, and it completely cured me. I have not since felt a return of the pain.

The city of Brooklyn has elected Seth Low to be her Mayor. He is almost a boy in appearance, and is the son of probably the richest man in Brooklyn, the well-known tea merchant Low, who is of a Massachusetts family, long doing business in New York city. Young Low took the stump himself, though not a seeker for the office. His appearance was rather against him. His speeches sounded Sophomoric, yet the polls were manned by young fellows.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* mentions the case of John Wood, with the American Pottery Co., that city, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of an attack of rheumatism, which had confined him to his bed for seventeen weeks. He praises it unstintedly.

Steers weighing from 1,200 to 1,700 pounds best suit the British butchers, as they can cut up the carcasses of such most economically for their customers, and the size of the pieces is more acceptable to them.

That Terrible

Indigestion and sick headache will yield readily to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

"Accept Our Gratitude."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my boy of a fever sore of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude. Yours truly, HENRY WHITING, Boston, Mass.

Frederick Douglass, after a life of strange vicissitudes, is spending his latter days in comfortable prosperity. He is the possessor of $100,000 or more, and his office provides him with an annual salary of $7,000. His duties are easily performed, and he has leisure for writing and lecturing.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamplet treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 96 pages, sent for three stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

In New Zealand sparrows have multiplied to such an extent that poisoned wheat is now used by the colonists to destroy them.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggists.

The ex-Empress Eugenie travels with a retinue of ten persons.

Mrs. D. B. Sill, of Cuba, N. Y., for eight years has never been able to leave her bed alone. Hearing of the wonderful cures effected by the prayers of Miss Judd, of Buffalo, who is said to have been cured of an almost-insufferable disease, Mrs. Sill sent for her. All medicines were cast out of the window, and the suffering woman was made an object for prayer. She soon began to improve and now she is declared to be about well.

Notice.

From the 10th of October, 1881, t the 1st of July, 1882, genuine **Rock Spring Water** will be supplied to customers by Ellis & Co., of Bailey Springs, Ala., at the following rates:

Ten gallons in anti-corrosive can..	$5.00
Same can refilled at..............	4.00
Five gallons in anti-corrosive can.	3.25
Same can refilled at.............	2.50
Nine gallons in glass bottles......	7.50

Reasonable freight and express rates are given by all railroads. This water has been known for nearly fifty years as a sure cure for Dyspepsia, a sure cure for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, a sure cure for all curable cases of Dropsy, a sure cure for Scrofulous cases of the Bones or Skin, and a certain destroyer of the terrible thirst for intoxicating drink that overcomes so many worthy resolutions. Deprive a drunkard of his dram for three days and meanwhile give him plenty of Rock Spring Water, and he won't want the whisky. Don't you think it's worth trying? If you do, drop a postal to Ellis & Co. It will cost only a cent.

Cambridge (England) University has the largest Freshman class it has ever known. It numbers 835.

Keep your bowels and kidneys in healthy state by the use of Kidney-Wort.

The first American flag used by citizens of California is still in existence. The people made it themselves, and had to buy a seaman's shirt in order to get the blue.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

A big monopoly in New York appears in the consolidation of the three elevated railroads of that city. They represent a capital of $26,000,000.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE
Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS
Is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY
IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE OLD WATER-WHEEL IN EUROPE.

Everywhere in Europe we have found the grain mills stationed in the languid streams and propelled by undershot wheels—that is, the floating mills are anchored, and the great wheels are slowly turned by the water running by. These are along the Rhine, in the Ider, the Adige, the Po, the Arno. The wheels go at a snail's pace, but that is the pace of all Europe, and it doesn't take much celerity to satisfy the restful spirit of the average Italian.—*Letter from Italy.*

ALWAYS KEEP COOL.

To stick to your subject and the truth is an excellent plan, and whether it be in questions of finance or fishing, or any topic whatever, civil or political, always keep cool and tell the truth. However, there is a certain margin allowed for lying, when it comes to fishing, that is permitted in no other subject, and no doubt our friends in the picture are indulging in that special employment, as well, perhaps, as in a little scientific swearing. Their bodies and tempers are hot and the air is cool (as they should be, but are not,) and they are apparently in the condition when it is much easier to catch rheumatism than fish, in which case it would be well for them that they be provided with a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy for this as well as other painful ailments.

WE'LL NAIL ITS COLORS TO THE MAST.

"Hello, Denny! what is the trouble?" "Oh, I'm all broke up," was the response to the inquiry of an old shipmate of William G. Denniston, one of Farragut's war-worn veterans, well known in the southern section of this city, who came limping into the American office yesterday. "I thought I would go under the hatches this time," continued Denniston. "I never suffered so much in my life. I had the rheumatic gout so bad that I could not get off the bed or put my foot to the floor, and would have been there yet if a friend had not recommended St. Jacobs Oil to me. I hesitated some time before getting a bottle, thinking it was another one of those advertised nostrums, but was finally induced to give it a trial, and a lucky day it was for me. Why, bless my stars! after bathing the limb thoroughly with the Oil I felt relief, and my faith was pinned to St. Jacob and his Oil after that. I freely say that if it had not been for St. Jacobs Oil I should, in all probability, be still housed. My foot pains me but little, and the swelling has entirely passed away. It beats anything of the kind I have ever heard of, and any person who doubts it send them to me at 1924 South Tenth st.—*Philadelphia Times.*

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

In Hosts of Families
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as much regarded as a household necessity as sugar or coffee. The reason of this is that years of experience have proved it to be perfectly reliable in those cases of emergency where a prompt and convenient remedy is demanded. Constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and other troubles are overcome by it.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1882.

BORROW
The New York Weekly Witness from your neighbor and see if it is not just the Newspaper you want. It has everything: The latest news from all parts, reports of Fulton Street Prayer-Meeting, the Independent Catholic Church, everything that is of interest to good people; markets, stories, **something to interest the ladies. $1.50 a year.** Send by postal card and get a specimen copy and club rates from John Dougall & Co., 17 to 21 Vandewater street, New York.

SIX CTS. [illegible] INVIGORATE the HAIR [illegible] FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. [illegible] Box [illegible], Boston, Mass. [illegible]

DR. HARTER'S

Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.

GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., NO. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

IMPROVEMENTS—NEW STYLES—NEW CATALOGUE.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

Whose cabinet or parlor organs have won HIGHEST HONORS AT EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS FOR FOURTEEN YEARS, being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any, have effected MORE and GREATER PRACTICALLY VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS in their Organs in the LAST YEAR than in any similar period since the first introduction of this instrument by them, twenty years since; and are now offering ORGANS OF HIGHER EXCELLENCE AND ENLARGED CAPACITY; also popular MEDIUM and SMALLER STYLES of IMPROVED QUALITY, and at LOWER PRICES: $22, $30, $54, $60 and upwards. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 36 pp., 4to, is now ready (October, 1881), fully describing and illustrating more than 100 styles of Organs. This, with net prices, and circulars containing much information about organs generally, which will be useful to every one thinking of purchasing, will be sent *free and postpaid*. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; or, 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE in regard to the great curative properties of

DR. SCHENCK'S
MEDICINES.

UNDOUBTED CURES
—OF—
CONSUMPTION.

Clear and explicit statements
from well-known persons
which should convince
the most skeptical.

No Medicines Have Ever Been Introduced to the Public that can Show Such an Array of Evidence in their Favor.

For other Certificates of Cures send for Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. It gives a full description of these diseases in their various forms, also, valuable information in regard to the diet and clothing of the sick; how and when exercise should be taken, &c. This book is the result of many years of experience in the treatment of Lung Diseases, and should be read, not only by the afflicted, but by those who, from hereditary taint or other cause, suppose themselves liable to any affection of the throat or lungs.

IT IS SENT FREE
Post Paid, to all Applicants.

Address Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, corner Arch and Sixth Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

From Mr. Haley P. Hopkins, of Providence, R. I. He is cured of Consumption by Dr. Schenck's Medicines, after being given up to die by some of the best physicians of the city.

Dr. J. H. Schenck:

Dear Sir—I have been cured of what three of the best physicians of this city told me was Consumption of the Lungs, by the use of your medicines. I was first attacked with the disease in October, 1880, and although I was from that time continually under the care of a physician I grew worse and worse, until I was confined to my bed. I can hardly say that I was first attacked with the disease in 1880, for my lungs had been weak for many years previous to this, and I would quite often have severe pain in my breast, if I took the least cold or exerted myself too much in any way. I grew worse, my cough became very bad; I had night sweats so severe that my bed, through the night, would be as wet as though water had been thrown over me. I was continually raising blood and large quantities of offensive matter from my lungs, and at last had all the well-known symptoms of Consumption in its last stages.

At the request of my family, my physician called in two other doctors of this city, and they, after an examination, agreed that my case was hopeless. They informed my wife that I had better be told that I could not live, as my time would be very short for arranging my worldly affairs. They also said that no medicine would be of any use to me. The next day my friend, Mr. H. L. Leith, hearing of my condition, sent me a bottle of your Pulmonic Syrup, thinking it might relieve my cough and make my expectoration easier. I began using it, never even hoping that it would cure me, but finding great relief from its use. When the first bottle was gone I sent and got more; so I continued it until I had used seven or eight bottles. All this time I was in bed and was so weak that I had to be lifted. This was not a difficult thing to do, however, as I only weighed about ninety pounds. As I have said, I commenced the use of the medicine with no thought of its curing me, but after taking the eighth bottle I would sometimes feel a little hungry, a thing I had not before done for many months. I omitted to mention that after taking four or five bottles of the Pulmonic Syrup, I also began taking the Seaweed Tonic, and I also took some of the Mandrake Pills.

It is needless for me to give you an account of all my feelings during my recovery. Of course it was slow, but it was also sure. I gradually gained strength, the character of what I raised from my lungs was changed—not being so offensive—and at last I was able to get up and walk about my room. From this time my recovery was rapid. I gained flesh fast and soon went out doors, and now I am entirely well, a wonder to all my acquaintances who saw me when I was so low.

I weigh one hundred and sixty-two pounds, appetite good, and I can truly say that I never felt better in my life. I consider your medicines as wonderful in their effects. They have saved my life, and I feel so thankful to you that I am anxious that all who are suffering with lung troubles should know how good they are. Of course, I can give a better account of my case in telling of it than in writing, and if any who read this are interested, they are welcome to call on me at my residence.

Yours Truly,
HARLEY P. HOPKINS,
No. 7 Howell St., Providence, R. I.
May 19, 1881.

Mr. Harley P. Hopkins, who writes the foregoing letter to Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is an old resident of Providence. I have known him well for the last fifteen years, and I can assure the public that all he has written in regard to his sickness and recovery is strictly true. He was considered a consumptive, in the last stages of the disease, by his physician and friends; and I believe that his recovery is entirely due to the use of Dr. Schenck's medicines.

H. L. LEITH, Druggist,
No. 252 N. Main St., Providence, R. I.
May 19, 1881.

Guard the System Against
MALARIA
By Using
DR. SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE
PILLS,
The Great Vegetable Substitute for Mercury.
They will cure Chills and Fever.
They will cure Diarrhœa.
They will cure obstinate constipation, leaving the Stomach and Bowels in a healthy condition.
They will cure Liver Complaint, that great forerunner of Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS

Do not produce sickness at the stomach, nausea or griping. On the contrary, they are so mild and agreeable in their action that a person suffering with a sick headache, sour stomach or pain in the bowels, is speedily relieved of these distressing symptoms. They act directly on the liver, the organ which, when in a healthy condition, purifies the blood for the whole body.

They are a perfect preparation of that great and well-known remedy, Mandrake or Podophyllin, a remedy that has displaced the use of mercury, as well as many other poisonous drugs in the practice of every intelligent physician.

Prof. John King, of the College of Medicine, of Cincinnati, says: "In Constipation it acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent costiveness. In Chronic Liver Complaint there is not its equal in the whole range of medicines, being vastly more useful than mercurial agents, arousing the liver to healthy action, increasing the flow of bile, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted." (See American Dispensatory, page 725.)

In all cases of Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, where there is great weakness or debility, Dr. Schenck's

Seaweed Tonic should be used in connection with these Pills.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINE
MANDRAKE PILLS,
SEAWEED TONIC,
and PULMONIC SYR

Are sold by all Druggists, and full directions for their use are printed on the wrappers of every package.

P. T. P. B [illegible]

$10.60 FOR 40c.
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GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENGI
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One Dollar
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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOL 1. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1882. NO. 10.

ARFIELD GENEALOGY.

atriotic Ancestry of the Martyr President.

[From the Boston Herald.]

e first root of the Presidential fam- which there is any tangible knowl- was a James Garfield (or Gearfeldt), in 1587, was given a tract of land e border of Wales, near Chester, and, through the influence of Robert ey, Earl of Leicester. A natural ence would be that he had per- ed some military service on the con- t under that celebrated favorite of ty, or was of some special service Robert at Kenilworth or London. estate thus conferred is said to be ted near Osvestry, and not far from most beautiful and celebrated vale of gollen, on the border of Wales. t was the nationality of this James field, whether Welsh or English, man or Dutch, does not appear. The probable conjecture is that he was sh, and was a warrior of some note, haps a descendant of the old knights arfili castle. The estate conferred him was either released by him, or some reason his children did not rit it, and no mention of them ap- s, so far as now known, in any record the Garfield family until 1630, when ard Gearfield, of Chester, England, e to America in a company of col- ts, who embarked with his family er the auspices of Gov. John Win p. The name appears again at tertown, in this State, in 1635, and is bably the same man. Of this indi- al quite full accounts are handed n, and curious researchers into the ily history claim to have discovered coat of arms, and, if the description t is correct, it goes far to confirm the vious conclusion that the Garfields e a martial family of wealth and in- nce in the days of Queen Elizabeth, , perhaps, in the crusades. It had e horizontal bars of red on a field, or ground, of gold in the center of the ld, and a red Maltese cross on an ine canton or corner piece. The consisted of a helmet with the visor ed, and an uplifted arm holding a n sword. For a motto were the s: "In cruce vinco" (by the cross quer). This Edward Garfield, from m the present large Garfield family America has descended, appears to e taken no great pride in his lineage dly titles, for he took a personal laborious share in the manual labor nected with the clearing of his land Watertown, and left but a meager e of his armorial badge. His house s built on a beautiful spot in Water- n, overlooking the Charles river, and site is still pointed out to visitors, r the railroad station of the Fitch- g railroad. In this house he lived but few years before he was able to pur- e a much larger estate in the western t of Watertown, near the present loca- of the Waltham town line. On this d he erected a capacious mansion, and rounded himself with all the comforts l elegance of the "gentleman" of t period, and the estate, now known the "Gov. Gore place," still holds its ition as one of the most beautiful and able estates in the vicinity of Boston. is Edward Garfield had a son, Edward, , and he in turn had a son, Benjamin, o became a distinguished citizen of tertown and was given a Captain's mission, by the Governor, in the col- ial militia. He held numerous town ces, and was elected nine times to the lonial Legislature. He was a stout, ad-shouldered man, with an open, erful countenance, and most affable kind in his manners. His light plexion, and especially the light r, appear to have descended to the sent generation. The next ancestor line was Lieut. Thomas Garfield, who offspring numbering an even dozen.

omas, Jr., the third in order, was the who should be written among the ent grand-fathers of the late Presi- t, and the next one down the scale s Solomon Garfield, the oldest son of junior Thomas. Solomon's brother aham was an earnest devotee of erican independence, and lived in the n of Lincoln when the Revolutionary r began. He was one of the first vol- eers enlisted in the defense of the onies, and was in the fight at Concord, side by side with many illustrious ericans, including Judge E R [illegible] Hoar, whose descendant and [illegible] become noted in the c [illegible] tion in later years. T [illegible] Judge Hoar's great-gr [illegible] Hoar, and Abraham [illegible] preserved, and the [illegible] signed was an [illegible] time.

At the beginnin [illegible] separation from England was not generally meditated, and it was deemed important to endeavor to fix the responsibility for the beginning of the conflict, showing which side struck the first blow, in the event of a settlement of the troubles. Therefore the affidavits of many persons concerned were secured and preserved.

Solomon's eldest son, Thomas Garfield, was born in 1775, and lived a farmer's life at Worcester, Otsego county, N. Y., and married Asenatte Hill, of Sharon, N. Y. Their children were Polly, Betsey, Abram and Thomas. Abram, who was named for his patriotic uncle, who fought at Concord, was the father of the late President. He was born Dec. 28, 1799, at Worcester, N. Y. He was kept hard at work on a farm, with little opportunity for an education. He was married to Miss Eliza Ballou, the venerable surviving mother of the murdered President, and removed to Ohio in 1819. They had four children, all of whom are now living except the late President. The father died suddenly while James was a creeping infant.

THE most horrible suffering that could be endured by a dumb brute, and for which death was the only relief, was witnessed recently in the streets of St. Louis. Henry Bockstruck, a pork-butcher, was making his regular morning deliveries to the meat shops, and was driving a very fractious mare that he took particular caution in handling. Bockstruck tied his horse to a hitching-post and carried a lot of pork into a meat-market. While the meat was being weighed the animal became restive and stood upon the sidewalk with its fore feet. One of the numerous wagons passing struck the hind wheels of the pork-wagon. Frightened at the shock, the skittish brute made a lunge forward, but the hitch-rein, being very short and restraining her freedom, caused her to rear up and come down with the pit of her stomach directly on top of the post she was tied to. There the excited animal stood on her hind feet while her forequarters were impaled upon the post. As she frantically pawed the air several men attempted to push the horse off, and in doing so split the top off the post, forming a sharp point that gouged its way deep into the animal's abdomen, making a wound over a foot long, from which blood in immense quantities poured out into the gutter. As the suffering brute groaned and lunged around with pain, a colored man cut the post off with a saw. Then the horse rolled over into the street and the stump was pulled out of her body, when she got on her feet and started off at a break-neck speed. Entrails protruding from the wound hung down upon the street, so that every jump the mare made she trampled upon her own vitals, and literally tore them foot by foot entirely out of her body, leaving them scattered all along her wild run. She finally fell and was killed, after six shots in the head from a policeman's revolver.

THE LITTLE ONE'S GRAVE.

In the spring of 1869, a little girl died of consumption in Frederick City, Md., aged 3 years and 3 months. A few days before she died she called her father to her bedside and said: "Papa, when I die, don't bury me deep—not more than so deep," holding out her tender and emaciated arm and measuring from her shoulder out. "Oh, it's so hard to be put down so deep in the cold, damp ground, and please don't put any marble slab on my grave, it will be so dark under it, and it will press so heavily on my little breast. Sod my grave nicely and plant a tree at its head, so that the wild birds can gather in its branches and sing for me." After a pause she continued: "But it seems to me I would rather have our own birds sing for me than the wild birds. Couldn't you let Brother Willie and Sister Emma bring our cage of little birds out to the cemetery every Sunday morning and leave them to sing for me all day? When you are at church in town it won't seem so lonesome out by myself." A few days after this Anna died, and her affectionate parent did everything as she requested: She was buried shallow, and the grave nicely sodded, and a tree planted at its head. And still every Sunday morning Willie and Emma can [illegible] with a [illegible]

RICH MEN OF ENGLAND.

How They Manage to Spend Their Millions.

[From the New York Sun.]

If rich people in England should see fit to bring down their domestic expenditure to that usual among families of similar means here, they would very soon be able not merely to recoup themselves for the losses of several bad harvests, but to save vast sums of money. In our large Eastern cities family men with anything under $25,000 a year spend more freely than Englishmen with the same income; but as regards those with incomes over that amount it is quite another matter. When Macaulay, before proceeding to India, consulted Sidney Smith's experienced brother, the famous "Bobus," as to expenses at Calcutta, he was told that he could not be comfortable under £3,000 a year, and he could not possibly get through £5,000. This is in a measure true of the United States. It might be safely asserted that in the whole of this country there are not five persons, if as many, who spend on their establishments $100,000. A careful estimate, made a year or two ago by persons eminently qualified to make it, brought such expenditure up to $95,000. It included a town house, a yacht, a villa at Newport, and a country seat.

What runs away with incomes of from $50,000 to $250,000 in England is the keeping up of country-seats, hounds, hospitality, and game preserves. At Drumlanrig Castle, for instance, one of its owner's ten residences, there are eighty miles of grass drive kept in order; at Gridge, more than forty. Add to these acres of garden and glass and the expenses of park-keepers and game-keepers, and it is easy to see where the money goes. If there is a hunting-establishment on a liberal scale at least $20,000 a year must be added.

Again, while the hospitality of an average well-to-do American favorably compares with that of an Englishman of similar means, that of the broad-acred Englishman is immensely superior to that of the American millionaire. The latter gives some dinner parties, and, perhaps, an annual ball, and keeps a dozen servants; the Englishman, on the other hand, beside constantly entertaining in town, often sits down to dinner for weeks at a time with twenty guests, staying, with their servants, in his country house, and feeds from fifty to sixty every day in his servants' hall with as much beef and beer as they please to consume. More than this he at times entertains whole schools and parishes, beside giving away hundreds of pounds in the shape of beef and blankets at Christmas. He subscribes, too, to every public charity in the county; sometimes in two or three counties.

Merely to take an example, there is Lord Derby, with ten men servants in his house and about forty more domestics feeding daily at his board. Supposing to-morrow he and his wife should agree to struggle along on $100,000 a year, he could save at least $800,000 a year; while were the Dukes of Westminster, Devonshire and Bedford to do likewise their savings would be still greater. Supposing Lord Derby to save at this rate for thirty years what an archi-millionaire he would become.

Twenty years ago there died a queer old bachelor, Lord Digby, who owned Raleigh's ill-fated home of Sherborne Castle. He was a most liberal landlord, but did not care to spend more than $35,000 a year, and let his money go on rolling up, investing it all in the 3 per cents. His income was not a fourth of Lord Derby's, but he left in the funds $4,500,000. As a rule a Peer leaves comparatively little behind him; $1,000,000 would be regarded an unusually large sum for a man with $400,000 a year to have, and there is but one case on record—that of Lord Dysart, an eccentric recluse—of a Peer leaving over $4,500,000 personally.

On very large properties the surplus income is chiefly expended in very costly improvements. Thus the Duke of Devonshire has built Eastbourne and much of Buxton. The Duke of Buccleuch has expended thousands at Granton, and both have put vast sums into enterprises connected with Barrow-in-Furness. About $10,000,000 of Lord Bute's has gone into docks at Cardiff. The late Lord Westminster built and rebuilt probably not less than 1,000 houses in ondon, and Northumberland and therlandshire reflect on all sides the erous expenditure of the Dukes of eir name; while beautiful churches, mmodious schools and handsome mesteads soon inform the traveler in ltshire and Bradfordshire that he is the broad domain of the Earl of Pembroke or the Duke of Bedferd. Had the vast sums thus spent been annually put into stocks, or bonds and mortgages, the present holders of the lands might have been richer men, but the country would have been in many respects the loser, and it would be a widely different looking region from what it is to-day.

THE CHOICE OF A SADDLE-HORSE.

The selection of a horse for the saddle is a common source of trouble to those wishing to commence riding. In the United States, at the present time, there is no lack of horses that with careful breaking could be made first-class saddle-horses. The racing stables of America furnish every year a number of horses not good enough to keep on in training, yet excellent for park-hacks or for light-weight hunters. These animals can always be bought at low rates, and when properly broken are safer and far more lasting than common-bred horses. Central America possesses a breed of ponies of rare beauty and docility—charming household pets for children. These little animals are not always to be found in the United States, and when here they are costly. For larger boys and girls, the mustang of the plains ought to be a favorite mount. Their many good qualities are not as yet fully recognized. The mustang is believed by many to be vicious, unruly, and, in consequence, unsafe for children; on the contrary, it is an intelligent, sturdy little creature, full of affection for a kind owner. Droves of mustangs are from time to time brought to New York by the great cattle-shippers, and in their wild state they are snapped up by city dealers at prices ranging from $8 to $40 per head.—*The Century Magazine.*

THE London *Sporting Life* says: "Veritably this has been an American year; our Derby gone, our Leger lost, and our double event, the Cæsarowitch and Cambridgeshire, likewise won by a 3-year-old born and bred on the other side of the Atlantic and sent to do battle for the stars and stripes—or, rather, in this instance I should say the green and white spots—in the land whence his ancestors were imported. And now for the application of all this. To begin with, it is very plain that with Iroquois and Foxhall we have had a considerable lot of the 'shine' taken out of us. * * * Large sums have been won over every American victory in this country, and the last success of Foxhall has been the crowning achievement. In the hands to which debts can be traced 66,000 soverigns, it is said, can be totaled up, while in the hands of the many sportsmen who combine their love of patriotism with speculation on the horses representing their country the amounts won would make up a vast total; not only in England, but in France, where the American element is very powerful, while in gay Columbia itself wagering on Foxhall and Iroquois has by no means been idle. Another deduction is that Americans have proved their ability to breed race horses of the higher class, and the supremacy of the British thoroughbred is without doubt seriously affected."

THE December number of *The Century* magazine contains a fac-simile of a memorable piece of writing by President Garfield—the "Strangulatus pro Republica" autograph, and in conjunction with it the following letter:

Editor of the Century Magazine.

DEAR SIR: The late President Garfield took pen or pencil in hand four times during his last illness.

1. Sunday, July 17, at noon, at his request for writing materials, I placed in his hand a clip and pencil. Lying on his back, and holding up the clip in his left hand, he then wrote his name and the prophetic words, "Strangulatus pro Republica," the fac-simile of which I now authorize you to publish. What epitaph more significant, eloquent and truthful than this—his own!

2. August 10, with a fountain pen, he wrote his name on a clip.

3. Immediately after, he signed an extradition paper, sent from the Department of State, first requesting me to read the document—the old habit of thoroughness asserting itself.

4. August 11, he wrote, on a larger clip, with a pencil, the brief letter to his mother, a copy of which has been widely circulated.

Very truly yours,

A. F. ROCKWELL.

ACTING on a theory that human beings were made to stand upright, and therefore ought never to lie down, a Californian sleeps in an apparatus which sustains him comfortably in a perpendicular position. A Nebraska physician is equally certain that the vital organs are injuriously affected by being jolted downward in walking, and to counteract this he gravely stands on his head five minutes every day.

BOGUS BRILLIANTS.

"How do your diamonds compare with the genuine?"

"Put them side by side and you can't tell them apart. Let me show you some samples," and the dealer turned to his iron safe and got out a box of unset "diamonds" of about three carats each. Handing the scribe a dainty pair of tweezers he requested him to examine the stones before the light. The reporter picked up one of the gems as carefully as though it were a $20,000 stone, and held it before his optics. It sparkled brilliantly, was cut perfectly, and anybody but an expert would suppose it to be a genuine diamond. The reporter was tempted to slip the stone up his sleeve, until he asked the price of it, when, getting the reply, "One dollar," he dropped it as though it was poisonous.

"Here are some thirty beautiful specimens," remarked the merchant as he unfolded another paper and laid before the scribe half a dozen stones about the size of a door-knob. These are worn principally by gamblers on account of their extraordinary size. "They come a great deal higher than those others I have shown you. I sell these at $2.50 apiece, or a pair of them for a serio-comic singer's earrings at $4.25. They are exceedingly brilliant, you see, and at night shine like a locomotive headlight. Here are a lot of little diamonds that sell from 25 to 75 cents each." "Are those made of paste or fishscales?" "Oh, no; I never deal in paste goods. These stones come from the Sierra Nevada mountains, and are cut and polished in New York; and some are even sent to Paris to be cut and are then returned to this country. They are the best imitation of the diamond made, and retain their brilliancy forever. Not being as hard as the diamond, care has to be taken in not getting them scratched." "You remarked before that the trade was simply immense. I suppose that the second or middle class of society are the greatest purchasers of these imitations?" "That's where you're wrong. The principal buyers and wearers of 'snide' diamonds are those who move in the highest society, and I'll tell you the reason why. Let a lady who counts her wealth by the hundreds of thousands appear in public with a pair of six or eight carat 'diamond' earrings, and the people never suspect that they are 'snide.' They imagine that because the wearer is wealthy she would never degrade herself by wearing $2 diamonds, but such is the case. Hundreds of times have I matched genuine diamonds for high-toned ladies, and it was actually impossible to tell them apart. You see, when a person of wealth wears 'snide' diamonds, you can hardly make people believe that they are anything else than genuine; while, on the other hand, let a person in more reduced circumstances wear genuine diamonds, and everybody they meet will turn up ther noses and remark that they are 'snide.' So that is the reason the people of wealth can throw on so much style with very little expense." —*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

PRESIDENT ROBERTS, of the Pennsylvania railroad, having given strict orders not to accept passes nor permit "dead heads" to travel on the fast limited express, took the train from New York the other day. The conductor on reaching the President of the road recognized him, lifted his hat and passed on. He was called back and asked what the rule was about collecting fares on this train. "No dead heads," said the conductor, and had no answer ready when the magnate asked him why he didn't collect his fare. He handed the conductor the money, saying that he meant the rule to be enforced, and he would not be the first to break it. This is very Spartan-like, although some may be skeptical as to what the President would have said if the conductor had attempted to collect his fare. He might have reproved him for not knowing his business or his place. The President of a railroad has a conductor "dead to rights" every time, although as a collector of fares the conductor has something the advantage of him.

THE famous spring of boiling water in the middle basin of Hell's Half Acre, in the Yellowstone region, has lately become still more wonderful as a geyser. Four or five times every twenty-four hours it discharges a great column of water, freighted with stones and obscured by a dense volume of steam. The hollow formation for hundreds of yards around the orifice trembles under the upheaval, and the water is thrown to a height of 100 feet.

MOSAICS.

ASPIRING beggary is wretchedness itself.

WHO bravely dares must sometimes risk a fall.

FAITH and hope themselves shall die,
While deathless charity remains.

THE bearing and training of a child is woman's wisdom.

TIME and the sun will make vinegar without any shouting to help them.

TIME flies on restless pinions—constant never.
Be constant—and thou chainest Time forever.

THE most miserable pettifogging in the world is that of a man in the court of his own conscience.

A NOBLE deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To a purer air and a broader view.

HE that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.

THE tear down childhood's cheek that flows
Is like the dewdrop on the rose;
When next the summer breeze comes by
And waves the bush, the flower is dry.

BE thou like the bird perched upon some frail thing; although he feels the branch bending beneath him yet loudly sings, knowing full well that he has wings.

IT is astonishing how soon the whole conscience begins to unravel if a single stitch drops; one single sin indulged in makes a hole you could put your head through.

WHO blesses others in his daily deeds
Will find the healing that his spirit needs,
For every flower in others, pathway thrown
Confers its fragrant beauty on our own.

WHERE God hath put exquisite tinge upon the shell washed in the surf, and planted a paradise of bloom in a child's cheek let us leave it to the owl to hoot, and the frog to croak, and the fault finder to complain.

THE luster of diamonds is invigorated by the interposition of darker bodies; the lights of a picture are created by the shades. The highest pleasure which nature has indulged to sensitive perception is that of rest after fatigue.

MONEY AND IGNORANCE.

The consolation of wealth without learning is quite sufficient for a good many grander proprietors than the one who figures in this descriptive item. Riches are made to cover up a multitude of deficiencies—and a good many sins. A Chicago paper says that a colored man, living in that city, hung out a sign on his house reading:

"For sail." He happened to be at the gate when a white man came along and said:

"You'll never get an offer for your house with any such spelling as that."

The owner of the place was greatly puzzled to improve the orthography, but finally took his wife's advice and made it read, "For sell."

This seemed to be all right for a day or two, and then a schoolboy halted and said:

"If you don't fix that sign, all the school children will be laughing at you."

There was another convention of the family to see where the mistake came in, and the sign was made to read. "Fur Sall." It hadn't been up an hour when an old colored man came along and queried:

"Does you mean dat dis place am fur Sally? What you gwine to gib de place to Sally fur?"

"Am you findin' fault wid dat sign?" asked the other.

"Well, I doan' quite cotch on to de spellin'."

"You doan', eh? Has you got $700 to pay cash for dis place?"

"No, sah."

"Den you pass on an' shet up. Maybe I doan' spell jist de same as you du, but I'ze got prospects of handlin' $700, while you have got boaf knees out to de weather. I doan' ker to use high-flown language an' have to w'ar a shoe on one fut an' a bute on de odder. Go 'long, ole man."—*Youth's Companion.*

AN OLD STORY.

Every story comes from another story. That of the ragged and thirsty tramp, who went up to a bartender and said, "Say, Mister, give me a drink and have some fun with me," is based on a speech of Callidemus in Macaulay's "Athenian Revels." He says to his son Speusippus, "What! I suppose you will wander from house to house, like that wretched buffoon, Phillippus, and beg everybody who has a supper party to be so kind as to feed you and laugh at you." Thus the story goes back to Plato's time, for Plato is the character mentioned in Xenophon's "Symposium."

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 19, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - -	$1.50
One copy six months - - - -	75
One copy four " - - - -	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to
THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Chicago Times: "The feast of Davidge and the flow of Porter is is a feast which Guiteau doesn't relish."

◆

A special term of court has been called to convene in Monroe county, Mississippi on the 30th, for the trial of the murderers of the Walker brothers.

◆

The Chicago Tribune is to be credited with the following tombstone of Presidential history: "Harrison had his Tyler, Taylor had his Fillmore, and those who remain may profit by their example."

◆

The Cumberland river at Nashville is out of its banks and about fifty families have been compelled to leave their homes on account of the high water. New Orleans is also taking steps to prevent inundation.

◆

Mr. Scoville, attorney for Guiteau, has refused all offers made for the body of the assassin after he is hung. The two largest offers made have been of $1,300 and $1,800 respectively. It is stated that Mr. Scoville has said that he would take no less than $2,000 for the body in case Guiteau is hung.

◆

The Atlanta Constitution says: "It is mighty funny. The star-routers didn't like Garfield, and he was assassinated. They didn't like McVeagh, and he disappeared. They like Blaine, and he retired. They didn't like James, and he had to go. The truth is, the star-routers appear to be a busy and powerful gang."

◆

A correspondent of the Boston Commercial Bulletin writing from Birmingham, Ala., says in regard to the natural mining and manufacturing advantages of Birmingham and northern Alabama: I venturn to predict that in northern Alabama within a single decade, there will be the greatest industrial advance the world has ever witnessed.

◆

"A woman at the bottom of it." We read a telegram the other day telling of a duel which had just taken place somewhere in Kentucky, and which telegram closed with the above hackneyed phrase. These words are generally to be found at the close of every telegram of like kind which one reads; and it is a great pity that some one does not invent a new phrase. Our humble opinion is that the women of the land save far more souls than are sent to hell through their agency. But whenever two fools see fit to shoot at one another on account of some giddy woman who doesn't know which one she likes best, or who, in all probability, doesn't care a snap of her finger for either, the telegraphic crank, with never the least scrupulosity, publishes to the world that such woman has been the cause of the shooting or killing of one or other of the parties. Fortunately, the barbarous practice of duelling is on its last legs, and with this fact in view, there may be "balm in Gilead" yet.

OUR STATE FINANCES.

The Report of Auditor Carmichael for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881, appears in the Montgomery Advertiser. He reports:

Total collections for the year, $964,741.78. Total amount paid out for the year, $874,174.61. The net surplus for the year is, $90,567.17. Balance in the Treasury last year, $314,004.84. Balance in the Treasury this year, $404,586.96. The collections this year have been in excess of last year, $37,930.28. The Auditor reports that the better condition of the Treasury is due to the adjustment of a number of outstanding matters of indebtedness, the levy and collection of the railroad license tax, and the early reports of tax collectors. "It results, therfore," says the Auditor, "that the cash receipts of the Treasury for the year are about $100,000 in excess of the estimates made by my worthy and able predecessor in office."

The total bonded debt is $9,111,500, on which the total annual interest for next five years will be 322,295 dollars. The Auditor says that the State can meet this interest. After paying all probable expenditures there will still be a balance in the Treasury this year, from the results of the year, and without including the 404,586 dollars balance left oyer from last year.

The Auditor says there are many grave defects in the revenue laws, but he thinks that if assessors come up squarely and boldly to their duties it will go far to strengthen and improve the revenue system.

Nearly all the tax collectors have been prompt and faithful in the discharge of their duties. The valuations of property in all parts of the State have increased. The Auditor expresses confidence that the prosperity of our people is such that we can meet the advance in interest on our debt five years hence, without increasing taxation.

[*Mobile Register.*

◆

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.

The Mormon question thrusts itself upon Congress in a very positive manner, and like Banquo's ghost it will not down. Doubtless a majority are against the infamous institution of polygamy and willing to see its political power destroyed, yet somehow there is a disposition to handle the subject rather gingerly. I shall not be surprised if the present agitation ends in smoke and inaction, as all previous attempts have done. It takes something like an earthquake to inspire Congress to do its duty in dealing with any great evil which possesses power and influence. The plan proposed by Delegate Maginnis, of Montana, appears to be the least violent and effective of any suggested so far. His proposition is to let Congress divide the Territory of Utah, incorporating the western part with the State of Colorado, and the small northern part with the State of Nevada, the southeastern part with the State of Colorado, and the small northern part with Idaho and Wyoming. Congress has abundant power to do this, and it is evident that when it is done the Mormon power will be broken. A part of the Mormon population will be then citizens of Nevada, and will be there only a minority of the whole State, and part will become citizens of Colorado, in a minority there. The small remainder will form a part of Wyoming or Idaho. The main portion of the Mormon population would thus become citizens of States which have already established constitutions and laws, to which the Mormons would be amendable. It is held that such a division of Utah and distribution of its parts would not only be perfectly legal and proper, but would have the advantage that the new boundaries would be natural instead of artificial. The Watch Range, which now runs through the centre of Utah, would then form the boundary line between the States of Colorado and Nevada. Is there any reason why Utah should not thus be blotted out of the map?

If John Sherman has not been cornered this time people would like to know what it is that makes him squirm so. Ever since the investigation into the contingent fund expenditures of the Treasury Department was instituted John has been wriggling and twisting, and the inquiry has been embarrassed at every turn by obstacles interposed in his interest. His first step, it will be remembered, was to secure a suppression of the evidence accompanying the report of Secretary Windom's little committee of clerks last summer. Enough of that evidence has leaked out, however, in one way or another, to show that the late Secretary and Presidential aspirant had good reasons for wishing to keep it dark. The Senate Committee conducting this investigation sits with closed doors, so that very little is really known of what transpires within; but some things come out through the key-hole, or somewhere else, which indicate that "paying dirt," as they say in the mines, has been struck. The Republican members of the Committee, who are in a majority, asserted with great vehemence at the start that nothing should be done in the dark—that the public should know just what was going on—yet, just as a matter of precaution, you know, to keep the newspapers from telling the truth, they voted to double-lock and seal the doors.

PHONO.

◆

ALABAMA ITEMS.

Edwin Booth appears at the Montgomery theatre, February 7th and 8th.

Extensive preparations are being made in Mobile to celebrate Mardi Gras Day, which comes on February 21st, this year.

A negro woman was burned to death in Montgomery on the 9th inst. Cause—making a fire with kerosine oil.

The first section of 20 miles of the Georgia Pacific railroad, running east from Columbus, Miss., to Atlanta, Ga., was completed Thursday.

We learn from a gentleman who is in a position to know, that from eight to a dozen handsome residences will be built within the next 3 months.—*Birmingham Iron Age.*

The Alabama Great Southern railroad gave the Cincinati Southern 8,000,000 pounds more freight than it received from that road during the past year.

Wm. H. Locke, Postmaster at Eufaula, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He was under indictment for robbing the government.

Professor S. M. Ainsworth, of Athens, committted suicide on last Monday, by stabbing himself four times in the region of the heart. He was a ripe scholar, and for years has been in bad health.

A special State Sunday school convention will be held in Montgomery, on the 7th and 8th of February. Arrangements will be made for the entertainment of all delegates who may attend. The place of meeting in Montgomery will be the First Baptist Church.

Tuskaloosa is taking the lead of every town in the State as a manufacturing centre. It now has in operation two large cotton factories, a gin factory, a yarn and rope factory, a saw mill, and will soon have a boiler factory and another saw mill.

The Selma Times man is getting demoralized. On last Saturday he stood in the rain and looked on at a dog fight "until," he says, "both animals were as bloody as hogs," (by way of parenthesis, we didn't know that all hogs were bloody) "and were badly chewed up about the throat and legs." He probably imagined the poor brutes were Roman gladiators and was afraid to interfere, lest they should "go for" him.

It is rumored in Birmingham that a movement is on foot to unite the Alice furnace, the Eureka furnace, the Sloss furnace, now being built, and several more to be constructed, the whole to be under control of a company with a capital of $10,000,000. It is understood that Mr. DeBardeleben, who recently sold the Pratt mines to a Memphis company for $1,000,000, is the prime mover in this great consolidation. There are to be six furnaces in the combination.

Among the distinguished citizens who ever receive a cordial welcome to Montgomery is Hon. John M. Martin, of Tuscaloosa, who has been here for a day or two on professional engagements. During the perilous times that tested the virtue and patience of our people, he stood at his post in the State Senate, a 'tower of strength,' and his services during those memorable four years, will remain indelibly impressed upon the minds of the people.

As a noble gentleman, patriotic citizen and wise, and incorruptible legislator, he will ever be cherished, as he deserves, by the people of Alabama.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

◆

JEMISON JOTTINGS.

Our town still improves. Who knows what a city may cluster around her depot.

Mr. W. H. McLemore, of Shelby has been visiting Jemison, the past week.

Mr. James M. Scott expects to be off for the Clanton Academy, in a few days. Why can't Jemison have as good a school as Clanton, or any other place.

EGO.

◆

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court meets on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

Chancery Court on Friday after the fifth Monday after the third Mondays in January and July.

Commissioner's Court, regular term, second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.

County Court first Monday in each month.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

:o:

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

VERBENA
Male and Female School

VERBENA, ALA.

o

TERMS:

Primary Classes	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Incidental Fee	$1.00	per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Dec. 1, 1881. Teacher.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
County Surveyor.
Nov24-1y

NOTICE NO. 1271.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
December 16th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at the U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., on January 28th, 1882, viz: Mark E. Knight, Homestead Application No. 7044, for the northwest quarter of section 18, township 21 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John J. McDowell, William L. McDowell. Ellis Gulledge, and John M. Wyatt, all of Traveller's Rest, coosa county, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT,
Register.
Dec 22-5w

NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pratt Saw Mill Company will be held in the office of the company near Verbena, Ala., on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) to Seventy-five Thousand Dollars ($75,000) and to transact such other business as may be necessary thereto.

H. F. DEBARDELEBEN,
President.
S. T BRITTLE,
Sec'y and Treasurer.
Verbena, Ala., January 5, 1882.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pratt Saw Mill Company will be held in the office of the company, near Verbena, Ala., on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of authorizing such notes, or evidences of debt as may be necessary, and securing the same by mortgage upon the property of the company.

H. F. DEBARDELEBEN,
President.
S. T. BRITTLE,
Sec'y and Treasurer.
Verbena, Ala., January 5, 1882.

Administrator's Notice.

PROBATE COURT, CHILTON COUNTY.

Estate of J. T. McBee, Deceased.

Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 2d day of January, 1882, by the Hon. H. J. callen, Judge of the Probate court of chilton county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

T. S. BOWEN, Administrator.
Jan 5-3t

Insure Your Life

—IN THE—

People's Mutual
Relief Association,

OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HAL

B. H. WARNER & CO

Attorneys at Law, Warner Bui Washington, D. C., late assistan missioner of patents, attention gi to Patent and Mining cases, Pensions, Bounties, and Govern claims. Attention prompt, charges erate, address with stamp. Ref members of congress and heads o ernment departments.

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCK

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.

New Store--New Goods!

: WHERE YOU CAN FIND :

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HA

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinwar

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles a

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilto intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKINSMIT

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Grocerie

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

:o:

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Gr

and Produce Sold at Importer's Price

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

—OF—

WM. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large

—OF—

DRY GOODS, CROCERIES, BOOTS, SHO

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Web and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgo prices. Give him a call.

Nov2

B. L. WYMAN. CHAS. P. B

WYMAN & BALL,

(Successors to B. L. WYMAN.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Iron, Steel, Farming Tools, P Plow Shapes, Cutlery, Tools, Stoves, Tin and Wooden Ware, Wagon and Carriage Maker's Supplies, Axes, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes.

NO. 3 COURT SQUARE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Nov7-3m Sign of the Big Pad Lock.

W. & C. ROBERTS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacture

HAM, ALA.

G WILL RECEIVE

office in North A
ose from the la
eceived your or
Nov7-tf

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 19, 1882.

OUR AGENTS.

The following persons are our duly authorized agents to receipt and collect for subscriptions at their respective postoffices:

Dr. T. E. Callier, Dixie.
J. L. Williams, Randolph.
E. O. Dawson, Jemison.
S. J. Heath, Strasburg.
J. M. Corderie, Cooper's.
A. L. Haralson, Verbena.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Reprensentative—William A. Collier.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery—Dr. W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

Fast Express	†6:24 a. m.
Fast Mail	†8:05 p. m.
Passenger and Freight	4:00 p. m.
Accommodation	11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

Fast Express	†9:47 p. m.
Fast Mail	*8:05 a. m.
Passenger and Freight	10:50 a. m.
Accommodation	6:44 p. m.

* Don't Stop. † Stops when flagged.

SCHEDULE S., R. & D. RAILROAD.

Going North		Daily Mail	Going South	
Leave	4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive	10 p m
Leave	7:16 "	Demopolis	"	7:02 "
Arr.	10:30 "	Selma	"	8:10 "
Leave	7:09 "	Selma	Leave	4:00 "
Arrive	9:55 "	Calera	Arrive	5:14 "
"	4:30 p m	Rome	"	10:35 a m
"	6:10 "	Dalton	"	7:12 "
"	7:40 "	Cleaveland	"	5:52 "
"	11:55 "	Knoxville	"	2:28 "
"	4:55 a m	Bristol	Leave	9:55 p m

POSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from North arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from South 8:05 a. m.

All mails close 30 minutes before arrival of trains.

General delivery hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to 9:15 a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

Blank deeds and waive notes for sale at the View office.

Clanton now has a good barber and he should be sustained.

Wiseman's Medicated Cordial, the great Blood Purifier, for sale by DR. I. D. LANIER.

Mr. R. Ehrman has purchased a half interest in Mr. J. F. Maull's saw mill, at Lomax.

Dr. I. D. Lanier will attend to any business for the View in our absence from the office.

Can't some one of our subscribers give us information on chufa culture, for publication.

Mr. Stanley Alvis, of Brierfield, has moved to Clanton and taken a position in the store of Mr. R. Ehrman.

"The nature of fried wool is inexplicable," which accounts for Billy Wilson being able to sell more goods for less money than any merchant in this section. p1t

We received a pleasant call on last Friday from Mr. S. E. Hirscher, traveling agent of the Montgomery Music Bazar. Mr. Child, the proprietor of this substantial establishment keeps well posted in musical matters, and any one needing music or musical instruments should order from him.

Master Andy Durbin, a fourteen year old son of Mrs. Durbin, living about eight miles west of Clanton, accidentally shot himself in the right hand, last Wednesday. His gun was lying on the ground, and he caught hold of the muzzle to pick it up, when it was discharged by the hammer striking a stump. The contents of one barrel entered the palm his right hand, and it is probable he will lose that member.

We learn that the trunk containing deeds, $20 in gold and other valuables, which we stated last week had been stolen from Mr. Darby Riggins, of the Strasburg neighborhood, was returned to his premises, last Sunday evening, after the money had been abstracted, and we learn that this was also returned later. This kind of "embezzlement" is certainly "something new under the sun," and can only be accounted for upon the supposition that the thief might have read the item in the VIEW, and been frightened into repentance.

Messrs. J. F. Maull and J. H. Hockinsmith have formed a copartnership and opened a new and extensive stock of general merchandise, at their old stand, in Clanton. They offer bargains, and should receive a liberal patronage. Read advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Henry James, a negro working at Blassingame's saw mill, a few miles from town, was accidentally shot last Tuesday morning. He was in the act of placing a pistol on the mantel, when it fell to the floor, struck on the hammer and was discharged, the ball entering his knee. Dr. Lanier, who attended him, informs us that the ball cannot be extracted, and that the loss of the limb will probably result.

Verbena is talking of erecting a hotel and an academy, all in one breath. The idea is, nevertheless, a good one, and one we would like to see carried out. If we might be allowed to make a suggestion it would be, that a building be erected suitable for an academy, with the second story divided into rooms for boarding pupils, and during the summer or vacation months the building could be used as a hotel. Thus one building could serve both purposes. We think it would be a paying investment. In fact, we believe that "there's millions in it," and all that keeps us from "investing" ourselves is that our sole stock of cash consists of a five cent piece with a hole in it. Build your hotel gentlemen, and we will then move the VIEW down, and bring our five cent piece too.

MAPLESVILLE DOTS.

Our young folks had a pound party at Mr. Gus King's.

Mr. J. W. Jackson has returned to his old position as master of this section of the E. T., V. & G. railroad.

Mr. Walter Lawrence is now in Nashville attending a commercial college.

Mrs. Walter Oliver, of Shelby county, is visiting relatives near this place.

After sixteen years dealing in liquor, Mr. N. W. Foshee has discontinued the business until next fall.

Mr. W. Bowline now announces that he has settled with his creditors and resumed business.

Our young friend A. S. Cobern, of Benson, passed through a few days ago en route with his bride to Dallas county.

We hope our town will no longer be the resort of drunkards and bad men wanting whiskey, since the traffic has stopped here.

Died, in Brown county, Texas, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Emma E. Lee. Mrs. Lee was a daughter of Prof. J. L. Williams, our county surveyor, and once belonged to this community. Her large circle of acquaintances will deeply regret her loss. BIJOU.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

PALO PINTO, TEX., Dec. 30, '81.

ED. CHILTON VIEW: Dear Sir—A friend has sent me a copy of your interesting paper. It came to my far western home from the land of my nativity, filled with interesting news, and was like getting a letter from home, and I wish you to enter me as a subscriber at once.

I see in the copy sent me many familiar names, which called to mind friends whom I am glad to know are yet on the sunny side of terra firma. I see that one of your correspondents speaks hopefully of the pea, pumpkin, possum and *pinder* crop. Also, of the late harvest of red-headed children. Now, Mr. Editor, we Texans know something about the latter crop, but if we read your paper, we will have to insist on that granger correspondent furnishing us with a copy of his dictionary. We can understand when a man speaks of the North Carolina prodnctions of tare, hooppolls and pumpkins or of Georgia goobers, but when it comes to Alabama pinders, we are lost in the woods.

Sir, with your permission, I will furnish your readers, from time to time, with short items from this part of the west. I wish to say to all my friends and relatives to address me at Palo Pinto, Palo Pinto county, Texas.

OSCAR F. GRAGG.

When you visit Birmingham and desire anything in the line of Gent's, Youth's and Boy's Clothing, don't fail to call at the Louisville Clothing House of Wellman & Co., where you will find the largest and most complete stock, and at bottom prices. 6-tc

VERBENA VIEWS.

Having been restricted, exclusively, to local news, your Verbena correspondent is, this week, somewhat at a loss for "views" that would interest your readers.

We hear the subject of the erection, in the near future, of a hotel in Verbena, earnestly discussed, and it may be regarded as pretty certain, that by the 15th of June next, Verbena will be prepared to receive and entertain all the summer visitors who may come for health and recreation.

We learn, also, that the importance of building an academy, is beginning to take hold upon the minds of our citizens. With a large and commodious hotel, and an academy suitably adapted to the wants of education our beautiful and healthy town will have made a long stride in the march of improvement.

We learn that Mr. Brooks has abandoned the project of building a new store; that the one he now occupies, would be enlarged, renovated and fully adapted to his increasing business.

Mrs. Lynch, the relict of a deceased Methodist minister, has recently moved to Verbena, and now occupies the residence, vacated by Mrs. McLemore.

Mr. Willis, of our town, will leave in a few days, and engage in the arduous task of teaching young ideas how to shoot.

The Baptist Church of Verbena, has called the Rev. Mr. Falkner to preach two Sabbaths in the month, during the ensuing year—the 1st and 3d.

Rev. Mr. Taul, of Wetumpka, will preach in Verbena, the 5th Sabbath in this mouth.

Since your Mountain Creek correspondent has taken from me my *nom de plume*, I will in future scribble over that of LOCAL.

ANOTHER QUERY.

We have received the following query, with an accompanying note asking for a reply in the next issue of THE VIEW:

MR. EDITOR:—What does it take to be an editor? I think I would make a good newspaper editor, and want to try my hand at it.

NIX.

Well, "Nix," we will do our best for you. But first, we would advise you to throw up the idea of becoming an editor yourself—as Parson Talmage would say, you had better get your friends to examine into your condition, or you may soon be a fit subject for an insane asylum. But to reply: To be an editor requires the cheek and backbone of an Egyptian rhinoceros, together with that animal's toughness of hide, in order to ward off the stray bullets that will occasionally come in his way. To be an editor, one should be the best lawyer in the country; he will have to plead his own cases, if any body does, for he will never have money enough to employ a lawyer. Editors know this and are generally good pleaders. We have seen editors who could make a jury weep a quart of tears, where Tom Watts or Pope Walker couldn't make them stop eating peanuts. An editor must also be a good doctor and be able to cure every known ill that flesh is heir to, from hydrophobia or small pox to a corn on the little toe. He must be a good cook and a good house keeper, unless he can lay claim to the interesting "better-half." We have known editors who had taken better-halves ostensibly for the purpose of having their old socks darned, and shirts repaired, that have been sadly disappointed. Hence, an editor should know how to sew, and how to wash his own clothes, and is expected to live on one ear of corn a whole year without grumbling. He is expected to know everything and to tell every man he meets all that he knows, or there'll be war. An editor is generally thought to be a very popular man, and he sometimes is, especially among those who are anxious to be "puffed" in his paper, but we wouldn't advise you to join the "fourth estate," on that account "Nix." For if an editor doesn't see fit to puff such individuals, he is damned by them. and his paper "refused," and if he does puff them, he is damned by those he may have omitted to notice. In fact, he is generally damned by everybody, and is, nevertheless, expected to die shouting.

So we would advise you to look well, friend "Nix," before you leap upon the editorial tripod, for woe is to be found there unbeknown to any, save those who have "tried their hand." We do not speak from experience, but from many years close observation of, and companionship with, editors; all of whom were more or less alike and each more or less possessed with the "devil."

You will find the most complete stock of Hats, Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises at Wellman & Co.'s Louisville Clothing House, on 1st Avenue, Birmingham.

[For The Chilton View.]

"LOVEST THOU ME?"

"Lovest thou me more than these."—St. John 21:15.

More than these;
Lord what is human love compared to thine;
Thou givest me life and immortality,
Thy peace, and hope and heaven is even mine;
Throughout the realms of vast eternity.
Yea, even while wandering o'er life's dreary waste,
Thy loving care upholds the fainting heart,
And gives the weary, struggling soul a taste
Of heavenly joy that earth can ne'er impart.

Love thee my Master?
Yea what are all earth's highest, richest treasures,
Its fame, its honor or its glittering gold;
Its triumphs, or its transient flitting pleasures,
When thou such sweeter, purer joys unfold.
Lord it is joy and untold bliss to know
Thou hold'st me in the hollow of thy hand,
That thou on me the riches of thy love bestow,
And I may follow at thy blest command.

Love thee my Master?
Dear Lord my wayward footsteps often go,
In paths forbidden and in ways not meet;
Yet in my sinful heart, I love thee so,
I fain would humbly kneel and kiss thy feet,
Thou who hast died, thou who thy life hath given,
Thy matchless love on sinner to bestow.
The rock of sin and unbelief hath riven;
Dear Lord I love—help me to love thee more.

GEORGIA H. JONES.
Clanton, Ala., January 9, 1882.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.

Dec. 29-6m

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

Wellman & Co., Birmingham, have a splendid assortment of silk handkerchiefs, and gent's neck wear, which they are selling low-

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"

W. A. CHILD, Proprietor.
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY AND NOVELTIES,
—AND—
Butterick's Paper Patterns,

Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling Fall and Winter Goods at Bottom Prices, to make room for Spring and Summer Stock.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

:o:

Now is the time to Subscribe for
YOUR COUNTY NEWSPAPER.
AND GET THE NEWS FROM EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTY
Advertise your Business---Increase your Trade.

:o:o:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

Mortgage Sale.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by the Strasburg Agricultural and Manufacturing Company of Alabama, on the 17th day of June, 1875, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the court house door, in Clanton, Ala., on the first day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The south half and south half of northwest quarter of section 1, township 22, range 13 east. The west half of section 5, the northeast quarter and northeast quarter of northwest quarter, and west half of northwest quarter of section 7, township 22, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 23d day of December, 1881.

THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. COMPANY.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Dec29-5w Its Attorney in fact.

Tax Assessor's Notice!

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes, of Chilton County, for the year 1882:

At D. H. Mullins	January	25
Jemison's	"	5
Providence Church	"	3
Benson's	"	7
Clanton	"	26 & 27
Cooper's	"	17
Verbena	"	16
Well's Gin	"	18
Maplesville	"	10
Dixie	"	12
Macedonia Church	"	2
Elijah Busby's	"	4
Asa Buzbee's Mill	"	6
Latham's Schoolhouse	"	11
Jack Harris' Mill	"	13
Patrick's Mill	"	19
Strasburg	"	24

W. A. SMITH, Tax Assessor.

Inventors

address EDSON BROS., Attorneys at Law and Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C., for references and advice sent FREE. We attend exclusively to Patent business. Reasonable terms. Reissues, Interferences, and cases rejected in other hands, a specialty. caveats solicited. Send model, or sketch and description for opinion as to patentability, free of charge. We refer to commissioner of patents and ex-commissioners. Established 1866.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

WISEMAN'S
Medicated Cordial.

A safe and speedy cure for Scrofula, Rheum, Tetter, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases dependent on a disordered state of the blood.

For sale by
DR. I. D. LANIER,
Clanton, Ala.

PLEASANTRIES.

A [illegible] is always down in the mouth.

A [illegible] is happiest when it is at work.

IT is no use to attempt to put on style unless you have a good gait.

THE real issue at stake in all Governments is the issue of bonds.

"I AM dressed to kill," as the recruit said when he had donned his uniform.

IF Prometheus had been up to snuff he would have used a liver pad and fooled the vulture.

"DOES it pay to keep chickens?" asks a correspondent. Of course not, you lunatic; it pays to sell 'em.

WHY may a tipsy man fall into the river with impunity? Because he won't drown as long as his head swims.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR was once a schoolmaster. Some of the officeholders are anxious to know whether they are to be "kept in."

"RICHES have wings," and they need them to keep up with the man who has started a daily paper to fill a long-felt want. And without their wings he generally gets clear out of sight of them.

A NEWLY-MARRIED couple, riding in a carriage, were overturned, whereupon a standerby said it was "A shocking sight." "Yes," said the gentleman, "to see those just wedded fall out so soon."

AT the medical examination: "How should you detect prussic acid among other substances?" "By breathing it," answers the candidate. "If I died immediately, I should know prussic acid was present."

EVE wasn't unhappy in the Garden of Eden because she had nothing to wear, "because," she said, "what's the good of nice clothes, when there are no other women to envy you?" That's what galled Eve.

THE gentleman who came to this office to talk on the necessity of reform and absent-mindedly carried off a black silk umbrella, in mistake for a blue gingham one, will please call and correct the error.—*Philadelphia News.*

A HUSBAND advertises thus: "My wife Maria, has strayed or been stolen. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As to trusting her, anybody can do so if they see fit; for, as I never pay my own debts, it's not likely I'll pay her'n."

DICKY had been silent during his Thanksgiving dinner, but finally he rested his fat elbows on the table, with knife and fork upright in either hand, and gave a great sigh and said, "I wish turkeys could be made double-breasted."

"AH," said an Englishman the other day, "I belong to a country upon which the sun never sets." "And I," said a Yankee, "belong to a country of which there can be no correct map—it grows so fast that surveyors can't keep up with it."

X., WITH his wife and a friend, is seated on the beach, when a passing gentleman bows to the friend. "That is Monsieur R.," he says, "the eminent divorce lawyer, who has never lost a case." "Ah!" cried X. and his wife in the same breath, "present us!"

TWO YEARS hence an entirely new system of railroads from ocean to ocean will be in operation, and already the better part of the great chain is completed. The termini will be New York and San Francisco. The roads forming the routes will be the New York, West Shore and Buffalo, the New York, Buffalo and Chicago, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Navigation Company's lines. The system will be in direct opposition to the Vanderbilt lines and Union Pacific railroad, and it is claimed for it that it will run through the part of the country that supplies the greatest amount of travel and freight business. The Eastern line will be the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railway, extending from New York to Buffalo. The West Shore, as it is called, will be a powerful rival of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. The length of the road will be 425 miles—some sixteen miles shorter than the Central. The road is to be straighter than the Central, and the projectors assert that the running time will be decreased at least one hour between New York and Buffalo. The West Shore is under contract to Syracuse, and the work of construction is being vigorously prosecuted on all sections. Just as soon as the surveys can be made west of Syracuse work will be begun. Trains will be running from New York to Albany on the west shore of the Hudson river next summer, and by the middle of 1882 the entire line will be in operation. The road will be double-tracked from one end to the other. Steel rails will be laid and the bridges will be of iron.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, when he for the last time entered the Washington railway station, carried a small hand-trunk which he had packed himself. His widow preserves it as he left it, and will not allow it to be unpacked.

Do'st thou love life? Then do not squander valuable time, for that is the stuff life is made of; but procure at once a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for your cough and be cured. Your druggist keeps it.

PETER PARLEY'S GRAVE.

The parents of our young readers remember "Peter Parley's Magazine," "Robert Merry's Museum" that succeeded it, which was finally absorbed in the *Youth's Companion.* The genial old author of these once-popular publications, once the delight of thousands of children, now sleeps without a monument—save in the good name and the loved and useful record he left to the world.

His grave lies almost unmarked on the Connecticut hillside. Once, while he was traveling in the West, a wealthy lady, at a festival in St. Louis given in his honor, complimented him as a benefactor of his race, and promised to erect a monument to his memory. That memorial has never been built. The good man's monument is in the loving hearts that, forty years ago, were his delighted readers and pupils.

It is well to remind the young of the present day where his ashes rest. At a very short distance from the "Goodrich Place," at Southberry, Ct., is a rural graveyard. Here and there, scattered in among the long grass, are mounds, where lie buried the forgotten dead. Now and then some modern shaft tells of those lately mourned, and once in a while some fine monument attracts the visitor's eye.

Within this incloseure is a small plot, fenced in with stern simplicity. Two costly but plain slabs of marble stand within. On one is a name and two dates, and the emblem is an open book with two or three dog-eared leaves. There lies "Peter Parley," world-known and world-loved; how few can tell where are shrined his mortal remains! Yet this was his choice. With the modesty of great minds, he shrunk from praise or publicity, and unsung, though not unhonored, he lies in a country graveyard.—*Philadelphia Saturday Night.*

Its Equal is Unknown.

A Lowell (Mass.) paper, so we observe, cites the case of Mr. P. H. Short, proprietor of the Belmont Hotel, that city, who suffered with rheumatism for seventeen years without finding relief from any of the numerous remedies employed, until he applied St. Jacobs Oil: "I never found any medicine that produced such remarkable and instantaneous effect as it did," says Mr. Short.—*Lyons (Ia.) Mirror.*

A WIFE WHO IS TOO GOOD FOR ANYTHING.

"My wife," says Tom Arter, "is just too good for this earth—that's all there is about it. There isn't an angel in the suburbs of Heaven that can hold a candle to her in pure and cussed unadulterated goodness. Whatever she does or says is right, dead, unqualifiedly and emphatically right. Unborn babies and people who have lived long in their graves may do wrong, but Mrs. Arter never does. She is simply immaculate and most infernally infallible.

"She never told a lie—that is, she says she never did, and I value the remnant of hair on my head too valuable to dispute her. She can go walloping around among the neighbors, and gabble gossip and swap scandals and break commandments, and it's all right. She can wallop young Tom until he has to stand up for his breakfast for weeks at a clip, and it's all right. She can open a can of oysters with my razor and give away my best pants for a peck of peaches, and it's all right.

"But just let me commit an indiscretion no bigger than a pinhead, and I am the almightiest villain that ever breathed. Just let me go home feeling like I had been the butt end of a piledriver all day, and remark that I'm tired, I'm the most unmitigated liar on the globe. Just let me spank Tom the least bit, and I'm the ungainliest brute unhung. Let me spend 5 cents for a glass of beer to cool my parched lips, and I'm a scoundrel whom it would be base flattery to call Guiteau.

"Fact is, she's too good, and I'm too mean. Young Tom is just middling, I reckon, and may grow up worth something. If he does it will be a miracle. One parent with shining, silver wings about to soar for Heaven every minute, and the other on the brink of Hades ready to drop, it is hard to say what the boy will come to, and he so young, too! Well, there's a point somewhere when a woman can get too good. She's nearing that line on the lightning express."

A Boy's Luck.

The Norristown (Pa.) *Herald* in a recent issue referred among others, to the following cases of special interest. They are their own commentary. Mr. Samuel C. Nyce resides at 308 Marshall street, and holds the responsible position of journal clerk in the Pennsylvania Legislature, at Harrisburg. While Mr. Nyce and family were in the country recently, his boy, aged three years, fell and broke his leg. He recovered, but a very troublesome stiffness set in and he could scarcely use the leg. The injured limb was rubbed several times with St. Jacobs Oil, and the stiffness was so much reduced that the boy was able to use his leg freely. Dr. Knipe said it was the use of St. Jacobs Oil that cured the stiffness. Mr. Nyce himself used the Great German Remedy for toothache with good effect, and also for a sprain and pains of rheumatic nature, and always with good effect. Mrs. Nyce also says she thinks the Oil is a splendid thing, and she always keeps it on hand.

THERE are 140 law firms conducted entirely by women in this country.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

THURLOW WEED lately passed his 84th birthday, and the veteran politician spent the greater part of it receiving the numerous friends who called to offer him the congratulations to which the occasion gave rise. The first to appear was Mr. Hill, a retired merchant living at Weymouth, Mass. He is only four years the junior of Mr. Weed, and the two had not met for seventy-three years, having been boys together at Catskill. Mr. Weed's sight is failing, but his memory has not suffered the slightest impairment. To a reporter who inquired regarding his habits of life, Mr. Weed said: "When I was a printer, in my earlier days, I was an abstainer from all beverages supposed to be intoxicating, even from beer. This was not because I regarded total abstinence as a virtue, but because I had no taste for drink. I used to see my fellow-workmen take their beer and I never thought it my business to find fault with them because they liked it and I didn't. In later years I became an inveterate smoker, and the caricatures of me always represented me with a big cigar in my mouth. I never used tobacco in any other form. About twelve years ago I had a spell of sickness, and when I was getting well my physician advised me to leave off smoking. I have not smoked since. In fact, I have felt no desire for tobacco since. For a number of years I have taken a little wine with my dinner."

P. T. BARNUM announces that he will employ all curious specimens of the human race, including giants, dwarfs, fat people and freaks of nature, for his great show. Parties interested should write, inclosing photo's, to Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, 40 Bond street, N. Y.

THE Boston papers say that there is talk of celebrating the centennial birthday of Daniel Webster, which will occur on the 18th of January, 1882.

YOUNG men, and middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, send three cents for Part VII of Dime Series Books. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOTELS are so scarce in Boston that if 2,000 unexpected travelers were to put in an appearance some busy night it would be a hard matter to afford them accommodation.

"Became Sound and Well."

HATCHER'S STATION, GA., March 27, 1876.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: Dear Sir—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good.

Yours truly, THOMAS J. METHVIN.

BEFORE marriage she was dear and he was her treasure; but afterward she became dearer and he treasurer, and yet they are not happy.

SICK and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a phial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

QUEEN VICTORIA takes her daily drive at Balmoral with a black straw bonnet upon her head, and with a large shawl of shepherd's plaid upon her shoulders.

THOUSANDS of ladies have found sudden relief from all their woes by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great remedy for diseases peculiar to females. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

A VERMONT man undertook to kill a hen; the fowl fought back and scratched his hand, inflicting a wound that proved fatal.

PHYSICIANS use Kidney-Wort in regular practice and pronounce its action perfect.

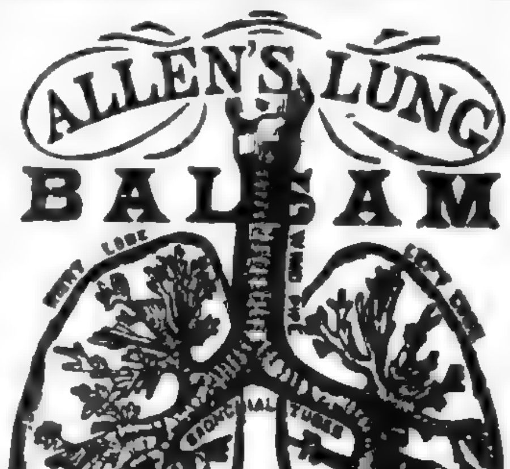
A FRENCH physiologist, after experimenting on dogs, is convinced that coffee retards digestion, but is not as objectionable on this account when well sweetened as when taken without sugar.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.



(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY
IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE best person in the world is the one who minds his own business.

Notice.

From the 10th of October 1881, to the 1st of July, 1882, genuine ROCK SPRING WATER will be supplied to customers by Ellis & Co., of Bailey Springs, Ala., at the following rates:

Ten gallons in anti-corrosive cans..	$5.00
Same can refilled at..............	4.00
Five gallons in anti-corrosive cans..	3.25
Same can refilled at..............	2.50
Nine gallons in glass bottles.......	7.50

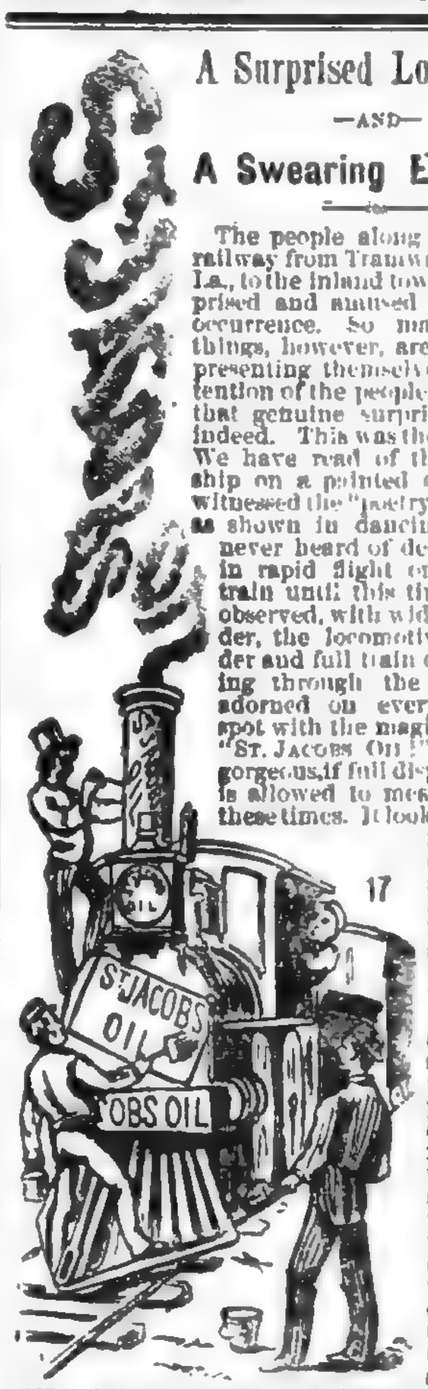
Reasonable freight and express rates are given by all railroads. This water has been known for nearly fifty years as a sure cure for Dyspepsia, a sure cure for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, a sure cure for all curable cases of Dropsy, a sure cure for Scrofulous cases of the Bones or Skin, and a certain destroyer of the terrible thirst for intoxicating drink that overcomes so many worthy resolutions. Deprive a drunkard of his dram for three days and meanwhile give him plenty of Rock Spring Water, and he won't want the whisky. Don't you think it's worth trying it? If you do drop a postal to Ellis & Co. It will cost only a cent.

Poverty and Distress.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed *anemia* in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. If you are suffering from thin, poor blood employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.—Magnificent holiday presents; square grand pianofortes four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes, $222.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $800 to $1000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use: Upright Pianofortes, $125 to $255; catalogue prices $500 to $800, standard pianofortes of the universe as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward. Visitors welcome; free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

A Surprised Locomotive
—AND—
A Swearing Engineer



The people along the line of railway from Tramway Landing La., to the inland towns were surprised and amused at a recent occurrence. So many strange things, however, are constantly presenting themselves to the attention of the people now-a-days that genuine surprises are few indeed. This was the exception. We have read of the "painted ship on a painted ocean," and witnessed the "poetry of motion," as shown in dancing but had never heard of decorative art in rapid flight on a railway train until this time. People observed, with wide-eyed wonder, the locomotive and tender and full train of cars moving through the country, adorned on every available spot with the magical words—"ST. JACOBS OIL!" It looked gorgeous, if full display of color is allowed to mean anything these times. It looked sublime, if the impudence of the advertising man be the measuring standard. It looked funny to see the train and engine swathed with these parti-colored rheumatic wrappings; and at a convenient opportunity our correspondent inquired of the conductor what it all meant.

"Why, it means that my whole train looks like a traveling menagerie," said the conductor. "I laid up my train at Tramway, as usual, and during the hours of 'balmy sleep,' I suppose some of those advertising wretches backed up their 'kit' and posted it from front to rear. I don't know why they did it; but there stands the elongated, red and yellow facts staring you in the face, and just as prominent as a rabbit's ears! It's hard luck stranger, but I guess it's all right." —*Galveston (Tex.) Daily Journal.*

Diary Free for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

FREE A MUSICAL JOURNAL. Address F. BREHM, Erie, Pa.

40 cents by mail buys an Ink Powder that makes 1 quart fine Black Ink. Address THOMAS W. LANE, Manchester, N. H.

Pearce's new method of computing Partial Payments. By mail, 10c. Address J. Q. PEARCE, Milan, Tenn.

AGENTS Canvassers, Male and Female send your address to Sole Manufacturers, 830 7th Ave., N. Y.

KIDNEY-WORT
DOES WONDERFUL CURES!
WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT
PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, Very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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If you enjoy a laugh heartily Then read our SCIENCE IN STORY Of Sammy Tubbs and his Spousie, The Boy Doctor & Trick Monkey; The author, E. B. Foote, M. D. Illustrated contents free.

But if you're fond of lots o' fun, Just buy the Polyopticon; For Magic Lanterns are outdone. The Poly. is a picture-gun For photographs of any one. MURRAY HILL PUB. CO. Box 788, New York City.

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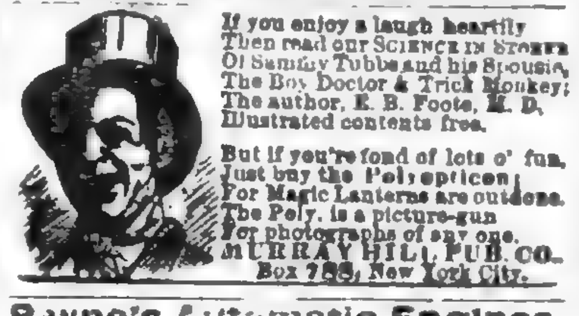
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Reliable, Durable and Economical, will furnish a horse power with less fuel and water than any other Engine built, not fitted with an Automatic Cut-off. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "J," for Information & Prices. B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Box 860, Corning, N.Y.

PENSIONS.

ARE PAID every soldier disabled by accident or otherwise. A WOUND of any kind, loss of finger, toe or eye, RUPTURE, if but slight; diseases of Lungs or Varicose Veins give a pension. Under new law thousands are entitled to an increase of pension. Widows orphans and dependent fathers or mothers of soldiers get a pension. Send 2 stamps for copy Pension and Bounty Acts. Address, P. H. Fitzgerald & Co., Claim Agents, Indianapolis, Ind. Refer to Ind. Banking Co. and Pres't Central Bank, both of Indianapolis.

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The fact is well understood that the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is by far the best external known for man or beast. The reason why becomes an "open secret" when we explain that "Mustang" penetrates skin, flesh and muscle to the very bone, removing all disease and soreness. No other liniment does this, hence none other is so largely used or does such worlds of good.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest selling Pictorial Book and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. HARTER'S

Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.

GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

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MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., NO. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

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Dr. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, cleanse the stomach of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

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A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine three-cent postage stamps. For sale by all druggists at 25c. Sole Proprietors,

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OPIUM AND LIQUO
Habits. Cures guaranteed. Two different new preparations. Address (stating which ha ... ification with full particulars, PROF. LEWIS, ... politan Block, Chicago, Ill.

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Embracing full and authentic accounts of every ... of ancient and modern times, and including a his... the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empire ... middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the ... mation, the discovery and settlement of the New ... etc., etc.

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YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegra... four months and be certain of a ... ation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, W

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Ad... Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburg

$10.60 FOR 40c.

Any one sending me 40 cents and the ... dresses of 50 of their acquaintances wi... ceive by return mail goods that retail ... $10.60. This is an honest offer, and if ... want a fortune, don't let the chance slip. J H HENRY, Box 127 Buffalo, N Y

PRICE $20. ... This N. Y. Singer Sewing Machi... the best ever made—save list ... easy, very handsome, quiet, dur... simple, convenient, and pe... Warranted 5 years. Sent anywh... 5 days trial. Pay if ... 4,000,000 of this model ma... have been sold. Ask for circular ... testimonials. Low prices to club ... ask to try us. Thousands do every year, and thu... for the $10 to $50 saved in buying direct. Cu... out, and when you or a friend need a Sewing Machi... sure to address Geo. Payne & Co. 47 Third Av Chica...

$72 A Week. $12 a day at home easily made. ... Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augus...

MILL and FACTORY SUPPLI... OF ALL KINDS. BELTING, ... and PACKING, OILS, PUMPS ... KINDS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, BR... GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENG... GOVERNORS, &c. Send for Pr... List. W. H. DILLINGHAM & C... 143 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to ... Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta,

MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY ATLANTA, GA. THE BEST PRACTICAL BUSINESS SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH. SEND FOR CATALOGUE

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

Clean Bed Feathers, Free from Smell. ... Southwestern Feather Co., 94 Main ... Louisville, Ky., manufacturers of feather ... muffs, pillows and bolsters. We keep on h... the finest bed feathers ever offered to the p... lic being free from smell and cleaned by ... patent process. Manufacturers of feather ... ers, all sizes. Send for price list. Cut this ... as you will see it no more. Address South... Feather Co., Louisville, Ky

NEW RICH BLOOD

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New ... Blood, and will completely change the blood in t... entire system in three months. Any person w... will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may... restored to sound health, if such a thing be possib... Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stam... I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. formerly Bangor, Me.

ASTHMA CURED. German Asthma Cure never fails to give im... mediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfort... able sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price, 50c. and $1.00 of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT w... positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positive... cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will sa... many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a mome... Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & Co. Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Maine.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in ... to 20 days. No pay till c... DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O...

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 Best selling articles in the world; 1 sample ... Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich

Patents Pensions Send stamp for instructions. ... STRANGE, SIMPSON & Co., P. O. B... 45, Washington, D. C.

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FREE TO ALL.

OUR new Illustrated and De... scriptive Plant and Seed Cata... logue, containing Descriptions a... Prices of best varieties of Plants, Seeds, Roses, Bulbs, Roots a... Trees, will be mailed free to all ap... plicants. Goods guaranteed fir... quality. Wholesale and retai... Goods shipped by mail and ex... press to all parts of the country. Thirty Greenhouses in operation. Address NANZ & NEUNER, Louisville, Ky.

PLEASANTRIES.

A sitter is always down in the mouth.

A cider-press is sappiest when it is at work.

It is no use to attempt to put on style unless you have a good gait.

The real issue at stake in all Governments is the issue of bonds.

"I am dressed to kill," as the recruit said when he had donned his uniform.

If Prometheus had been up to snuff he would have used a liver pad and fooled the vulture.

"Does it pay to keep chickens?" asks a correspondent. Of course not, you lunatic; it pays to sell 'em.

Why may a tipsy man fall into the river with impunity? Because he won't drown as long as his head swims.

President Arthur was once a schoolmaster. Some of the officeholders are anxious to know whether they are to be "kept in."

"Riches have wings," and they need them to keep up with the man who has started a daily paper to fill a long-felt want. And without their wings he generally gets clear out of sight of them.

A newly-married couple, riding in a carriage, were overturned, whereupon a standerby said it was "A shocking sight." "Yes," said the gentleman, "to see those just wedded fall out so soon."

At the medical examination: "How should you detect prussic acid among other substances?" "By breathing it," answers the candidate. "If I died immediately, I should know prussic acid was present."

Eve wasn't unhappy in the Garden of Eden because she had nothing to wear, "because," she said, "what's the good of nice clothes, when there are no other women to envy you?" That's what galled Eve.

The gentleman who came to this office to talk on the necessity of reform and absent-mindedly carried off a black silk umbrella, in mistake for a blue gingham one, will please call and correct the error.—*Philadelphia News.*

A husband advertises thus: "My wife Maria, has strayed or been stolen. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As to trusting her, anybody can do so if they see fit; for, as I never pay my own debts, it's not likely I'll pay her'n."

Dicky had been silent during his Thanksgiving dinner, but finally he rested his fat elbows on the table, with knife and fork upright in either hand, and gave a great sigh and said, "I wish turkeys could be made double-breasted."

"Ah," said an Englishman the other day, "I belong to a country upon which the sun never sets." "And I," said a Yankee, "belong to a country of which there can be no correct map—it grows so fast that surveyors can't keep up with it."

X., with his wife and a friend, is seated on the beach, when a passing gentleman bows to the friend. "That is Monsieur R.," he says, "the eminent divorce lawyer, who has never lost a case." "Ah!" cried X. and his wife in the same breath, "present us!"

Two years hence an entirely new system of railroads from ocean to ocean will be in operation, and already the better part of the great chain is completed. The termini will be New York and San Francisco. The roads forming the routes will be the New York, West Shore and Buffalo, the New York, Buffalo and Chicago, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Navigation Company's lines. The system will be in direct opposition to the Vanderbilt lines and Union Pacific railroad, and it is claimed for it that it will run through the part of the country that supplies the greatest amount of travel and freight business. The Eastern line will be the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railway, extending from New York to Buffalo. The West Shore, as it is called, will be a powerful rival of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. The length of the road will be 425 miles—some sixteen miles shorter than the Central. The road is to be straighter than the Central, and the projectors assert that the running time will be decreased at least one hour between New York and Buffalo. The West Shore is under contract to Syracuse, and the work of construction is being vigorously prosecuted on all sections. Just as soon as the surveys can be made west of Syracuse work will be begun. Trains will be running from New York to Albany on the west shore of the Hudson river next summer, and by the middle of 1882 the entire line will be in operation. The road will be double-tracked from one end to the other. Steel rails will be laid and the bridges will be of iron.

President Garfield, when he for the last time entered the Washington railway station, carried a small hand-trunk which he had packed himself. His widow preserves it as he left it, and will not allow it to be unpacked.

Do'st thou love life? Then do not squander valuable time, for that is the stuff life is made of; but procure at once a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for your cough and be cured. Your druggist keeps it.

PETER PARLEY'S GRAVE.

The parents of our young readers remember "Peter Parley's Magazine," "Robert Merry's Museum" that succeeded it, which was finally absorbed in the *Youth's Companion.* The genial old author of these once-popular publications, once the delight of thousands of children, now sleeps without a monument,—save in the good name and the loved and useful record he left to the world.

His grave lies almost unmarked on the Connecticut hillside. Once, while he was traveling in the West, a wealthy lady, at a festival in St. Louis given in his honor, complimented him as a benefactor of his race, and promised to erect a monument to his memory. That memorial has never been built. The good man's monument is in the loving hearts that, forty years ago, were his delighted readers and pupils.

It is well to remind the young of the present day where his ashes rest. At a very short distance from the "Goodrich Place," at Southberry, Ct., is a rural graveyard. Here and there, scattered in among the long grass, are mounds, where lie buried the forgotten dead. Now and then some modern shaft tells of those lately mourned, and once in a while some fine monument attracts the visitor's eye.

Within this inclosure is a small plot, fenced in with stern simplicity. Two costly but plain slabs of marble stand within. On one is a name and two dates, and the emblem is an open book with two or three dog-eared leaves. There lies "Peter Parley," world-known and world-loved; how few can tell where are shrined his mortal remains! Yet this was his choice. With the modesty of great minds, he shrunk from praise or publicity, and unsung, though not unhonored, he lies in a country graveyard.—*Philadelphia Saturday Night.*

Its Equal is Unknown.

A Lowell (Mass.) paper, so we observe, cites the case of Mr. P. H. Short, proprietor of the Belmont Hotel, that city, who suffered with rheumatism for seventeen years without finding relief from any of the numerous remedies employed, until he applied St. Jacobs Oil: "I never found any medicine that produced such remarkable and instantaneous effect as it did," says Mr. Short.—*Lyons (Ia.) Mirror.*

A WIFE WHO IS TOO GOOD FOR ANYTHING.

"My wife," says Tom Arter, "is just too good for this earth—that's all there is about it. There isn't an angel in the suburbs of Heaven that can hold a candle to her in pure and cussed unadulterated goodness. Whatever she does or says is right, dead, unqualifiedly and emphatically right. Unborn babies and people who have lived long in their graves may do wrong, but Mrs. Arter never does. She is simply immaculate and most infernally infallible.

"She never told a lie—that is, she says she never did, and I value the remnant of hair on my head too valuable to dispute her. She can go walloping around among the neighbors, and gabble gossip and swap scandals and break commandments, and it's all right. She can wallop young Tom until he has to stand up for his breakfast for weeks at a clip, and it's all right. She can open a can of oysters with my razor and give away my best pants for a peck of peaches, and it's all right.

"But just let me commit an indiscretion no bigger than a pinhead, and I am the almightiest villain that ever breathed. Just let me go home feeling like I had been the butt end of a pile-driver all day, and remark that I'm tired, I'm the most unmitigated liar on the globe. Just let me spank Tom the least bit, and I'm the ungainliest brute unhung. Let me spend 5 cents for a glass of beer to cool my parched lips, and I'm a scoundrel whom it would be base flattery to call Guiteau.

"Fact is, she's too good, and I'm too mean. Young Tom is just middling, I reckon, and may grow up worth something. If he does it will be a miracle. One parent with shining, silver wings about to soar for Heaven every minute, and the other on the brink of Hades ready to drop, it is hard to say what the boy will come to, and he so young, too! Well, there's a point somewhere when a woman can get too good. She's nearing that line on the lightning express."

A Boy's Luck.

The Norristown (Pa.) *Herald* in a recent issue referred among others, to the following cases of special interest. They are their own commentary. Mr. Samuel C. Nyce resides at 308 Marshall street, and holds the responsible position of journal clerk in the Pennsylvania Legislature, at Harrisburg. While Mr. Nyce and family were in the country recently, his boy, aged three years, fell and broke his leg. He recovered, but a very troublesome stiffness set in and he could scarcely use the leg. The injured limb was rubbed several times with St. Jacobs Oil, and the stiffness was so much reduced that the boy was able to use his leg freely. Dr. Knipe said it was the use of St. Jacobs Oil that cured the stiffness. Mr. Nyce himself used the Great German Remedy for toothache with good effect, and also for a sprain and pains of rheumatic nature, and always with good effect. Mrs. Nyce also says she thinks the Oil is a splendid thing, and she always keeps it on hand.

There are 140 law firms conducted entirely by women in this country.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Thurlow Weed lately passed his 84th birthday, and the veteran politician spent the greater part of it receiving the numerous friends who called to offer him the congratulations to which the occasion gave rise. The first to appear was Mr. Hill, a retired merchant living at Weymouth, Mass. He is only four years the junior of Mr. Weed, and the two had not met for seventy-three years, having been boys together at Catskill. Mr. Weed's sight is failing, but his memory has not suffered the slightest impairment. To a reporter who inquired regarding his habits of life, Mr. Weed said: "When I was a printer, in my earlier days, I was an abstainer from all beverages supposed to be intoxicating, even from beer. This was not because I regarded total abstinence as a virtue, but because I had no taste for drink. I used to see my fellow-workmen take their beer and I never thought it my business to find fault with them because they liked it and I didn't. In later years I became an inveterate smoker, and the caricatures of me always represented me with a big cigar in my mouth. I never used tobacco in any other form. About twelve years ago I had a spell of sickness, and when I was getting well my physician advised me to leave off smoking. I have not smoked since. In fact, I have felt no desire for tobacco since. For a number of years I have taken a little wine with my dinner."

P. T. Barnum announces that he will employ al curious specimens of the human race, including giants, dwarfs, fat people and freaks of nature, for his great show. Parties interested should write, inclosing photo's, to Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, 40 Bond street, N. Y.

The Boston papers say that there is talk of celebrating the centennial birthday of Daniel Webster, which will occur on the 18th of January, 1882.

Young men, and middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, send three cents for Part VII of Dime Series Books. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hotels are so scarce in Boston that if 2,000 unexpected travelers were to put in an appearance some busy night it would be a hard matter to afford them accommodation.

"Became Sound and Well."

Hatcher's Station, Ga., March 27, 1876.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Dear Sir—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good.

Yours truly, THOMAS J. METHVIN.

Before marriage she was dear and he was her treasure; but afterward she became dearer and he treasurer, and yet they are not happy.

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a phial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

Queen Victoria takes her daily drive at Balmoral with a block straw bonnet upon her head, and with a large shawl of shepherd's plaid upon her shoulders.

Thousands of ladies have found sudden relief from all their woes by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great remedy for diseases peculiar to females. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

A Vermont man undertook to kill a hen; the fowl fought back and scratched his hand, inflicting a wound that proved fatal.

Physicians use Kidney-Wort in regular practice and pronounce its action perfect.

A French physiologist, after experimenting on dogs, is convinced that coffee retards digestion, but is not as objectionable on this account when well sweetened as when taken without sugar.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Pure Cod Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY

IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The best person in the world is the one who minds his own business.

Notice.

From the 10th of October 1881, to the 1st of July, 1882, genuine Rock Spring Water will be supplied to customers by Ellis & Co., of Bailey Springs, Ala., at the following rates:

Ten gallons in anti-corrosive cans	$5.00
Same can refilled at	4.00
Five gallons in anti-corrosive cans	3.25
Same can refilled at	2.50
Nine gallons in glass bottles	7.50

Reasonable freight and express rates are given by all railroads. This water has been known for nearly fifty years as a sure cure for Dyspepsia, a sure cure for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, a sure cure for all curable cases of Dropsy, a sure cure for Scrofulous cases of the Bones or Skin, and a certain destroyer of the terrible thirst for intoxicating drink that overcomes so many worthy resolutions. Deprive a drunkard of his dram for three days and meanwhile give him plenty of Rock Spring Water, and he won't want the whisky. Don't you think it's worth trying it? If you do drop a postal to Ellis & Co. It will cost only a cent.

Poverty and Distress.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed *anemia* in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. If you are suffering from thin, poor blood employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.—Magnificent holiday presents; square grand pianofortes four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes, $222.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $800 to $1000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use. Upright Pianofortes, $125 to $255; catalogue prices $500 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward. Visitors welcome; free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

A Surprised Locomotive

—AND—

A Swearing Engineer

The people along the line of railway from Tramway Landing La., to the inland towns were surprised and amused at a recent occurrence. So many strange things, however, are constantly presenting themselves to the attention of the people now-a-days that genuine surprises are few indeed. This was the exception. We have read of the "painted ship on a painted ocean" and witnessed the "poetry of motion" as shown in dancing but had never heard of decorations in rapid flight on a railway train until this time. People observed, with wide-eyed wonder, the locomotive and tender and full train of cars moving through the country, adorned on every available spot with the magical words—"St. Jacobs Oil!" It looked gorgeous, if full display of color is allowed to mean anything these times. It looked sublime, if the impudence of the advertising man be the measuring standard. It looked funny to see the train and engine swathed with these parti-colored rheumatic wrappings; and at a convenient opportunity, a correspondent inquired of the conductor what it all meant.

"Why, it means that my whole train looks like a traveling menagerie," said the conductor. "I laid up my train at Tramway, as usual, and during the hours of 'balmy sleep,' I suppose some of those advertising wretches backed up their 'kit' and posted it from front to rear. I don't know why they did it; but there stands the elongated, red and yellow facts staring you in the face, and just as prominent as a rabbit's ears! It's hard luck stranger, but I guess it's all right."—*Galveston (Tex.) Daily Journal.*

Diary Free for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

FREE A MUSICAL JOURNAL. Address F. BREHM, Erie, Pa.

40 cents by mail buys a 8 oz Powder that makes 1 quart fine Black Ink. Address THOMAS W LANE, Manchester, N. H.

Pearce's new method of computing Partial Payments. By mail, 1oc. Address J. Q. PEARCE, Milan, Tenn.

AGENTS Canvassers, Male and Female send your address to Sole Manufacturers, 830 7th Ave., N. Y.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Billiousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Cote of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES

KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, Very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

DR BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

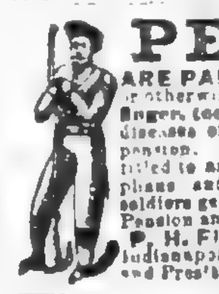
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

The name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is heard in every dwelling, it finds a place in every household, and its praises are sounded throughout the whole Western Hemisphere, as a general invigorant, a cure for sick headache, a specific for flatulency and sour stomach, an appetizing stomachic, an excellent blood depurent and certain remedy for intermittent fever and kindred diseases.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

STANDARD AMERICAN WATCHES. Write for Catalogue to STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, Pa.



If you enjoy a laugh heartily Then read our SCIENCE IN STORY Of Sammy Tubbs and his Spouse, The Boy Doctor & Trick Monkey; The author, E. B. Foote, M. D. Illustrated contents free.

But if you're fond of lots o' fun, Just buy the Polyopticon; For Magic Lanterns are outdone. The Poly. is a picture-gun For photographs of any one.

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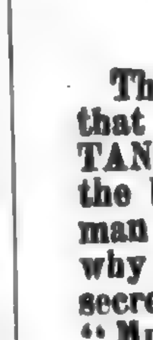
Payne's Automatic Engines.

Reliable, Durable and Economical, will furnish a horse power with less fuel and water than any other Engine built, not fitted with an Automatic Cut-off. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "J," for Information & Prices. B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Box 860, Corning, N.Y.



PENSIONS. ARE PAID every soldier disabled by accident or otherwise. A WOUND of any kind, loss of finger, toe or eye, RUPTURE, if but slight; disease of Lungs or Varicose Veins give a pension. Under new law thousands are entitled to an increase of pension. Widows, orphans and dependent fathers or mothers of soldiers get a pension. Send 2 stamps for copy Pension and Bounty Acts. Address,

P. H. Fitzgerald & Co., Claim Agents, Indianapolis, Ind. Refer to Ind Banking Co. and Pres't Central Bank, both of Indianapolis.

An Open Secret.

The fact is well understood that the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is by far the best external known for man or beast. The reason why becomes an "open secret" when we explain that "Mustang" penetrates skin, flesh and muscle to the very bone, removing all disease and soreness. No other liniment does this, hence none other is so largely used or does such worlds of good.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Book and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

OPIUM AND LIQUO Habits. Cures guaranteed. Two different and new preparations. Address (stating which habit) treatise with full particulars, PROF. LEWIS, 30 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Atlanta, Ga.

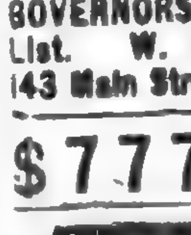
SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY? Young man or old. If you want a luxuriant moustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALES, Box 1640, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegraphy in four months and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, W

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh

$10.60 FOR 40c.

Any one sending me 40 cents and the addresses of 50 of their acquaintances will receive by return mail goods that retail for $10.60. This is an honest offer, and if you want a fortune, don't let the chance slip. J. H. HENRY, Box 127, Buffalo, N. Y.



PRICE $20. NO PIANO. This N.Y. Singer Sewing Machine is the best ever made—sews fast, runs easy, very handsome, quiet, durable, simple, convenient, and powerful. Warranted 5 years. Sent anywhere on 5 days trial. Pay if pleased. 1,000,000 of this model machine have been sold. Ask for circulars and testimonials. Low prices to clubs. Ask to try us. Thousands do every year, and thus save the $10 to $50 saved in buying direct. Cut this out, and when you or a friend need a Sewing Machine be sure to address Geo. Payne & Co., 47 Third Av. Chicago.

$72 A Week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

MILL and FACTORY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. BELTING, HOSE and PACKING, OILS, PUMPS OF ALL KINDS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENGINE GOVERNORS, &c. Send for Price List. W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO. 143 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

MOORE'S SOUTHERN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY ATLANTA GA. THE BEST PRACTICAL BUSINESS SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH. SEND FOR CATALOGUES

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

Clean Bed Feathers, Free from Smell. The Southwestern Feather Co, 94 Main St., Louisville, Ky., manufacturers of feather beds, puffs, pillows and bolsters. We keep on hand the finest bed feathers ever offered to the public being free from smell and cleaned by a patent process. Manufacturers of feather dusters, all sizes. Send for price list. Cut this out as you will see it no more. Address Southwestern Feather Co., Louisville, Ky.

NEW RICH BLOOD

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

ASTHMA CURED German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price, 50c. and $1.00 of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Maine.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, O.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

Patents Pensions Send stamp for instructions. Perhaps, Pimpson & Co., P. O. Box 45, Washington, D. C.

Publishers' Union, Atlanta, Ga. One

FREE TO ALL.

OUR new Illustrated and Descriptive Plant and Seed Catalogue, containing Descriptions and Prices of best varieties of Flower Seeds, Roses, Bulbs, Roots and Trees, will be mailed *free* to all applicants. Goods guaranteed first quality. Wholesale and retail. Goods shipped by mail and express to all parts of the country. Thirty Greenhouses in operation. Address NANZ & NEUNER, Louisville, Ky.

DR HARTER'S

Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.

GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., NO. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LO

DR METTAUR'S

Dr. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, cleanse the stomach of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

HEADACHE

A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine three-cent postage stamps. For sale by all druggists at 25c. Sole Proprietors, BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

PILLS

PLEASANTRIES.

A RIVER is always down in the mouth.

A CIDER-PRESS is happiest when it is at work.

IT is no use to attempt to put on style unless you have a good gait.

THE real issue at stake in all Governments is the issue of bonds.

"I AM dressed to kill," as the recruit said when he had donned his uniform.

IF Prometheus had been up to snuff he would have used a liver pad and fooled the vulture.

"DOES it pay to keep chickens?" asks a correspondent. Of course not, you lunatic; it pays to sell 'em.

WHY may a tipsy man fall into the river with impunity? Because he won't drown as long as his head swims.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR was once a schoolmaster. Some of the officeholders are anxious to know whether they are to be "kept in."

"RICHES have wings," and they need them to keep up with the man who has started a daily paper to fill a long-felt want. And without their wings he generally gets clear out of sight of them.

A NEWLY-MARRIED couple, riding in a carriage, were overturned, whereupon a standerby said it was "A shocking sight." "Yes," said the gentleman, "to see those just wedded fall out so soon."

AT the medical examination: "How should you detect prussic acid among other substances?" "By breathing it," answers the candidate. "If I died immediately, I should know prussic acid was present."

EVE wasn't unhappy in the Garden of Eden because she had nothing to wear, "because," she said, "what's the good of nice clothes, when there are no other women to envy you?" That's what galled Eve.

THE gentleman who came to this office to talk on the necessity of reform and absent-mindedly carried off a black silk umbrella, in mistake for a blue gingham one, will please call and correct the error.—*Philadelphia News.*

A HUSBAND advertises thus: "My wife Maria, has strayed or been stolen. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As to trusting her, anybody can do so if they see fit; for, as I never pay my own debts, it's not likely I'll pay her'n."

DICKY had been silent during his Thanksgiving dinner, but finally he rested his fat elbows on the table, with knife and fork upright in either hand, and gave a great sigh and said, "I wish turkeys could be made double-breasted."

"AH," said an Englishman the other day, "I belong to a country upon which the sun never sets." "And I," said a Yankee, "belong to a country of which there can be no correct map—it grows so fast that surveyors can't keep up with it."

X., WITH his wife and a friend, is seated on the beach, when a passing gentleman bows to the friend. "That is Monsieur R.," he says, "the eminent divorce lawyer, who has never lost a case." "Ah!" cried X. and his wife in the same breath, "present us!"

TWO YEARS hence an entirely new system of railroads from ocean to ocean will be in operation, and already the better part of the great chain is completed. The termini will be New York and San Francisco. The roads forming the routes will be the New York, West Shore and Buffalo, the New York, Buffalo and Chicago, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Navigation Company's lines. The system will be in direct opposition to the Vanderbilt lines and Union Pacific railroad, and it is claimed for it that it will run through the part of the country that supplies the greatest amount of travel and freight business. The Eastern line will be the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railway, extending from New York to Buffalo. The West Shore, as it is called, will be a powerful rival of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. The length of the road will be 425 miles—some sixteen miles shorter than the Central. The road is to be straighter than the Central, and the projectors assert that the running time will be decreased at least one hour between New York and Buffalo. The West Shore is under contract to Syracuse, and the work of construction is being vigorously prosecuted on all sections. Just as soon as the surveys can be made west of Syracuse work will be begun. Trains will be running from New York to Albany on the west shore of the Hudson river next summer, and by the middle of 1882 the entire line will be in operation. The road will be double-tracked from one end to the other. Steel rails will be laid and the bridges will be of iron.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, when he for the last time entered the Washington railway station, carried a small hand-trunk which he had packed himself. His widow preserves it as he left it, and will not allow it to be unpacked.

Do'st thou love life? Then do not squander valuable time, for that is the stuff life is made of; but procure at once a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for your cough and be cured. Your druggist keeps it.

PETER PARLEY'S GRAVE.

The parents of our young readers remember "Peter Parley's Magazine," "Robert Merry's Museum" that succeeded it, which was finally absorbed in the *Youth's Companion*. The genial old author of these once-popular publications, once the delight of thousands of children, now sleeps without a monument—save in the good name and the loved and useful record he left to the world.

His grave lies almost unmarked on the Connecticut hillside. Once, while he was traveling in the West, a wealthy lady, at a festival in St. Louis given in his honor, complimented him as a benefactor of his race, and promised to erect a monument to his memory. That memorial has never been built. The good man's monument is in the loving hearts that, forty years ago, were his delighted readers and pupils.

It is well to remind the young of the present day where his ashes rest. At a very short distance from the "Goodrich Place," at Southberry, Ct., is a rural graveyard. Here and there, scattered in among the long grass, are mounds, where lie buried the forgotten dead. Now and then some modern shaft tells of those lately mourned, and once in a while some fine monument attracts the visitor's eye.

Within this inclosure is a small plot, fenced in with stern simplicity. Two costly but plain slabs of marble stand within. On one is a name and two dates, and the emblem is an open book with two or three dog-eared leaves. There lies "Peter Parley," world-known and world-loved; how few can tell where are shrined his mortal remains! Yet this was his choice. With the modesty of great minds, he shrunk from praise or publicity, and unsung, though not unhonored, he lies in a country graveyard.—*Philadelphia Saturday Night.*

Its Equal is Unknown.

A Lowell (Mass.) paper, so we observe, cites the case of Mr. P. H. Short, proprietor of the Belmont Hotel, that city, who suffered with rheumatism for seventeen years without finding relief from any of the numerous remedies employed, until he applied St. Jacobs Oil: "I never found any medicine that produced such remarkable and instantaneous effect as it did," says Mr. Short.—*Lyons (Ia.) Mirror.*

A WIFE WHO IS TOO GOOD FOR ANYTHING.

"My wife," says Tom Arter, "is just too good for this earth—that's all there is about it. There isn't an angel in the suburbs of Heaven that can hold a candle to her in pure and cussed unadulterated goodness. Whatever she does or says is right, dead, unqualifiedly and emphatically right. Unborn babies and people who have lived long in their graves may do wrong, but Mrs. Arter never does. She is simply immaculate and most infernally infallible.

"She never told a lie—that is, she says she never did, and I value the remnant of hair on my head too valuable to dispute her. She can go walloping around among the neighbors, and gabble gossip and swap scandals and break commandments, and it's all right. She can wallop young Tom until he has to stand up for his breakfast for weeks at a clip, and it's all right. She can open a can of oysters with my razor and give away my best pants for a peck of peaches, and it's all right.

"But just let me commit an indiscretion no bigger than a pinhead, and I am the almightiest villain that ever breathed. Just let me go home feeling like I had been the butt end of a piledriver all day, and remark that I'm tired, I'm the most unmitigated liar on the globe. Just let me spank Tom the least bit, and I'm the ungainliest brute unhung. Let me spend 5 cents for a glass of beer to cool my parched lips, and I'm a scoundrel whom it would be base flattery to call Guiteau.

"Fact is, she's too good, and I'm too mean. Young Tom is just middling, I reckon, and may grow up worth something. If he does it will be a miracle. One parent with shining, silver wings about to soar for Heaven every minute, and the other on the brink of Hades ready to drop, it is hard to say what the boy will come to, and he so young, too! Well, there's a point somewhere when a woman can get too good. She's nearing that line on the lightning express."

A Boy's Luck.

The Norristown (Pa.) *Herald* in a recent issue referred among others, to the following cases of special interest. They are their own commentary. Mr. Samuel C. Nyce resides at 308 Marshall street, and holds the responsible position of journal clerk in the Pennsylvania Legislature, at Harrisburg. While Mr. Nyce and family were in the country recently, his boy, aged three years, fell and broke his leg. He recovered, but a very troublesome stiffness set in and he could scarcely use the leg. The injured limb was rubbed several times with St. Jacobs Oil, and the stiffness was so much reduced that the boy was able to use his leg freely. Dr. Knipe said it was the use of St. Jacobs Oil that cured the stiffness. Mr. Nyce himself used the Great German Remedy for toothache with good effect, and also for a sprain and pains of rheumatic nature, and always with good effect. Mrs. Nyce also says she thinks the Oil is a splendid thing, and she always keeps it on hand.

THERE are 140 law firms conducted entirely by women in this country.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

THURLOW WEED lately passed his 84th birthday, and the veteran politician spent the greater part of it receiving the numerous friends who called to offer him the congratulations to which the occasion gave rise. The first to appear was Mr. Hill, a retired merchant living at Weymouth, Mass. He is only four years the junior of Mr. Weed, and the two had not met for seventy-three years, having been boys together at Catskill. Mr. Weed's sight is failing, but his memory has not suffered the slightest impairment. To a reporter who inquired regarding his habits of life, Mr. Weed said: "When I was a printer, in my earlier days, I was an abstainer from all beverages supposed to be intoxicating, even from beer. This was not because I regarded total abstinence as a virtue, but because I had no taste for drink. I used to see my fellow-workmen take their beer and I never thought it my business to find fault with them because they liked it and I didn't. In later years I became an inveterate smoker, and the caricatures of me always represented me with a big cigar in my mouth. I never used tobacco in any other form. About twelve years ago I had a spell of sickness, and when I was getting well my physician advised me to leave off smoking. I have not smoked since. In fact, I have felt no desire for tobacco since. For a number of years I have taken a little wine with my dinner."

P. T. BARNUM announces that he will employ all curious specimens of the human race, including giants, dwarfs, fat people and freaks of nature, for his great show. Parties interested should write, inclosing photo's, to Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, 40 Bond street, N. Y.

THE Boston papers say that there is talk of celebrating the centennial birthday of Daniel Webster, which will occur on the 18th of January, 1882.

YOUNG men, and middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, send three cents for Part VII of Dime Series Books. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOTELS are so scarce in Boston that if 2,000 unexpected travelers were to put in an appearance some busy night it would be a hard matter to afford them accommodation.

"Became Sound and Well."

HATCHER'S STATION, GA., March 27, 1876.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: Dear Sir—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good.

Yours truly, THOMAS J. METHVIN.

BEFORE marriage she was dear and he was her treasure; but afterward she became dearer and he treasurer, and yet they are not happy.

SICK and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a phial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

QUEEN VICTORIA takes her daily drive at Balmoral with a block straw bonnet upon her head, and with a large shawl of shepherd's plaid upon her shoulders.

THOUSANDS of ladies have found sudden relief from all their woes by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great remedy for diseases peculiar to females. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

A VERMONT man undertook to kill a hen; the fowl fought back and scratched his hand, inflicting a wound that proved fatal.

PHYSICIANS use Kidney-Wort in regular practice and pronounce its action perfect.

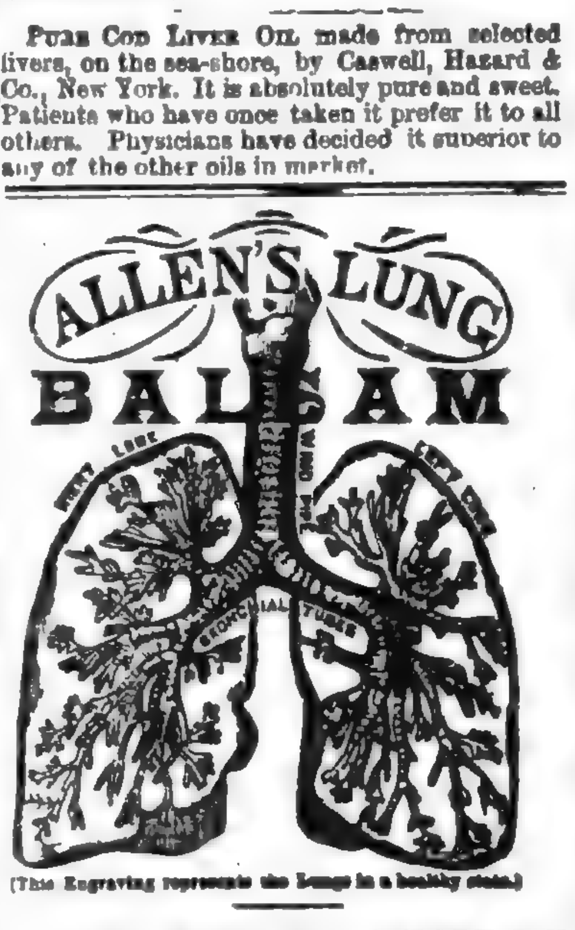
A FRENCH physiologist, after experimenting on dogs, is convinced that coffee retards digestion, but is not as objectionable on this account when well sweetened as when taken without sugar.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.



ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY
IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors.
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE best person in the world is the one who minds his own business.

Notice.

From the 10th of October 1881, to the 1st of July, 1882, genuine ROCK SPRING WATER will be supplied to customers by Ellis & Co., of Bailey Springs, Ala., at the following rates:

Ten gallons in anti-corrosive cans..	$5.00
Same can refilled at..............	4.00
Five gallons in anti-corrosive cans..	3.25
Same can refilled at..............	2.50
Nine gallons in glass bottles......	7.50

Reasonable freight and express rates are given by all railroads. This water has been known for nearly fifty years as a sure cure for Dyspepsia, a sure cure for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, a sure cure for all curable cases of Dropsy, a sure cure for Scrofulous cases of the Bones or Skin, and a certain destroyer of the terrible thirst for intoxicating drink that overcomes so many worthy resolutions. Deprive a drunkard of his dram for three days and meanwhile give him plenty of Rock Spring Water, and he won't want the whisky. Don't you think it's worth trying it? If you do drop a postal to Ellis & Co. It will cost only a cent.

Poverty and Distress.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed *anemia* in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. If you are suffering from thin, poor blood employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.—Magnificent holiday presents; square grand pianofortes four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes, $222.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $800 to $1000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use. Upright Pianofortes, $125 to $255; catalogue prices $500 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward. Visitors welcome; free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

A Surprised Locomotive
—AND—
A Swearing Engineer

The people along the line of railway from Tramway Landing La., to the inland towns were surprised and amused at a recent occurrence. So many strange things, however, are constantly presenting themselves to the attention of the people now-a-days that genuine surprises are few indeed. This was the exception. We have read of the "painted ship on a painted ocean," and witnessed the "poetry of motion," as shown in dancing but had never heard of decorative art in rapid flight on a railway train until this time. People observed, with wide-eyed wonder, the locomotive and tender and full train of cars moving through the country, adorned on every available spot with the magical words—"ST. JACOBS OIL!" It looked gorgeous, if full display of color is allowed to mean anything these times. It looked sublime, if the impudence of the advertising man be the measuring standard. It looked funny to see the train and engine swathed with these parti-colored rheumatic wrappings; and at a convenient opportunity our correspondent inquired of the conductor what it all meant.

"Why, it means that my whole train looks like a traveling menagerie," said the conductor. "I laid up my train at Tramway, as usual, and during the hours of 'balmy sleep,' I suppose some of those advertising wretches backed up their 'kit' and posted it from front to rear. I don't know why they did it: but there stands the elongated, red and yellow facts staring you in the face, and just as prominent as a rabbit's ears! It's hard luck stranger, but I guess it's all right."—*Galveston (Tex.) Daily Journal.*

Diary Free for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

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40 cts. is by mail buys a 1 lb. Powder that makes 1 quart fine Black Ink. Address THOMAS W. LANE, Manchester, N. H.

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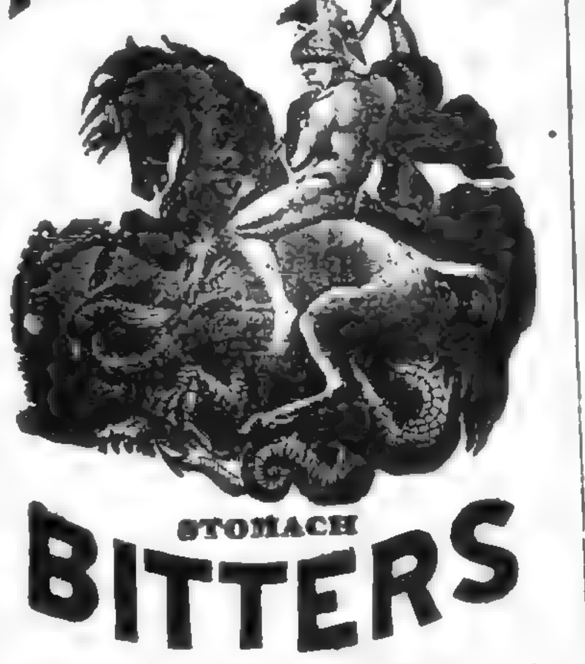

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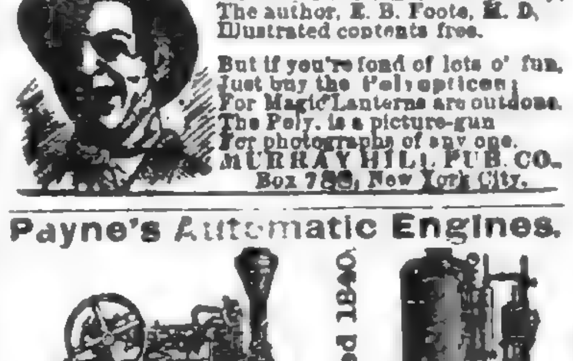
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VOL I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1882. NO. 11.

THROUGH THE CLOVER.

The air was glad with a sweet perfume
In the stilly, twilight shadow;
And the nodding clover was all abloom,
And the blue grass swayed like a waving plume,
In the heart of the fragrant meadow.

And my soul was glad with a wordless song,
That I whispered over and over;
And the night grew dim and the shadows long,
And my heart leaped high with its passion strong,
As my feet strayed the blooms among
To meet my own true lover.

And the moments sped, and the stars looked down
From the deep blue sky above me;
And the earth was bright with ne'er a frown,
For my fancy wove for my life a crown,
With a brave, true heart to love me.

And my love came through the stilly night—
Came down through the dew-wet clover;
And my heart stood still with a strange affright,
And my soul grew warm and glad and bright,
For I met him there in the dim starlight,
M[illegible], naughty lover.

Perhaps 'twas wrong, but I could not pass
Through the nodding, dew-wet clover;
And the path ran narrow among the grass,
And I was only a foolish lass,
And he a persistent lover.
Perhaps 'twas wrong, but I could not move,
As he whispered o'er and over;
A tale that was sweet with the tones of love,
In a voice that was sweet as a cooing dove;
And my face grew hot, but I could not move
From the arms of my saucy lover.

Perhaps 'twas wrong, but the clover smiled,
And the blue grass nodded over;
And the stars peeped out with a glimmer mild,
And I was a thoughtless, foolish child,
And he such a handsome lover.
Perhaps 'twas wrong, but I could not know,
As I met him there in the clover,
That my heart would swell and my cheeks glow,
And the telltale blood would ebb and flow;
Perhaps 'twas wrong, but I loved him so—
This reckless, brave young lover.

Long years have passed, and the wintry snow
Lies deep o'er the nodding clover;
And the stream of time in its onward flow,
Has closed with the thoughts of long ago
That night with my handsome lover.
But the waves are crooning soft and low
That story o'er and over.
For my love was true, and I loved him so,
In the nodding bloom and the shrouding snow;
And I'm resting still in the afterglow
In the arms of my own true lover.

DORA'S IGNORAMUS.

It was a lovely June morning in the country; the air redolent with the scent of myriad blossoms and musical with the songs of as many wild birds, when Dora Glade stepped over the threshold of her rustic school-house to encounter a surprise not altogether pleasant.

Since the 1st of May Miss Glade had been teaching this school of, perhaps, two dozen urchins, whose ages ranged all the way from 5 to 14 years.

On this particular morning, however, there sat within the school-room, patiently waiting for the arrival of the teacher, a tall, well-built young man who was certainly several years her senior, and whose appearance indicated that he had come to stay.

The teacher herself was just 19, slender and graceful as a willow, with a charming admixture of womanly dignity and girlish shyness in her manner. She did not always know exactly what to do even with some of the rough youngsters already in her charge, and now her fair face darkened with a look of undisguised dismay, as she stopped short in the doorway, regarding this new specimen with a private conviction in her soul that she should never prove equal to the task of managing him.

She looked upon his intrusion into her little fold much as some peaceful shepherd might at the sudden appearance of a mountain lion among his innocent flock. Mastering her chagrin as best she could, Dora called her school together, and soon after approached her unwelcome visitor with a very evident air of embarrassment.

"Do—do you intend to remain in the school, sir?"

For the life of her she didn't know how she ought to address him.

"Yes'm," answered the new-comer, with a meekness which, contrasted with his fine, powerful physique, made her strongly inclined to laugh in his face.

"I calk'late to come afternoons. Can't come much mornin's, bein' as I hev to help Uncle Jake with the crops."

"Oh!" said Dora, gently suppressing a smile, "your name, please?"

"Larry Farnsworth. Squire Jake Farnsworth, over yonder," with an awkward nod of his handsome head in the direction of the squire's mansion, "where I'm a stayin', is my uncle."

"Yes," said Miss Glade, with polite interest. "And now please tell me what you wish to study, Mr. Farnsworth."

"S'pose ye call me Larry, Miss," said this great, fine-looking fellow, with the bashfulness of a child; "I ain't much used to bein' mistered, an' anyhow I reckon I'm one of yer scholars, jist like the rest."

"Certainly," said Dora, somewhat relieved, and determined to put a bold face upon the matter at once. "And now, Larry," with a rosy blush, in spite of herself, "let us proceed to select your studies."

But the verdant young gentleman soon disclosed the fact that what he did know of books might be comprised within a very small space, indeed, while a modest list of what he didn't know would form a record as voluminous as the Whittaker testimony.

Days passed on, and Miss Glade found them passing very pleasantly. Her new pupil, although extremely ignorant, evidently did his best to improve, and was otherwise a perfect model of good behavior. The younger boys, also, gave a great deal less trouble than at first. Whether he issued private orders to them outside, or whether it was a threatening glance from those commanding bright-gray eyes whenever an incipient rebellion arose against the teacher, certain it was that the troublesome urchins behaved much better than before the advent of the "big scholar."

As for Miss Glade's opinion of our hero at the end of a month perhaps we could not ascertain it more easily than by glancing at this portion of a letter written by her to her bosom friend in the city:

"You have not forgotten my ignoramus, of whom I wrote you, Kittie? Well, we still have the honor of his attendance at the school, and I will frankly admit that I should hardly know, now, how to keep the same school without him. How or why he does it I do not pretend to know, but he seems to have those old-time 'intractables' under such a spell that I do not believe one of them would dare disobey me, if he felt so inclined.

"One other fact is unquestionable to my mind. Were he only blessed with the cultivation and gentlemanly, social polish which Mr. Arthur Hughes possesses, Larry Farnsworth would be my very beau ideal of a man. Often, as he sits poring hopelessly over the multiplication-table, in his homespun suit, *sans* coat, I catch myself watching the splendid figure, the clear-cut, intellectual face, with its broad, sweeping brow and fascinating gray eyes, almost expecting to hear their owner charm my senses with the eloquence of a Cicero, or thrill my soul with poetic disquisitions on the wonders and beauties of the old masters. He looks as though nature had formed him for a leading spirit among the choicest favorites of literature and art. Silent, those handsome lips seem the very home of poetry and eloquence; but the moment he opens them to speak—shades of Murray! how my fairy castles tumble to the ground! He is an ignoramus, Kittie—a hopeless ignoramus—calling me to his side twenty times a day to unravel problems which ought not to puzzle the intellect of a child often. Worse than all, he does not realize what he has missed. Oh, what a blunderer was destiny, thus to deny this man the one gift that would have made him irresistible!"

And then the postscript:

"I have at last fully decided not to accept the hand of Mr. Hughes. May he find better appreciation elsewhere. With all his elegance and culture he is not the man who can fill the heart of

"DORA GLADE."

And these words of Ettie's letter, in reply:

"Look out, my dear, or the Ignoramus may capture the heart that a man of intellect has failed to win. Stranger things have happened. Many a man has been educated by his wife."

Dora's lips curled, and a flash of annoyance crossed her fair, expressive features as she read.

"Bah!" she exclaimed contemptuously, crumpling the letter in her hand and tossing it into her desk.

But why did her fair face soften into infinite tenderness again, and a blush, deeper than a crimson rose, bathe her cheek and brow and snowy throat as she remembered certain thrilling glances from a pair of bright gray eyes? And why did this worshiper of intellect murmur to herself with a kind of fierce delight?

"He loves me! I know it! I know it!"

During the summer days that followed, her thoughts often turned to Kittie's letter and the tempting possibilities it suggested. But she quickly put them from her. It was exquisitely sweet, this city girl who was well used to refined and cultivated society could not deny to herself, to note the electric influence of her power in the dark flush rising to a manly cheek, the quick thrill of his powerful frame at her lightes, touch, and the passionate light she sometimes caught in the finest eyes she had ever seen. And perhaps her own heart responded to every sign. But it could go no further.

Dora's mind was one of those which ever unconsciously reach out toward all the richest treasures in the world of art and learning, and she knew that it could never be satisfied with the companionship of one who could not, at least, keep pace with her in all the finest charms of intellectual life. She resolved never to make such a dangerous experiment, even for "love's sweet sake." And we think that she was right.

It was the last evening of her stay. Her pupils had all received their little tokens of remembrance, had said good-by to their pretty, girlish teacher, and were now gone to their several homes, leaving her alone to gather up her few effects and indulge in a parting reverie upon the events of the past three months. Larry Farnsworth alone had been absent that last day; but in her secret heart she thanked him for it, for there had been something in his manner of late, and a strange disturbance in her own feelings also, which made her doubt whether her dignified firmness could have stood the trial of a final parting.

How strongly her heart was beating now, as she thought over the past evening when the splendid-looking Ignoramus had walked beside her down the long lane leading from the school-house, and the low-spoken "good-night" of each, as she turned to cross the narrow field in the direction of her lodgings. She remembered, with a thrill of wondering pleasure, how his awkwardness had almost entirely vanished in the unconscious devotion which he paid her.

No, she reflected, with a deep sigh, as she turned to go, it would never do for them to meet again. She must go back to the city and forget. Forget the lowly youth who had power to stir the very depths of her soul as no other mortal man had ever done! Yet her heart bitterly rebelled against the fate which made such renunciation necessary.

Glancing through the open door, she saw a stranger coming up the path—a tall and handsome man, well-dressed and elegant. There was a something strangely familiar to her in his looks, and yet—it could not be!

Ah, but it could! for the next moment her hands were clasped in those of the tall stranger, and her unbelieving eyes were gazing up into the handsome, saucy face of Larry Farnsworth.

"I came to bid my little teacher good-by," he said, looking down upon her mischievously, a sly smile quivering under the slight dark mustache.

"Larry —— !"

It was all she could say, for, unable to bear a certain new expression in the glance of those gray eyes, and the rush of memories it brought her, she sank upon the nearest bench and covered her face with her hands. Larry sat down, too, with a warm light of tenderness in his resolute, saucy face, but the first words that Dora faltered forth made him laugh outright.

"Then you are not the Ignoramus after all?" Still with her face hidden from the roguish eyes.

"Well, no, not exactly, since I have had the honor of graduating from old Harvard," replied the Ignoramus, with exasperating coolness. "But, Miss Glade—Dora," drawing her hands away from the blushing face, "please forgive my naughty masquerade! Hearing much of the pretty schoolma'am from my uncle whom I was visiting, I began it through a pure love of fun, but soon found it so dangerously fascinating that I could not give it up. It was so pleasant to have you lean over my shoulder to correct those dreadful examples, which you couldn't have done, you know, if I had not been your pupil."

"And *you* might have been teaching *me* all this time! For shame, sir!" pouted Dora, thinking with burning cheeks of her patient endeavors to educate this Harvard graduate.

"I dare to hope that I have taught you something, Dora—a lesson that is not found in school books. And now, since you have taught your stupid Ignoramus to love you, tell me frankly if you will marry him!"

"I would not, if I could have escaped seeing him again," said Dora wickedly.

"But since you could not?"

Dora turns an arch face, wet with happy tears, to meet Lawrence Farnsworth's thrilling kiss. And thus we leave them to a future, bright and peaceful as the lovely scene outside the rustic school house where Dora Glade first met and loved her Ignoramus.

DOGS AS SENTRIES.

A curious experiment is being tried in several corps of the Russian army. This consists in the introducing of dogs instead of men as sentries. For this duty the wolf dog of the Ural mountains is found most suitable, as this dog will growl at the presence of an intruder instead of barking outright, and thus inciting all the dogs in camp to do likewise.

IS INSANITY INCREASING?

It is a common saying that an increase in the number of insane persons is one of the necessary results of the intensity of modern life. There is certainly a steady increase in the number of inmates in asylums for the insane, an increase greater than the growth of population would seem to warrant. For this there may be several causes:

1. An actual increase in the proportion of persons of unsound mind in comparison with the entire population.

2. A more general and systematic commitment of insane persons to asylums for protection and medical treatment.

3. A steady accumulation of insane persons owing to the better care of the insane and the consequent lowering of the death rate of such persons.

That the second and third causes are real and potent is amply sustained by the statistics of our public institutions. The proportion of insane persons at large naturally diminishes with the improvement and multiplication of asylums and the growing popular conviction that neither individual nor public well being is furthered by allowing the insane to go free, uncared for and without medical assistance; and, as a natural result, the number of the insane in asylums increases proportionally.

Accordingly we may have an increase in the number of annual commitments to asylums, as well as in the number of permanent occupants, without an increase in the total percentage of insanity in the country.

Increased efficiency in the medical treatment of the insane may also seem to increase the number of cases as well as the actual number under care at any time. With unskillful treatment many cases of acute mania may result in speedy death or, what is worse, chronic insanity. In such cases the patient counts but once. With better treatment the patient is ultimately, often speedily, discharged, apparently or really well. The disease is liable to recur, however, and in the course of years the same patient may have to be under treatment several times, each time adding one to the statistics of insanity.

Another fact which tells against the theory that "high-pressure" living tends to unhinge the mind may be found in the source of the larger portion of the inmates of insane asylums. The records of asylums show that most of the insane come, not from the busy professional, mercantile and manufacturing classes, but from those whose lives are a monotonous round of petty drudgery, or, what is equally killing, petty inaction, unfruitful idleness and dissipation. Frivolity probably leads more men and women to the insane asylum than the hardest and intensest pursuit of mental or material wealth.—*Scientific American.*

A SNEEZING SCENE.

Probably one of the meanest stage tricks that was ever played was played on Mary Anderson. It will be remembered that, in the play of "Ingomar," Parthenia and the barbarian have several love scenes, where they lop on each other and hug some—that is, not too much hugging, but just hugging enough. Ingomar wears a huge fur garment, made of lion's skin, or something. One day he noticed that the moths were getting into it, and he told his servant to see about the moths and drive them out. The servant got some insect powder and blew the hair of the garment full of it, and scrubbed the inside of it with benzine. Ingomar put it on just before he went on the stage, and thought it didn't smell just right, but he had no time to inquire into it. He had not got fairly into his position before Parthenia came out on a hop, skip and jump, and threw herself all over him. She got one lung full of insect powder and the other full of benzine, and as she said, "Wilt always love me, Ingomar?" she dropped her head over his shoulder and said in an aside "For the love of heaven, what have you been drinking?" and then she sneezed a couple of times. Ingomar held her up the best he could, considering that his nose was full of insect powder, and he answered, "I wilt," and then he said to her quietly, "Dam-fino what it is that smells so." They went on with the play between sneezes, and when the curtain went down she told Ingomar to go out and shake himself, and he did. It was noticed in the next act that Ingomar had a linen ulster on, and Mary snoze no more.—*New York Mercury.*

A FELLOW who stole a church contribution-box, containing only 20 cents, at Canandaigua, N. Y., has been sent to State prison for ten years, being one year for every 2 cents stolen.

MAKING TEETH.

The manufacture of teeth is a large industry. There are now twelve manufactories of artificial teeth, that produce every year 10,000,000 teeth, or one to every five persons in the United States. Half this number is made by one firm, founded in 1844. The total sales of teeth amount to $1,000,000 annually. The materials used are feldspar, kaolin and rock crystal. The coloring is platinum, titanium and gold. The feldspar and crystal are subjected to red heat and thrown into cold water. They are then ground in water until fine enough to float. Combined with the coloring, they are subjected to intense furnace heat in molds of brass, which are in two pieces, each molding one-half of the tooth.

The process is delicate and has many interesting details. In the earlier history of the art dentists carved the teeth which their customers demanded, and apprentices were often made useful in that way. The amount of gold used annually in filling teeth is $500,000. Lead was used from 1778 to 1833. There are dentists in New York who give, or say they give, diamond fillings, and in Paris they advertise to use diamond pivots and emerald plugs. The filling of teeth is aided greatly by labor-saving machinery and cunningly-wrought tools. This country makes dental instruments for the world where dentistry is known. An ordinary outfit of instruments costs $500.—*Providence Journal.*

A NEW DISINFECTANT.

The new disinfectant which has come into such considerable use in England, on account of its proved efficacy, is prepared as follows: Russian turpentine and water are placed in huge earthenware jars, surrounded by hot water; air is driven through the mixture in the jars continually for 300 hours, the result of this being a decomposition of the turpentine and the formation of a peculiar watery solution. After evaporation, the substance is placed in tin cans; it is described as being a light brown powder, of a very pleasant taste and odor, is not poisonous nor damaging in any respect, and is capable in a very remarkable degree of preventing or arresting putrefactive changes.

A NEW method of mutilating silver currency is being employed by numbers of patent-medicine venders and others to advertise their goods and wares. Of late large numbers of coins have been received by the treasury in Washington which are stamped on one side with advertisements. The stamps used are some sort of a die which cuts letters and words into the coin. In most instances the name of the owner of the article advertised is not cut in the coin, but the advertisement simply recommends a certain nostrum or article. As the coin is stamped only on one side it can be passed very readily, exposing only the perfect side. This is a mutilation of currency and a violation of law. The secret service has been directed to investigate this and hunt out and prosecute the offenders.

A GIRL, aged 15 years, was sitting in her house, near Memphis, the other day, when a tramp approaching insisted, in spite of her remonstrance, upon entering. "You better not," she said, "or you will get what you do not want." She laid down her knitting and took her six-shooter from her work-basket. The tramp entered—so did the ball just below his shoulder. A neighbor, rushing in and seeing her quietly knitting with the pistol reposing in the work-basket, asked if she shot him. "Yes," she answered, "and if he kept on coming, I would be shooting until now." The girl is pronounced by a Memphis paper "to be worth her weight in gold dollars," but whether this is a valuation of her estate, or of herself as a protection against tramps is not stated with exactness.

LEARN TO BE BRIEF.

Long visits, long stories, long exhortations and long prayers seldom profit those who have to do with them. Life is short. Time is short. Moments are precious. Learn to condense, abridge and intensify. We can endure many an ache and ill if it is soon over, while even pleasures grow insipid, and pain intolerable, if they are protracted beyond the limits of reason and convenience. Learn to be brief. Lop off branches; stick to the main fact in your case. If you pray, ask for what you would receive and get through; if you speak, tell your message and then hold your tongue; boil down two words into one, and three into two Learn to be brief.—*Ithaca Express.*

PLEASANTRIES.

TOO MUCH corn whisky makes the voice husky.

THERE should be very few roughs among the Polish people.

MONEY isn't exactly tight, but it is perhaps a little exhilarated.

WHAT kind of robbery is not dangerous? A safe robbery, of course.

IT is safe for women, it is said, to use toy pistols, for they are never known to have jockjaw.

YOUNG men should be careful about dropping remarks. They may be picked up by a bigger man.

A FISHERMAN'S occupation ought to be the most profitable because his entire gross receipts are net profits.

WE hear a great deal about "Men of the hour," and "Men of the day," but what about "Men of the night?"

"EMPTY is the cradle, baby's gone, Smith has it," was the way an unobserving New Haven music dealer's advertisement read.

"HOW SENSIBLY your little boy talks!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith. "Yes," replied Mrs. Brown, "he hasn't been among company yet."

YAWCOB STRAUSS, in the Cambridge *Tribune* says: "Oscar Wilde is said to be quite 2 2." That is probably the reason he comes to the fore.

"WHAT does encore mean?" asks an exchange. It is only one phase of a universal desire among the sons of men to get something for nothing, and get it right off.

A MERCHANT died suddenly, after finishing a letter. His clerk added, in postscript: "Since writing the above I have died. Tuesday evening, 7th instant."

LIKE a brass band for the deaf: A Vermont man has willed his picture gallery to a blind-asylum. The patients are supposed to be the only persons who can really appreciate the collection.

AN old man-of-war sailor, who had lost a leg in the service of his country, became a retailer of peanuts. He said he was obliged to be a retailer because, having lost a leg, he could not be a whole sailor.

SPEAKING of Mr. Forbes' lecture on "Kings I Have Met," a Western paper says that some day he will come across three Kings and a pair of sevens, and then he will learn something about the really great resources of this country.

"NO, MA," said a Philadelphia maiden, "I don't like Charley Jones coming every night. But I don't want to tell him so yet. He is so fat and heavy that by placing my autumn leaves on his chair I'm getting them nicely pressed."

ROSA MCWHORTLEBERRY heard her master remark at the dinner table the other day that Kismet meant "fate," and this is the reason why she so astonished her mistress by remarking the next day to Belinda, the chambermaid, "Oh, Blindy, I can scarcely walk wid the big chilblains all over my two Kismets."

"YOU appear to have a constitutional antipathy to water," said an unspotted humanitarian to a rum-rosy tramp. "No," returned the latter, "it isn't constitutional, it's accidental." "Very strange! How did you come to have such an aversion to water" "Easy enough! I had two sons drowned in it."

MISS HATTIE SCHELL, of La Crosse, went to Europe to pursue her musical studies, and while abroad experienced a wonderful change of name. She comes back as Signorina Terrina Brambilla. She must have had her name mashed by an earthquake or something, and in rescuing it from the debris fragments of other cognomens stuck to it.—*Norristown Herald.*

SHE stood upon the beach and watched in awe the storm-tossed ocean,
And in her large and melting eyes there gleamed a strange emocean.
Around her feet the wild waves broke, and made a strange commocean—
She stopped and filled a water pail, and then we had a nocean
She'd got the rheumatis and used salt water as a locean.

A FEW days ago two young danseuses made their debuts in one of the theaters at Marseilles, in the ballet of the opera of "The Jewess." When the curtain went down the stage manager presented himself before the audience and called for their opinion as to the ability of the new-comers. A volley of groans and hisses was the only reply he received. The engagement of the young ladies was immediately canceled. This custom of asking the public their opinion should be introduced in America. We would then probably have fewer bad actors upon our stage.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 26, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

The leading papers of Paris are lost in astonishment at the liberty which has been given Guiteau to use his tongue during the trial.

President Arthur has adopted a rule which prohibits postmasters, the salaries of whose offices exceed $1,200, from being members of State Legislatures.

Only fourteen miles of railroad were built in Alabama during the past year, while in Texas one thousand four hundred and eleven miles were constructed.

S. M. Rowland, Probate Judge, and County Commissioners Germany and Schultze, of Chambers county, were released from prison on last Monday, pursuant to a decision of the United States Supreme Court.

"Gath," writing from Washington to the Cincinnati Enquirer, says: "The announcement comes with all the solemnity of an official proclamation that Samuel J. Tilden will press his claims for the next democratic nomination for the Presidency."

Just as we go to press, we learn from the press telegrams, that the trial of the assassin, Guiteau, has closed. The Jury retired at the conclusion of Judge Porter's speech, Wednesday at 4:40 p. m., they were out one hour and sixteen minutes, and returned a verdict of "guilty as charged in the indictment."

Guiteau received an offer of $25 the other day for Corkhill's body. This moves the Philadelphia Times to say: "If the King among the sons of darkness needs a new court jester, Guiteau might fill the bill; but outdoing Guiteau in grim humor there appears another candidate, who wrote to the assassin yesterday, offering him $25 for Corkhill's body. Satan might supply himself with clowns enough to last till doomsday from the strange gathering in the Washington court room, and perhaps he may."

A SENSATION IN SELMA.

A party of negroes travelling on emigrant tickets, issued from Atlanta, Georgia to Jackson, Mississippi, arrived in the city yesterday, on the train from Montgomery. On reaching the Broad Street depot where they were to await the departure of the train for Meridian, some of the depot hands noticed that several of the men in the party were ill, and that their faces were badly broken out. Being suspicious as to the cause of their illness the entire crowd was placed in a small waiting room until Dr. C. J. Clark. President of the Board of Health, who was immediately sent for, should arrive. Dr. Clark, after a careful examination, pronounced three of the party sick with measles, and one with a severe case of varioloid. The result of the doctor's examination being known the Alabama Central Railroad Company positively refused to transport the diseased people, who, in consequence, were promptly taken charge of by the city authorities and Board of Health. The patient with varioloid was taken to the pest house last night and the others were kept at the depot, which was guarded by policemen, who were instructed to keep every one away from the building.—*Selma Times, 22d.*

A PRACTICAL STATEMENT.

The Indianapolis Sentinel makes the following practical showing of the extent to which the people of Indiana are taxed under the name of "protection," in respect to a single article of universal use:

The population of Indiana in 1880 was 1,978,300. For convenience we will say 2,000,000. Still further for convenience we will divide this population into families of seven persons each—say 285,000 families. We will suppose that the annual expenditures for crockery will amount to $5 per family. or an annual expenditure of $1,225,000. The tariff on crockery is forty per cent.; as a consequence, the tax on the amount paid by the people of Indiana each year is $370,000, or $2 per family on the one article of crockery.

Now there are in the United States about twenty-five establishments manufacturing crockery ware. These establishments have invested, say $1,000,000, and employ, we will say, all told, 1,250 persons. To protect their interests the people of Indiana are taxed annually $575,000, or twenty-eight and one-half cents per capita for every man, woman and child in the State. Would it not be well to modify the tariff tax on crockery, so that our people shall be relieved of at least one-half of their crockery tax burden? If the Legislature of Indiana were to pass a law requiring every family in the State to pay $2 each for the benefit of the twenty-five crockery manufacturing establishments in the country, it is safe to say there would be a small rebellion in the State. But that is just what the present tariff law is doing. The present tariff, while it taxes the laboring man's cups and saucers, plates and dishes, forty per cent., taxes Vanderbilt's diamonds ten per cent.

KISSING.

Philadelphia Times.]

An observant and evidently discriminating young reader of the Times writes to say that he has read with lively satisfaction the occasional expositions of kissing in its various moods and tenses that adorn these columns. But he declares that he is still in doubt as to the right time to be kissing. He retails at some length the embarrassments that this uncertainty has brought upon him, and begs the publication of his letter in full, that others who are similarly situated may contribute to the discussion and thus make the matter clear to those who are willing but timid.

His own experience is not without certain and unique interest. He has known the "sweetest girl in the world" ever since he left school. She belongs to a family that considers it a first duty to "live up to the dining-room dado and the blue china" that garnishes the sideboard and table. The mother holds kissing in abomination and is fond of remarking that the intellect "is not fed through the lips;" that a kiss is a purely fleshy perversion of the sweet intimacy of æsthetic love. Under such a frowning providence the young girl he adores displays an aversion to kissing him good night, in welcoming him with his lover's privilege when he comes of an evening to take her to church, the theatre or what not.

This, it will be seen, is rather a trying plight for a young lover for a kiss is the visible sign and token of an inner sentiment which no words can express. The eyes and the tongue do a great deal of appreciable work in love making, but the meeting of the lips is the sign and seal, the chrism, so to speak, which transforms the earthly into the divine. Love without a kiss would be like the harp without the hand, the rainbow without its hue, the brook without its babble, the landscape without its colors, the tea rose—sweetest flower for scent that blows—without its odor, the borealis without its variations, poetry without rhythm spring without sunlight, a garden without foliage or a marriage without love. The young woman whose ideals teach her to recoil from a kiss cheats the lover of the joys of loving and does not deserve the devotion of a manly heart. She may live up to the dining-room dado and the sideboard bric-a-brac, but she will never prove a congenial wife, and our correspondent will save his heart-string many a future wrench by leaving her to her dado and bric-a-brac.

It is stated that an Indiana girl recently sued a man for breach of promise and proved him such a scoundrel that the jury decided that she ought to pay him something for not marrying her.

A Georgia paper says: "The progress of temperance sentiment in Georgia is not fanatical but it is quiet and persistent, slowly making ground and retaining every position once gained."

Subscribe for the VIEW.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued out of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Chilton county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment obtained against James A. Dudley, and in favor of Moses Simmons, out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said James A. Dudley, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Lots 9, 10, 15 and 16 in Block 5, according to plan of town of Clanton, east of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 10 of said town, west of said railroad, and the remainder of said Block 10 east of said railroad, except lot No. 1, in said Block 10.

Also, Lots 1, 3, 7, 11 and 13 in Block 5 of said town, east of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 1, west of the South & North Alabama Railroad, in said town.

Also, That parcel of land bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said Block 10, and running thence west, along the south line of said Block to the Clanton and Chestnut Creek road to the south line of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, of section 1, township 21, range 14; thence east to a point opposite the southeast corner of said Block, thence north to the place of beginning.

All of said property being in the county of Chilton, in the State of Alabama.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named James A. Dudley, in and to the above described property, on the 6th day of March, 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the Court House door, for cash, in Clanton, Alabama.

Dated at Clanton, this 23d day of January, 1882.

Jan26-3w. J. E. LOWE,
Sheriff Chilton Co., Ala.

MOTICE NO. 1364.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
January 19th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Alabama, on March 1st, 1882, viz: John R. Kemp, Homestead 8929, for the east half of south west quarter, section 26, township 21, north, range 14, east. Additional to Homestead No. 2373, for west half of southwest quarter, section 26, township 21, north, range 14, east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Popwell, Edward Mims, Abram C. Pool, James Owen, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

THOS. J. SCOTT,
Jan. 26-5w. Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Frank Rose and A. F. Rose on the 4th day of January, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., on the 24th day of February 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section 15, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Jan 26-5t Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Burnett and his wife Lucinda Burnett, on the 7th day of December, 1876, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door, in Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: West half of northwest quarter and west half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 22, north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Baker and his wife Martha A. Baker, on the 7th day of December, 1876, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 22, north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John L. Collins and his wife Charlotte Collins, on the 18th day of January, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The east half of the northwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James M. Ward and his wife M. E. Ward, on the 31st day of March, 1882, the ~~Louisville & Nashville~~ Railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door, in clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of north-west quarter of section 17, township 22, north of range 14, east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. COMPANY.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in Fact.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00 per month.
Intermediate	3.00 "
Academic	4.00 "
Board	10.00 "

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

VERBENA Male and Female School

VERBENA, ALA.

TERMS:

Primary Classes	$2.00 per month.
Intermediate	3.00 "
Academic	4.00 "
Incidental Fee	$1.00 per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Dec. 1, 1881. Teacher.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pratt Saw Mill Company will be held in the office of the company near Verbena, Ala., on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) to Seventy-five Thousand Dollars ($75,000) and to transact such other business as may be necessary thereto.

H. F. DEBARDELEBEN,
S. T BRITTLE, President.
Sec'y and Treasurer.
Verbena, Ala., January 5, 1882.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pratt Saw Mill Company will be held in the office of the company, near Verbena, Ala., on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of authorizing such notes, or evidences of debt as may be necessary, and securing the same by mortgage upon the property of the company.

H. F. DEBARDELEBEN,
S. T. BRITTLE, President.
Sec'y and Treasurer.
Verbena, Ala., January 5, 1882.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—

People's Mutual Relief Association,

OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

In order to reduce our Fall and Winter stock, we will sell Gents, Youth's and Boy's Clothing at a great reduction in price. Call at once and secure bargains.

WELLMAN & Co.,
1st Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKINSMITH.

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.

New Store---New Goods!

: WHERE YOU CAN FIND :

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS, Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, and intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grain and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—

WM. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webster's and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgomery prices. Give him a call. Nov24-tf

B. L. WYMAN. CHAS. P. BALL.

WYMAN & BALL,

(Successors to B. L. WYMAN.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
—IN—

Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Iron, Steel, Farming Tools, Plows, Plow Shapes, Cutlery, Tools, Stoves, Tin and Wooden Ware, Wagon and Carriage Maker's Supplies, Axes, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes.

NO. 3 COURT SQUARE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Nov7-3m Sign of the Big Pad Lock.

W. & C. ROBERTS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the largest cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us. Nov7-tf

E CHILTON VIEW.

ANTON, ALA., JAN. 26, 1882.

OUR AGENTS.

e following persons are our duly orized agents to receipt and collect subscriptions at their respective offices:

, T. E. Callier, Dixie.
L. Williams, Randolph.
O. Dawson, Jemison.
J. Heath, Strasburg.
M. Corderie, Cooper's.
L. Haralson, Verbena.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

ancellor Eastern Chancery Divis- -N. S. Graham.
dge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. .
licitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. y.
nator Fifteenth Senatorial District illiam P. Oden.
presentative—William A. Collier.
obate Judge—H. J. Callen.
rcuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
gister in Chancery — Dr. W. E. art.
eriff—James E. Lowe.
easurer—James M. Parish.
x Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
x Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
pt. Education—James M. Corderie.
mmissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon-tt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. ains pass Clanton daily, as follows;

GOING SOUTH.	
Express	†6:24 a. m.
Mail	†8:05 p. m.
enger and Freight	4:00 p. m.
mmodation	11:59 p. m.
GOING NORTH.	
Express	†8:50 p. m.
Mail	*8:05 a. m.
enger and Freight	10:55 a. m.
mmodation	6:44 p. m.

on't Stop. † Stops when flagged.

HEDULE S., R. & D. RAILROAD.

g North	Daily Mail		Going South
e 4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive	10 p m
e 7:16 "	Demopolis	"	7:02 "
10:30 "	Selma	"	8:10 "
e 7:00 "	Selma	Leave	4:00 "
e 9:55 "	Calera	Arrive	5:14 "
4:30 p m	Rome	"	10:35 a m
6:10 "	Dalton	"	7:12 "
7:40 "	Cleaveland	"	5:52 "
11:55 "	Knoxville	"	2:28 "
4:55 a m	Bristol	Leave	9:55 p m

STOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from h arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from h 8:05 a. m. mails close 30 minutes before ar- of trains. neral delivery hours from 8 a. m. a. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

ank deeds and waive notes for at the View office.

e weather has become really try the past few days.

anton now has a good barber he should be sustained.

r. W. E. Johnson, Clanton's lawyer, has arrived.

anton is now well supplied legal talent. Four lawyers no cases.

Buck" is informed that we have a copy of the paper containing article.

Viseman's Medicated Cordial great Blood Purifier, for sale DR. I. D. LANIER.

arried, near Fayetteville, Tal- ga county, on the 13th inst., W. R. Riggins to Miss M. J. ard.

IED.—Near Clanton, on the , Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, aged ears. The deceased was the her of our esteemed fellow-citi- Dr. J. P. Robinson.

ied, in Clanton on Monday ning, the 23d inst., Mrs. M. A. den, aged 43 years. She leaves sband and three children and y friends to mourn her death.

ittle Annie Pauline Smith, a year old daughter of our fellow- en, Mr. J. O. Smith of Jemi- has, with a little assistance, eeded in puttiing together a t of 1,056 pieces.

v. T. F. Thomason preached at Clanton Baptist Church on last bath evening. He will here- fill this palpit regularly every h Sabbath. Rev. J. W. Shores fill the Methodist pulpit the Sabbath in the month, and W. A. Montgomery will ch intermediately.

e are in receipt of a copy of a book, "Assassination and In- ty," by Judge Wm. R. Smith, ashington, D. C., formerly of aloosa, Ala. The name of the or is sufficient to recommend the people of this State. And as written as much "to enter- the general reader as to in- t the Bar." It can be obtained riting to Judge Smith, 122 East tol street, Washington, D. C. w copies are to be seen at this , which are also for sale. c 50 cents.

MAPLESVILLE DOTS.

The present warm weather has damaged pork considerable. No such weather to our kuowledge heretofore.

The "hoe-handle club" was organized last Tuesday night with a membership of fourteen.

A lady of this place has a quilt made by herself thirty-seven years ago that has never been washed, and is as good as new.

Miss Sula DuBose, one of our charming young ladies, is off on a visit to her sister near Orrville, Alabama.

We were shown a lot of corn recently by Mr. Lenard DuBose that excells anything we have seen of the crop of 1881. The ears were large, with full white grains. The seed was obtained from Tennessee at a cost of three dollars a bushel.

Your chufa inquirer is referred to Dr. Todd, of Plantersville, for information. He raises them as a regular crop for fattening hogs.

BIJOU.

JEMISON JOTTINGS.

The weather prospects are better; some sickness. We regret to know that Col. J. H. Hughes is very low.

Mr. T. Mills. of South Chilton, is visiting relatives in this place.

The View give us a pleasant call the 20th.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tucker, who has been visiting relatives in Bibb for several weeks, has returned home.

J. S. Edwards, Esq., of Clanton, was in town the 21st, on professional business.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. W. B. Terrell, who has been very sick for some time, is improving.

It was reported last week that Mr. James M. Scott would be off to Clanton academy soon, which was a mistake, he has gone to North Alabama to school.

Ego thinks everybody should subscribe for the View for himself, his sweetheart and relatives.

Ego never likes to be selfish, and therefore never says but little in order that something more interesting may not be crowded out.

EGO.

HOW TO RAISE CHUFAS.

Prepare ground much like you would for corn, plow deeper. Put fertilizer in some weeks previous to planting, which will take place 10th of March. Open with small plow your previously prepared low bed, and after you soak the seed a day or two, drop from twelve to fifteen inches apart, cover lightly if soil is moist. Plow and hoe enough to keep clean, and if seasons are favorable, rest assured you will have the sweetest meat, after your hogs have fed themselves, with no other trouble than to keep them water to drink. May every man, farmer or not, raise chufas enough to fatten his pork. There is economy in the growing of various roots, potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c Everything loves them as well as we do, and will grow and fatten faster and with less trouble than on corn, that is so very scarce in our land.

Health round about pretty good, except Mr. J. Hughes, who has been suffering severely for some time.

We are delighted with your paper. Onward and upward you are marching. So mote it be.

Jemison, Ala. M. A. C.

Brooks, at Verbena, wants everybody to know it is no trouble to show goods, and he is the man who dictates low prices.

THE FLOOD AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 23.

The river has reached a point seven inches above the rise of 1847, making 55 feet, 3 inches. A large amount of drift are floating down the river, with now and then small bridges, which spanned streams in upper counties. A large amount of lumber was carried out from here this morning. Sandbags were placed across Woodland street early to-day to prevent the current from setting through northeast Nashville and carrying away lumber and houses. The river rose to such a point as to force a large additional number of families out from their homes. The people are gratified that the river has reached a stand to-night, and hope it will be falling by to-morrow morning. The Tennessee river is rising at Johnsonville, and is within a few feet of the railroad bridge at that point.

Later.—The river commenced to fall slightly at midnight, last night.

At a rough estimate, losses to individuals will aggregate $500,000. The fund for the relief of sufferers from the flood reaches over $8,000.

The renowned political philosopher, "J. N.," has been lifting the veil in Livingston.

ALABAMA ITEMS.

Alabama has six cotton-seed oil mills.

Not a vacant house for rent in Talladega.

Gadsden has prohibited the sale of whiskey.

The farmers of Chambers are sowing largely of oats.

The Masonic supper at Midway, Bullock county, recently netted $100.

The mineral land business is assuming large proportions in Walker county.

The Gordons are buying mineral lands in Marion county at 50 cents per acre.

There are two million acres government land in Alabama subject to homestead entry.

A Philadelphian has taken $6,000 in the new cotton factory to be started in Montgomery.

Books for subscription to the Birmingham and Northwestern railroad were opened in Jasper on the 9th.

Eggs have come down within the reach of printers and niggers in Moulton. They are now selling at ten cents.

Measles are prevailing to a considerable extent in Jefferson, Spring Hill, and the neighborhood north of Linden.

Mr. H. J. Brewster left Butler, Choctaw county, Monday with a large drove of cattle, which he is taking to New Orleans.

Some of Marengo Flatwoods plantations are almost without hands. Many of them having gone to the Mississippi bottoms.

The Methodist parsonage recently finished at Union Springs, was furnished and the pantry well filled by the ladies of that denomination.

On the 1st inst., the prohibitory laws passed by the legislature went into effect in Etowah, Limestone, Tallapoosa, Butler, Lowndes, Coffee and Macon.

About one hundred more Virginia negroes arrived in Oxford a few days since to work on the Georgia Pacific. The bad weather has greatly interferred with the progress of the work.

On Friday night, at Birmingham, Mr. R. H. Thompson, night switchman in the L. & N., yard in endeavoring to board a moving engine, was struck by the tender of the engine and thrown some distance to the ground, receiving a stun and several ugly cuts about the face.

We had cherished the hope that the terrible scourge with which our friends at Newton have been visited for several months past was about over; vain hope. We learn now that several new cases of typhoid fever have developed within the last few days. No town in Alabama has suffered as much within the last six months as Newton has.—Southern Star.

Troy Enquirer: "The crops of small grain in this section are looking well and promise fine yields. The acreage is probably 50 per cent, in excess of last year and the appearance of the crop indicates a larger proportionate yield. These crops will be of incalculable benefit to our farmers, whose provision crops are short, and will show perceptibly upon the result of farming operations of the year."

Friday morning about 3 o'clock, as section one of freight train No. 16, L. & N., Railroad, was about half a mile above Bangor, it broke in two. A flagman was sent back to section two, but failed to give signal in time to prevent the engine of section two from running into the caboose of section one, upon which Mr. Poole was standing, and from which he was thrown with violence to the ground, receiving an injury of the knee, which, though quite painful, is not very serious, but which will confine him to his room for several weeks. But little damage was done to the train.

Brooks, of Verbena, will sell you Five Pounds of the best Roasted Coffee in America for One Dollar.

A Mr. Vanzandt died in West Chilton on last Monday, aged 127 years.

FIENDISH.

A diabolical attempt to spread the smallpox through the mail was recently detected at Richmond, Indiana. An undated and unsealed letter postmarked Cincinnati, in which were enclosed two smallpox scabs, were received by a farmer living near the former city. The letter simply contained the words: "I have sent you the small pox; go home and die." The letter was immediately burned, and the only clue to the perpetrator was thus destroyed; but the best detectives have been set to work on the case. It is to be hoped that the fiend or fiends who sent the letter will be caught and punished as they deserve.

Brooks, at Verbena, fixes the prices of goods for Chilton county, and they are the lowest.

ANOTHER MOTHER SHIPTON.

When lawyers fail to take a fee,
And juries never disagree;
When politicians are content,
And landlords don't collect their rent;
When parties smash all the machines,
And Boston folks give up their beans;
When naughty children all die young,
And girls are born without a tongue;
When ladies don't take time to hop,
And office holders never flop;
When preachers cut their sermons short;
And all folks to the church resort;
When bad subsribers have all paid,
And editors have fortunes made;
Such happenings will sure portend,
This world must soon come to an end.

We often hear of a woman marrying a man to reform him; but no one ever tells about a man marrying a woman to reform her. We men are modest, and don't talk about our good deeds much.—Plainfield Bulletin.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.

Dec. 29-6m

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to

Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia

The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

Nov24-1y J. L. WILLIAMS, County Surveyor.

Wellman & Co., Birmingham, have a splendid assortment of silk handkerchiefs, and gent's neck-wear, which they are selling low.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"

W. A. CHILD, Proprietor.

—DEALER IN—

Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,

FANCY STATIONARY AND NOVELTIES,

—AND—

Butterick's Paper Patterns,

Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling Fall and Winter Goods at Bottom Prices, to make room for Spring and Summer Stock.

Now is the time to Subscribe for

THE CHILTON VIEW.

THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CHILTON COUNTY.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

Mortgage Sale.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by the Strasburg Agricultural and Manufacturing Company of Alabama, on the 17th day of June, 1875, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the court house door, in Clanton, Ala., on the first day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The south half and south half of northwest quarter of section 1, township 22, range 13 east. The west half of section 5, the northeast quarter and northeast quarter of northwest quarter, and west half of northwest quarter of section 7, township 22, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 23d day of December, 1881.

THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. COMPANY.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Dec29-5w Its Attorney in fact.

Tax Assessor's Notice!

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes, of Chilton County, for the year 1882:

At D. H. Mullins	January	25
Jemison's	"	5
Providence Church	"	3
Benson's	"	7
Clanton	"	26 & 27
Cooper's	"	17
Verbena	"	16
Well's Gin	"	18
Maplesville	"	10
Dixie	"	12
Macedonia Church	"	2
Elijah Busby's	"	4
Asa Buzbee's Mill	"	6
Latham's Schoolhouse	"	11
Jack Harris' Mill	"	13
Patrick's Mill	"	19
Strasburg	"	24

W. A. SMITH, Tax Assessor.

Inventors

address EDSON BROS., Attorneys at Law and Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C., for references and advice sent FREE. We attend exclusively to Patent business. Reasonable terms. Reissues, Interferences, and cases rejected in other hands, a specialty. caveats solicited. Send model, or sketch and description for opinion as to patentability, free of charge. We refer to commissioner of patents and ex-commissioners. Established 1866.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West

Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

WISEMAN'S
Medicated Cordial.

A safe and speedy cure for Scrofula, Rheum, Tetter, Syphillis and Mercurial Diseases, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases dependent on a disordered state of the blood.

For sale by
DR. I. D. LANIER,
Clanton, Ala.

GREAT SMOKERS.

The Hollanders are more given to smoking than any Northern people—"dreaming with the eyes open." The boatman of the Treschkrit, the aquatic diligence of Holland, measure distance by smoke; from one place to another, not so many miles, but so many pipes. Entering the house, your host offers you a cigar, often insisting on filling your cigar case on leaving. Some go to sleep with pipe in their mouth, relight it on wakening in the night, and in the morning before getting out of bed. Diderot says: "A Dutchman is living alembic." The cigar is not the companion of indolence, but the stimulant and aid to labor. Smoke is called their second breath, and the cigar the sixth finger of the hand. A Frenchman tells the story of a rich gentleman of Rotterdam, Van Klaes, surnamed Father Greatpipe, being old, fat, and a great smoker. As a merchant in India he had amassed a fortune. On his return he built a palace near Rotterdam, in which he arranged, as in a museum, all the models of pipes from all countries and of every time. This was open to strangers to whom, after his display of smoking erudition, he gave a catalogue of the museum, bound in velvet, with pockets of cigars and tobacco. Mynheer Van Klaes smoked 150 grammes of tobacco per day, and died at 98; from 18 years of age he smoked 4,333 kilogrammes—making an uninterrupted black line of tobacco of twenty French leagues in length. When but a few days left to complete his 98th year, he suddenly felt his end approaching, and sent for his notary, a smoker of great merit, and said: "My good notary, fill my pipe and your own; I am about to die." When both pipes were lighted Van Klaes dictated his will, celebrated over Holland.

After the disposal of the bulk of his property to relatives, friends and hospitals, he dictated the following articles:

"I desire that all smokers in the country shall be invited to my funeral by all possible means, newspapers, private letters, circulars and advertisements. Every smoker who shall accept the invitation shall receive a gift of ten pounds of tobacco and two pipes, upon which shall be engraved my name, my arms, and the date of my death. The poor of the district who shall follow my body to the grave shall receive, each man, every year on the anniversary of my death, a large parcel of tobacco. To all those who shall be present at the funeral ceremonies, I make the condition, if they wish to benefit by my will, that they shall smoke uninterrupted during the ceremony. My body shall be inclosed in a case lined inside with the wood of my old Havana cigar boxes. At the bottom of the case shall be deposited a box of French tobacco, so-called *caporal*, and a parcel of our own Dutch tobacco. At my side shall be laid my favorite pipe and box of matches, because no one knows what may happen. When the coffin is deposited in the vault, every person present shall pass by and cast upon it the ashes of his pipe."

The will was carried out. The funeral was splendid and veiled in a thick cloud of smoke. The poor blessed the memory of the deceased, and the country still rings with his fame.

SHE WANTED A WARRANT.

"Say, mister, I want a warrant right quick!" exclaimed an irate woman, as she dashed into police headquarters.

"What do you want of a warrant?" asked the sergeant.

"For my servant girl. Has she got any right to chase me around the house with a clothes-pole?"

"Certainly not."

"That's what I thought. Which of us has a right to eat at the first table, she or me?"

"Why, you, of course."

"So I supposed. I want to know if I have got to sleep on the back fence with the cat four nights in a week while she gives parties in the kitchen?"

"Assuredly not. Why don't you discharge her?"

"I can't get near enough. Say, does the law justify her in using my false teeth to draw carpet-tacks, and making me shin around with nothing on but a hair-pin and a sore-throat, while she wears my clothes to a wake?"

"I don't believe it does."

"So I concluded. Gi' me a warrant."

"Can't get any warrant here. You'll have to go before the Judge in the morning."

"Will, eh! Well, I won't! If you think I'm going to waste any more time lawing with that girl you're left. To-morrow morning the oil-can will be left alongside the kitchen stove, and if you find a job lot of legs and backbone around your precinct you can make up your mind that that girl is out of a job, and I'm busy collecting the insurance. You hear this twittering!"

And she left the sergeant wondering if even dynamite would have any effect on a girl who could get the best of that woman.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE returns for the past year show that, of the great commercial cities of the world, Chicago now ranks as the fourth in importance, only London, New York and Boston taking precedence of her.

THE CHINESE BAMBOO.

A bamboo, be it said, can be put to more uses than any other thing of the vegetable kind in the world. What would our opposite neighbors in the Celestial empire do without it? It is employed for every conceivable, beside some inconceivable purposes, on land and water, and even in the air; for kites are made of it, and so are the queer little whistles bound to the tame pigeons to frighten crows from the grain fields. It can be used in the whole cane, in strips, in segments or in threads, and no part comes amiss. The tubes are suitable for water pipes, and so it answers for aqueducts; it is so strong that foot bridges are constructed of it, and light enough for rafts; so available that a whole house can be built of it—the frame, the thatch, the lattices, the partitions—and it furnishes material for the tables and chairs and some of the utensils and decorative articles; it is so hard that knives are made from thin slices, and so delicate that it may be carved into daintiest of boxes, and even thimbles and necklaces; so elastic that baskets are woven of it, so fibrous that it may be twisted into ropes and cordage. It supplies lining for the chests of tea, strands for fishing nets, strips for fans and canes stiff enough for oars and spears and palanquin poles. It is one of the four things without which China would be China no longer; rice for food, tea for drink, silk for wear and bamboo for everything.

There are said to be more than sixty varieties of this wonderful thing, which is neither grass nor tree, yet is in structure like grass, while it grows in dense groves, like trees, and shoots away up even to a height of 150 feet, and is nothing after all but a hollow, jointed reed.—*Wide Awake.*

JOHN HAY does not approve Col. Rockwell's translation of the phrase *Strangulatus pro Republica*, written by Garfield on the 17th of July last, into "slaughtered for the republic." He writes from Cleveland, saying: "The Latin *strangulare*, in its literal sense, applies exclusively to death by choking or suffocation. It is derived, without change of meaning, from the corresponding Greek verb, which comes in turn from the noun *straggala*, a halter. So good a Latinist as the President would scarcely have chosen a word of such narrow and inappropriate meaning, when the better word *occisus*, to describe death by wounding, must have been ready to his hand. But there is a metaphorical meaning of *strangulatus* which is used in the poets and in writers of post-classical prose, especially writers upon law, which was probably in Gen. Garfield's mind as he lay chained to his bed in that long midsummer agony. The word, in that sense, means 'tortured' or 'tormented.' There is authority for such use of it in Ovid, Seneca and Juvenal. All the evidence we have indicates that on the 17th of July the President's own hope of recovery, as well as that of his attendants, was still strong. May we not, then, reasonably infer that this most impressive and memorable legend means 'Tortured for the Commonwealth?'"

THE practice of "hazing," which has been in vogue among college students for so many years, is one for which there is not the shadow of an excuse, and yet, by the negligence of the college authorities, it has been allowed to grow and flourish. At long intervals a spasm of justice would strike the authorities of some particular institution of learning, and perhaps the most notorious "hazers" in the school would be relegated to the obscurity of private life, but this was of little benefit to the victims of their cruelty, since there were always plenty of young hoodlums left to continue the persecution of the younger scholars. The natural consequence of "hazing" is to create a breed of youthful ruffians and bullies in every college and academy, and their pranks in different schools during the past two years are too fresh in the minds of the public to need mention at this time. Like others, Bowdoin College has its quota of "hazers," and not long since several of them proceeded to exercise their peculiar arts on a youth named Strout, the son of a well-known resident of Portland, Me. They succeeded, by using chunks of coal as missiles, in injuring one of the boy's eyes to such an extent that he will probably lose the sight of it entirely. For this the father of Strout has brought suit for damages against seven of the highly-educated persons who were engaged in the assault on his son, laying the damages in each case at $10,000. It is to be hoped that the courts, now that the matter has been squarely brought before them, will give so emphatic an opinion on the subject of "hazing" that in the future its exponents will be few and far between.

FIFTY years ago the first American cheese crossed the Atlantic. During the year ending Oct. 31, 1881, we sent 127,311 cheeses to our friends over the way, and the London hotels and coffee-houses depend entirely upon the American supply.

THERE is something soft and tender in the fall of a single snow-flake, but it always reminds us to look after our bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup,—our old stand-by in the days of Coughs and Colds,—for we have always found it reliable.

PAPER has gone into use in some of the restaurants in Berlin as plates for dry or semi-dry articles of food. There is no reason why cheap paper cups, properly glazed, should not be employed at railroad stations, so that passengers could take a cup of coffee along with them, instead of hastily drinking it at a lunch-counter.

THE Nebraska City (Neb.) *Press* says: St. Jacobs Oil strikes heavy blows for good all around, and its virtues for rheumatic pains are lauded upon every hand. Try it, all ye who suffer.

A NEW YORK flat of six not very commodious rooms, two of which are dark, rents for $4,200. The cost of the building, with the land, is set at $250,000, and it is rented to twenty-one families, paying aggregate rent to the amount of $92,000. But the building stands on Broadway, the elevator is lined with blue satin, and the elevator boy speaks French and Italian.

Rather Enthusiastic.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Daily Republican* lately contained the following item of popular interest: Dr. J. F. Speck, who is connected with the Wilmington *Every Evening*, speaks rather enthusiastically of St. Jacobs Oil. Dr. Speck states that he uses the Oil in his family as a household remedy, a sort of universal panacea for all aches and pains, and has always found it to act most happily. His attention was called to it by the many testimonials in its favor, and he one day used it upon himself for sore throat. Two applications were sufficient to effect a cure. He also used it on his little girl for sore throat with gratifying success. The same child had scarlet fever this winter, which left the tendons of one leg much contracted. The little prattler couldn't walk without assistance and suffered much inconvenience and pain. Several applications of St. Jacobs Oil restored her limb to its normal condition, and she has not experienced any trouble since. Dr. Speck states that he has also seen the Oil act charmingly in toothache. He thinks St. Jacobs Oil is a sterling remedy, and does not hesitate to recommend it for rheumatism, etc.

NO LIFE is wasted unless it ends in sloth, dishonesty and cowardice. No success is worthy of the name unless it is won by honest industry and brave breasting of the waves of fortune.

The Age of Miracles

is past, and Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not raise the dead, will not cure you if your lungs are almost wasted by consumption. It is, however, unsurpassed both as a pectoral and alterative, and will cure obstinate and severe diseases of the throat and lungs, coughs, and bronchial affections. By virtue of its wonderful alterative properties it cleanses and enriches the blood, cures pimples, blotches, and eruptions, and causes even great eating ulcers to heal.

THE Mayor of Janesville, Wis., ordered a red flag to be hung out from a house where small-pox had been discovered. A crowd of auction buyers trooped to the house, and the banners on the outer walls was hurriedly changed to yellow.

Get the Original.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

IT is said that the Wisconsin bounties on wolves, wild-cats and foxes have set people to breeding the animals, and that the number in the State is actually on the increase.

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription," for all those weaknesses peculiar to women, is an unequalled remedy. Distressing backache and "bearing-down" sensations yield to its strength-giving properties. By druggists.

THE average production of Spanish vineyards is set down at 450,000,000 gallons, of which the province of Catalonia produces one-fifth—the sub-provinces of Barcelona and Tarragona alone yielding in a good year more than 70,000,000 gallons.

A DALLAS paper says a society has been established in that city for prevention of cruelty to animals with upward of $100 in the bank. What kind of an animal is that which is so respectable? —*Texas Siftings.*

A Testament Reviser's Opinion.

The eminent author, Prof. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., LL. D., who is professor of Hebrew, Latin and Greek in the University of Rochester, and was one of the revisers of the New Testament, in general conversation with a number of gentlemen, a short time since, said: "I have received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit and I can most cordially recommend it to others."

"IS YOUR father a Christian?" asked a gentleman of a little boy on one occasion. "Yes, sir," said the little boy, "but I believe he has not worked much at it lately."

Notice.

From the 10th of October, 1881, the 1st of July, 1882, genuine ROCK SPRING WATER will be supplied to customers by Ellis & Co., of Bailey Springs, Ala., at the following rates:

Ten gallons in anti-corrosive can	$5.00
Same can refilled at	4.00
Five gallons in anti-corrosive can	3.25
Same can refilled at	2.50
Nine gallons in glass bottles	7.50

Reasonable freight and express rates are given by all railroads. This water has been known for nearly fifty years as a sure cure for Dyspepsia, a sure cure for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, a sure cure for all curable cases of Dropsy, a sure cure for Scrofulous cases of the Bones or Skin, and a certain destroyer of the terrible thirst for intoxicating drink that overcomes so many worthy resolutions. Deprive a drunkard of his dram for three days and meanwhile give him plenty of Rock Spring Water, and he won't want the whisky. Don't you think it's worth trying? If you do, drop a postal to Ellis & Co. It will cost only a cent.

SEVERAL years ago a colored man named Lewis, at New York, died, leaving $1,500,000 to the Government to pay the national debt. His heirs contested the will, and have fought in every court for it, but it is now decided that the executors of the estate must account to the Government for every dollar of the legacy.

THE bad prayers of men are sometimes granted to the destruction of the supplicants.

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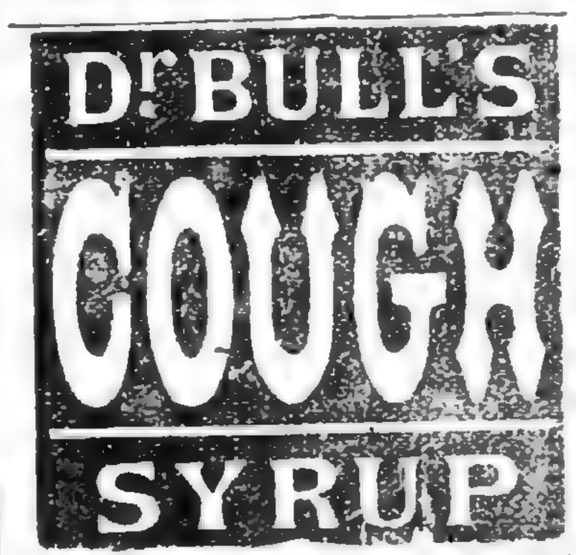

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THE YEARS PASS ON.

"When I'm a woman, you'll see what I'll do!
I'll be great and good, and noble and true;
I'll visit the sick and relieve the poor—
No one shall ever be turned from my door;
But I'm only a little girl now."
And so the years pass on.

"When I'm older I'll have more time
To think of heaven and things sublime;
My time is now full of studies and play
But I really mean to begin some day;
I am only a little girl now."
And so the years pass on.

"When I'm a woman," a gay maiden said,
"I'll try to do right, and not be afraid;
I'll be a Christian, and give up the joys
Of the world with all its dazzling toys;
But I'm only a young girl now."
And so the years pass on.

"Ah me!" sighed a woman gray with years,
Her heart full of cares and doubts and fears,
"I kept putting off the time to be good,
Instead of beginning to do as I should;
But I'm an old woman now."
And so the years pass on.

Now is the time to begin to do right;
To-day, whether the days be dark or bright;
Make others happy by good deeds of love,
[illegible] for help from above;
And then you'll be happy now,
And as the years pass on.

THE BLUE SATIN BOOTS.

There was a church fair and festival n hand at Waynesville, and all the oung ladies were in a state of feminine utter.

Pretty brown-eyed Jenny Carson had ne of the fancy tables. She had also a ew dress for the occasion. The soft, luning folds of dark blue silk were raped over the bed, and Jenny was eeling upon the floor, arranging the oops of satin ribbon to her taste, when iss Bell Dorsey, who was Jenny's most ntimate friend, burst into the room:

"Oh, what a pretty dress, Jenny! ou'll look ravishing in it. You only eed a pair of blue satin boots to match t, and then you'll be the best-dressed irl at the festival."

"But—satin boots are very expensive," aid Jenny, hesitatingly.

"Oh, well, yes, somewhat. But here's nothing sets off a lady's appearance like nice shoes and gloves. I heard r. Chester say he never considered a ady well dressed if she wore ill-fitting oots or gloves." And Miss Bell complacently crossed her own pretty French ids, while Jenny nervously put away he pretty silk.

What Dr. Chester said was beginning o be a matter of some moment to Jenny Carson. She was conscious of a longing or the blue boots; but alas! they were oo expensive for her.

Miss Bell presently took her leave, and enny, with half her pleasure spoiled, ent on with her preparations.

"Well, daughter," said her father at the dinner-table, "do you need any fallals for your frolic to-morrow?"

"Yes, I do need some new shoes, and some gloves," said Jenny.

"You do, eh? Well, what must I give you to buy them with?"

"Whatever you can spare, papa."

"Well, here's a $10 bill. I guess that will be enough. Get a good, sensible pair now, something to keep you warm this cold weather, and no flimsy things."

"Yes, sir. Thank you, papa. I'll do the best I can," said Jenny; but she blushed, for in her heart she felt very guilty.

However, she did mean to buy a pair of warm kid boots for everyday wear. She hoped to get the blue ones for about $4, which would leave her enough for the others, and for the gloves.

But when she stood in Turner's store and asked the price of the dainty, shiny things offered her, the clerk promptly answered $7, Miss Carson.

"Oh, dear! I was in hopes they were cheap," frankly confessed Jenny laying down the boots.

"Indeed, they are cheap," said the clerk. "I assure you, Miss Carson, we have sold these right along at $8. This is the last pair, so we offer them for less. They're very fine."

"Yes," admitted Jenny.

"Nothing sets off a dainty foot like a pair of these dainty boots," pursued the wily clerk, with an eye for his trade. "Very few young ladies could wear so small a shoe—just your size, you see, Miss Carson."

Poor Jenny sighed, thought of the thick, warm boots she ought to have, cast a longing look at the blue beauties, recalled what Dr. Chester said, and, silly little puss, for once let her vanity run away with her reason.

"I'll take them," she said. After the boots were paid for, there was barely enough left to buy her gloves and a ribbon or two.

The next day, the great one, was clear and cold, with a sharp wind. Overshoes would ruin the dainty satin boots, but luckily for Jenny, the ground was dry. But it was frozen hard, and when she reached the gayly-decorated room of the new church her feet were like ice.

Jenny presided at one of the fancy tables. She made a lovely picture in the beautiful blue silk; her throat and wrists shaded with the softest lace, and the dainty blue boots fluttering in and out below the plaiting of her skirt.

Bell Dorsey was already at her post, and as Jenny came up she opened her eyes wide and exclaimed: "Oh, my, you blue angel! Did you drop from the clouds?"

Jenny laughed, and, happening just then to catch a glance from Dr. Chester, who stood near, blushed with pleasure, while the gentle heart in her bosom throbbed tumultuously.

Jenny had a very busy day of it. There was much buying and selling, and Jenny's table was very popular. But, as the new church was large and not yet finished, it was not very warm. The girls at the table were chilly all day, and by the time evening came Jenny's feet were so numb and cold that she could hardly stand.

A hot supper, however, had been prepared at the hotel just across the street. Dr. Chester waited on Jenny at the table. Glad enough was she to get something warm and be near a fire.

But Dr. Chester, though kind and polite, was not what he had been. He seemed strangely cold and distant, and Jenny felt as if her bright day was spoiled. But girls know how to hide these things, and Jenny was the gayest of the gay. She had to return to her stall again immediately after supper; and oh! how sharply the cold struck her as she stepped out into the night.

Dr. Chester left her at the door of a small room designed for a vestry, but now used by the ladies as a dressing room. Jenny ran in to put off her wraps, but, while doing this, heard her name spoken in the narrow passage without.

"It's all settled, I suppose, Doctor, between you and Miss Carson," was what she heard.

"No, Fred. I've seen the folly of that, to-day. The tones, which answered, were the well-known ones of Dr. Chester.

"You astonish me!" replied Fred.

"I don't mind giving you the reason, Fred," said the doctor. "Just look at that young lady's feet, and you will have it. In spite of this cold day she wears nothing but a flimsy pair of blue-silk shoes. I have more than fancied Miss Carson; I don't deny it. But you will see at once that a girl who can so utterly sacrifice her reason to her vanity is not the wife for a poor, struggling doctor, with his fortune yet to make. But enough of this. Let's go in. It's chilly here."

Poor Jenny! Fortunately, there was no one in the dressing-room but herself. She flew to the furthest end and hid her burning face on a pile of cloaks. But, after a brief struggle, she rallied. It would never do to cry. It would never do to go to her table with red eyes. It was a very erect, firm-mouthed little lady who walked to her table presently, and the heels of the pretty blue boots came down upon the floor with a sharp, resolute little click; for Miss Jenny had made up her mind to do something very odd.

"I am a little fool," she said to herself, "but I don't quite deserve to lose a good man's good opinion, and I won't either if I can help it."

It was late before she was ready to go home. Just as she was about to start, Dr. Chester, who was her escort, handed her a pair of overshoes, saying, quietly, as if it were a matter of course: "Miss Jenny, please put these on; it is too cold a night for such thin shoes as I see you wear."

Poor Jenny! Her face was scarlet with mortification. She made out to utter a confused "Thank you," and put on the offending overshoes without another word. Then she took the doctor's arm, and they went out together.

Jenny's heart was beating so fast that it almost choked her, but she was as determined as ever. Before ten steps had been taken, she said:

"Dr. Chester, do you think it right to condemn a person for a single fault?"

"Certainly not," said the doctor, promptly.

"Then, why do you condemn me?"

"I don't understand you," said he.

"I heard every word you said to Fred Somers to-night," rejoined Jenny, quietly.

"Miss Jenny!" He stopped, startled.

"I did. I don't blame you, Doctor; I gave you reason to think me only a vain, silly girl. But please hear my defence and how sorry and ashamed I am, won't you?" And then Jenny made her penitent, little confession, ending with, "I don't know what you think of me now; but, indeed—"

"I think you the dearest, bravest little girl in the world, and 'tis I who am the fool," cried the doctor, ardently. And then—but then, I don't know that outsiders like you and I, reader, have any business to listen.

When Jenny got home she took off the blue boots which had so narrowly cost her a lover, and flung them under her wardrobe, saying:

"Lie there, you blue wretches! But you've taught me a good lesson. I've done with you. I'll buy my wedding boots before long, and they'll not be blue ones, either."

A MACHINE THAT WOULDN'T SELL.

A Nevada man invented a lying-machine and went round trying to sell 'em. The machine was warranted to trot out a first-class lie on any subject at a moment's notice. But it didn't sell well. He took it to a horse-trader. Said the trader: "Come, you, get out of this, I tell the truth in my business." The inventor presented it to a lawyer, and he also looked horror-stricken and offended. A fishing party looked hankeringly at it but their language was to the effect that they abhorred untruth. A young man, who was engaged to three different girls, also felt indignant at the offer. At last the disheartened inventor tried an editor. The writer flew mad in a minute. "You scoundrel," he cried, "do you mean to insult me?" "No," tremblingly answered the poor man. "Then what the blazes do you mean by offering me that thing?" "Why, I—I—thought you might occasionally want to use it in your business." "You wretch, what do you take me for?" "Oh, sir, I didn't mean to insinuate that you were a liar! I don't for a minute think, sir, you could tell a lie!" "That's it!" cried the editor, "that's what I'm mad about! You conceited ass, you think you're able to invent a machine that I can't lie all around, and that without an effort. I never was so insulted in my life! Get! ! !" Editors are not hypocrites, anyway.—*Boston Post.*

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

Ducks are reported to be able to fly 1,500 miles at one time, and the pace of the swallow and martin is put down at 900 miles in twenty-four hours. Linnets and other seed-eating birds have been known to settle on the mast and rigging of ships far away from land out at sea. They will take their night's rest on the rigging, and when leaving the ship know exactly in what direction to continue their flight. It is said that the migration of birds will foretell severe weather, and it is well known by the bird-catchers, when the larks and other northern birds appear, that snow and hard weather will follow the flight. These warnings, of migratory birds, though apparently insignificant, may be of vast political and even national importance. If the Emperor Napoleon, when on the road to Moscow with his army in 1811, had condescended to observe the flights of storks and cranes passing over his fated battalions, subsequent events of the politics of Europe might have been very different. These storks and cranes knew of the coming on of a great and terrible winter; the birds hastened toward the south, Napoleon and his army toward the north.

TABLE MANNERS.

Nothing reflects more upon home training than bad manners at table. Restlessness, shown by fidgeting in your seat, moving the feet unnecessarily, playing with the table utensils or crumbling the bread is very annoying to those who have been trained correctly in youth.

To open the mouth while chewing the food instead of keeping the lips closed; to talk when the mouth is full; to suck up soup from the spoon; to put a knife in the mouth; to bend the head down over the plate; eating rapidly, or to make a noise in eating, are breaches of good manners.

Chew the food well, but quietly, and eat slowly. Never use a spoon for anything but liquids, ice cream, cheese, fish (where silver fish knives are not used.)

Everything that can be eaten without a knife, or a spoon, should be eaten with a fork—such as sweetbread, rissoles, pies, etc. Bread is always broken, when not buttered; not bitten nor cut with a knife.—*Youth's Companion.*

Mr. Bible is running for a political office, and a contemporary thinks he will "end with Lamentations." If elected, he should be judged by his Acts, and—but it is hard to give a new version to these old puns.

THE LITTLE MAN IN THE YELLOW COAT.

Two hundred years ago, almost at the very moment when his soldiers were entering Strasbourg, the *Roi Soleil* started out from Fontainebleau to take possession in person of his new conquest. The day before—that is to say, on the 29th of September, 1681—Louis XIV. had announced to his court, in the presence of the German Ambassador, that he had made up his mind to go to Strasbourg in order to receive the oath of fealty which the treaty of Nimegue gave him the right to exact from the city. It was a *coup de theatre* and no mistake. But how happened it that the King was so well informed as to the actual condition of affairs at so distant a point? Well, the story runs as follows:

One evening the Minister Louvois sent for a young man who had been recommended to his good graces, and said: "Sir, you will get into a post carriage which you will find at my door. My servants have exact instructions what to do. You will proceed to Bale without stopping, and you will reach there about 2 o'clock to-morrow. You will proceed immediately to the bridge which crosses the Rhine. You will remain there until 4 o'clock. You will carefully notice all that you may see there. You will then again get into the carriage and, without losing a minute, will return and report to me what you may have seen."

The young man bowed and started at once. The day after, at 2 o'clock, he reached Bale and at once hastened to take up his station on the bridge. Nothing extraordinary attracted his attention. It was market-day, and some peasants were passing and repassing, bringing vegetables and taking back their empty carts. A squad of militia passed. Townsfolk crossed the bridge, talking of the news of the day, and a little man, wearing a yellow coat, leaned over the railing and amused himself by dropping stones into the water, as if to create circling eddies, which he watched with a satisfied look. Four o'clock struck, and the Minister's messenger started on his return to Paris. Very late in the evening the young man, greatly disappointed at the result of his mission, arrived at the house of Louvois. The Minister was still awake and rushed to see his protege.

"What did you see?" he asked.

"I saw peasants going and coming; a squad of militia passed over the bridge; citizens who walked along discussing the day's news, and a little man wearing a yellow coat, who was amusing himself by dropping stones into the water."

The Minister had heard enough, and he hurried to the King. The little man in yellow was a secret agent, and the stones dropped into the water was a signal that all difficulties had been overcome, and that Strasbourg belonged to France.

IS DYING PAINFUL?

Our own observation fully accords with the opinion expressed by a physician, that in all ordinary cases there is little physical pain in dying. A previous correspondent had said that, "as a physical fact in ninety-nine case out of 100, the act of death is suffering and agony which only those familiar with it can understand." To which the physician replies:

"I beg leave as a physician to object very decidedly to this statement. Since I began my novitiate on the battle fields of the South, I have been a frequent observer of the passing out of my fellow-beings, in the army and navy, in large hospitals, civil and military, and in private life, and hence cannot help feeling that what I have seen must be a fair sample of the methods of dying peculiar to our race.

"The result of these sad observations, covering eighteen years, is that the vast majority of persons do not find death 'suffering and agony.' Many suffer more from the various illnesses from which they recover than most do in the article of death. A very large proportion become unconscious and hence pass away without distress to themselves; while, as regards those who retain a good measure of intelligence till life is extinct, I have been greatly surprised, considering my early religious teaching, to discern in them almost general indifference to their fate.

"I have always supposed that, in spite of apparent mental lucidity, disease clouds the intellect so that apathy becomes the ordinary state of the dying. Of the few deaths I have witnessed the mere onlookers might call horrible, there was good reason to believe the patient unconscious."—*New York Observer.*

EFFECT UPON EUROPE OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The voyage of Columbus in 1492 was in many respects the greatest event which had occurred in the world since the birth of Christ. Politically and socially it was the beginning of an entirely new chapter in human history, and it wrought effects upon men's speculative thinking which, though perhaps less conspicuous, were not less real or remarkable. In much more than the mere geographical sense was this the discovery of a new world. It was the first in a complicated series of events which four centuries have not yet fully rounded into a period; the foundation of a new Europe in America, in Africa, in Australia and in the islands of the Pacific; the rise of the English race to political and commercial supremacy, and the advance of the English language toward what may become universal dominion; the reorganization of government upon a higher plane than the middle ages had even been able to foreshadow; the renovation of society in the old Europe through countless subtle influences; the permanent triumph of the industrial over the predatory spirit; the successful assertion of individual freedom against the paralyzing absolutism inherited from the Roman empire; the overthrow of sacerdotalism, and the Christianization of the world. It would probably be too much to assert that some of these desirable results might not have been attained, so far as the old Europe is concerned, even if the lands beyond the sea had never been explored and colonized. It is unquestionable, however, that the progress would have been much slower and much more subject to interruption. The part performed by England, for example, in the work of European civilization since the age of Elizabeth has been so immense and so complicated that no elaborateness of analytic description can do it justice. Yet England in Elizabeth's time was hardly a first-class power, and but for the colonization of America in the seventeenth century it is difficult to see in what way she would so surely or so soon have gained the commercial supremacy which gave her in the eighteenth the dominion of the ocean, and thus secured her the foremost position in the world. To those—and there are many such in America—who are in the habit of regarding American history as a dry and uninteresting study, it may be a profitable matter of reflection that since the beginning of the seventeenth century it is impossible to follow intelligently the affairs of the old Europe through a single generation without constant reference to the New World.—*John Fiske, in Harper's Magazine.*

AN ARKANSAS JURY.

Down in an extremely rural district of Arkansas an old man was arrested for stealing a hog. The proof was positive, and court was surprised when the plea of not guilty was introduced. The lawyer for the defense, a man well known for his trickery rather than his ability, seemed particularly desirous of selecting a jury that would not show partiality in decision. The prosecuting attorney, a young and inexperienced man, agreed to every juryman selected by the defense, and the Judge, although he might have thought the defense stepped over the bounds of judicial courtesy, said nothing. The arguments were concluded, leaving in the minds of the people no doubt as to the verdict, for one of the witnesses, a man whose word no one could dispute, swore that he saw the defendant when he stole the animal. The jury retired, and, after a few moments, returned a verdict of not guilty, in exact opposition to the charge of the court.

When the court adjourned the Judge approached the lawyer for the defense and remarked:

"Look here, my friend, I never heard of such a verdict. I cannot, as an impartial disseminator of justice, allow so flagrant an outrage to be perpetrated on this community. That man is as guilty as Judas, but, if you will tell me the secret of the acquittal, I'll allow the verdict to pass."

"You see, Judge, some of the jurymen was rather young and some rather older."

"Yes, but what does that signify?"

"It signifies that I run in the old man's twelve sons on the jury."—*Little Rock Gazette.*

Enterprise is a marked characteristic of at least one business firm in London. This house has chartered a big steamer, which will be fitted up with rooms for samples and with berths for the representatives of commercial houses. It will then be sent around the world.

PLEASANTRIES.

Proper furniture for a doctor's office—Bone settee.

It is the clean table-cloth that catches the early grease-spot.

After all, the books of Euclid are rather problematical.

A chicken's neck is like a bell when it is rung for dinner.

It looks suspicious to see a man always take a clove before answering the telephone.

"Laying down the law"—The Judge on the point of resigning.

"Know thyself" may be an excellent sort of proverb, but some people wouldn't know very much if they obeyed it implicitly.

We are told that the evening "wore on," but we are not told what the evening wore on that particular occasion. Was it the close of a summer's day?

"I take my tex' dis morning," said a colored preacher, "from dat portion ob the scriptur' whar the Postle Paul pints his pistol at de Fesians."

It was wrong in Peg, the shoemaker, to say to the doctor who complained that he had made a poor job of that last pair of boots, "Physician, heel thyself."

"What is the best attitude for self-defense?" said a pupil (putting on the gloves) to a well-known pugilist. "Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the significant reply.

"I never argy agin a success," said Artemus Ward. "When I see a rattlesnaix's head sticking out of a hole, I bear off to the left and say to myself, 'that hole belongs to that snaix.'"

It is announced that baldness can be cured by skin-grafting, but by married men the assertion is regarded as mere balderdash. They say the only sure cure lies in the amputation of the arms of the female.

A French writer remarks, "If a lady says to you, 'I can never love you,' wait a little longer; all hope is not lost. But if she says, 'No one has more sincere wishes for your happiness than I,' take your hat."

A German witness in a San Francisco court indignantly rejected the services of an interpreter. He was testifying in the case of a man accused of cutting another with a handsaw, and said: "I seen myself run dot saw against and cuts hees hand."

A correspondent of an agricultural monthly asks: "Why does Timothy run out?" We haven't time to read the editor's reply, but if Timothy is at a theatrical performance, the answer may be very readily surmised.—*Norristown (Pa.) Herald.*

"Figgers vont lie, vill they?" muttered a cockney arithmetician, who had just reeled out of an anti-temperance resort and was holding on to a lamp post. "Vell, perhaps they vont," remarked an observer, "but I see a figger as vont stand any how!"

"Bah!" he exclaimed with an expression of great disgust, after kissing his wife, "I do believe you have been smoking cigarettes—cheap and nasty ones, at that." "It's only too true," she replied, nonchalantly. "I took them out of the bundle you brought home last night."

In this country the complaint has frequently been made that women doctors are not given a fair chance for competition with men, but in Hindoostan no such difficulty exists, as in that country the higher caste women are not permitted to receive attention of male physicians when sick, their only resource being the attendance of old hags whose method of curing all diseases consists of charms and conjurations. Not long ago Miss Beilby, an English missionary, attended the wife of the Rajah of Punna during a dangerous illness, and succeeded in nursing her back to health. On the eve of Miss Beilby's departure for Europe the woman whose life she had saved confided in her a message to Queen Victoria, describing the sufferings of Indian women, and asking that female doctors be sent to their relief. The Queen has signified her intention of thoroughly investigating the matter, and it is to be hoped that she will be as good as her word.

There is a remarkable family of seven brothers and two sisters residing within short distances of one another in Oswego county, N. Y., remarkable in point of longevity, their united ages being 672 years, and their circle never having been invaded by death.

Do what must be done as gracefully as possible.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 2, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - -	$1.50
One copy six months - - - -	75
One copy four " - - - -	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

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All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to
THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

GUITEAU GUILTY.

The most remarkable trial in the annals of American history has at last closed. The jury after an absence of less than an hour from the court room, returned with a verdict of "guilty, as indicted." The defence had been insanity, but the jury, who had heard all the "experts," all the evidence, all the arguments, and in whose presence the prisoner himself had sat for ten weeks, were not convinced that there was any ground for it. The prisoner was given the greatest liberty of speech and action, and, taking advantage of this unparalleled privilege, he never lost an opportunity to revile everything and everybody arrayed against him.

There are a few cases in history that are not unlike Guiteau's in both the cause of the crime, and the plan of carrying it out. The cases of Oxford, Hadfield and Richard Lawrence, are in some respects analogous to it. In the case of Edward Oxford, who, in 1840, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria and the Prince-consort, while they were driving through the streets in an open carriage, the jury decided that the defendant was insane, and he was accordingly incarcerated at Bedlam, where he possibly may yet be. He was there in 1850—ten years after his trial, and was the object of much curiosity. He had been closely watched there, with a view of detection; and public opinion at the end of the ten years remained divided upon the question of his insanity.—In the case of Lawrence, who attempted to shoot General Jackson in 1836, will be found some features not unlike some in Guiteau's case. He, too, was seen loitering about the President's house before the attack; and he expressed also the opinion that if he could get *"rid of Jackson, his successor would do him justice."* Another case is that of James Hadfield, who was tried in May, 1800, for "firing a horse pistol loaded with two slugs, at King George III., as his Majesty was entering his box at Drury Lane Theatre." Hadfield was tried for high treason, defended by Erskine, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Upon his acquital, he was sent to Bedlam, where he died in 1841, after being *forty years a prisoner.* We can only conjecture what would have been the result of each of these trials had the assassin succeeded in his design upon the life of his victim—and the result in two of the cases at least, would probably have been different.

Brutus claimed as his object in the murder of Julius Cæsar, that he wanted to make this murder a solemn immolation that should strike terror into the souls of the imitators of the tyrant; and his excuse was "not that he loved Cæsar less, but that he loved Rome more." But Cæsar was in no sense a tyrant; he was the pride of Rome—the paragon of men; and Guiteau in claiming to be "greater than Brutus," pays himself a poor compliment. For wherein was Brutus great? He was rather to be pitied for his weakness of mind in allowing Cassius to induce him to commit the deed.

Guiteau says he "has many years yet to live." But whether he be a true prophet or not, the question for years to come, in recalling his crime, will be:

"Are his wits safe? Is he not light of brain?"

Judge Cox, in his charge to the jury, said: "A man might believe a course of action to be right, and the law might forbid it as wrong. Nevertheless, he must obey the law, and nothing could save him from the consequences of the violation of the law, except the fact that he was so crazed by disease as to be unable to comprehend the necessity of obedience." The jury by their verdict, have said that Guiteau is not "so crazed by disease," and, whether he be fool or fiend, he is, by that verdict, doomed to die.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.

The assassin's trial is ended at last, and my prognostications as to the result have been fully verified. A feeling of universal satisfaction and congratulation pervaded the Capital Wednesday night when the news circulated throughout the city that the jury after being out only forty minutes had returned a verdict of "guilty." There was little discussion in the jury room and but one ballot to settle the verdict. All were convinced before leaving the court room that the miserable wretch who had been playing his antics before them for ten weeks was responsible to the law for his cruel, villainous deed. It is well-nigh seven months since the National tragedy, which reached its second act on Wednesday, was begun by the shot from Guiteau's pistol. In that brief time the seat of Government has witnessed many changes. An Administration which had but just begun its career, came to a halt, passed through eighty days in painful suspense, and then amid the scenes and ceremonies of mourning gave way to a new and different regime. During all this no gusts of passion were able to overthrow the dignity and equanimity of the American people, and a Government of law and order was maintained while one President, made by law, succeeded another slain by an assassin.

The trial that has followed is in many respects one of the most remarkable in the annals of criminal proceedure. We have seen the cowardly assassinator of the head of the Nation sit in open court and abuse counsel and witnesses in outrageous terms, and when, during the closing hours, he called the venerable and eloquent Porter "a lying whelp," it seemed almost too much for human nature to stand. But the verdict of the jury is consoling. The greatest travesty of the whole thing is the time consumed in reaching justice. There is now, however, no chance for Guiteau to escape pulling hemp sooner or later, unless he dies from fright before the time arrives. He stands not the slightest chance of a new trial or of any relief from the courts. In all that has been done Judge Cox has used the utmost caution to prevent a misfire and his brother Judges have been consulted at every step; so that unquestionably the full bench will sustain the result below. A little delay is the most that Guiteau can hope for. The hanging may be postponed until May, possibly till July, but the performance will eventually take place, as set down in the bills.

PHONO.

The Register and the Receiver of public moneys of the land office at Montgomery, have issued a joint circular to Judges of Probate and Clerks of the Circuit Courts, and others interested in the making of final proofs of homestead entries of public lands, that such proof must be forwarded by the officer before whom they were made, and under his seal as in the practice in the courts of this State in the matter of depositions. The circular is based upon the rulings of the commissioners of the general land office in Washington.

Mr. Chappell Cory, who has for the past year been editing the Selma Argus with such marked ability, has taken a position upon the editorial staff of the Montgomery Daily Advertiser. He will be a considerable acquisition to the Advertiser's corps editorial.

The net earnings of the Langley cotton mill at Augusta, Ga., were twenty-two per cent last year. That's the sort of "Bourbonism" the South is growing solid on, says the Washington Post.

Guiteau's appetite has failed, and he appears much worried. Mr. Scoville and the warden of the jail have agreed that no more of the assassin's blasphemous addresses shall be given out, and that for a week no one shall be permitted to interview him. In his application for a new trial Mr. Scoville will represent that the jury was influenced by being furnished with newspapers.

In the history of the country four assaults have been made upon Presidents by assassins, to-wit: Lieutenant Randolph's attack upon President Jackson; Richard Lawrence's attempt to shoot the same President; the assassination of President Lincoln, and the recent assault upon the late President Garfield.

Messrs. Glass & McKee, proprietors of the Selma Times, have lately purchased the Selma Argus, and merged that paper into the Weekly Times under the name of the Times-Argus.

State Auditor Carmichael has decided that where guano is sold upon commission by agents, the commission and not the article itself is subject to taxation.

R. W. Hataway,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

:o:o:

Clanton, Ala.

:o:o:

KEEP YOUR MONEY AT HOME

:o:

All work guaranteed. Having had fourteen year's experience in my line, I am enabled to do my work with dispatch and with full guarantee.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired or ordered.

Feb2-tf

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Frank Rose and A. F. Rose on the 4th day of January, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., on the 24th day of February 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section 15, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Jan 26-5t Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Burnett and his wife Lucinda Burnett, on the 7th day of December, 1876, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door, in Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: West half of northwest quarter and west half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 22, north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Baker and his wife Martha A. Baker, on the 7th day of December, 1876, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 22, north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John L. Collins and his wife Charlotte Collins, on the 18th day of January, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The east half of the northwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

:o:

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

VERBENA
Male and Female School
VERBENA, ALA.

o

TERMS:

Primary Classes	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Incidental Fee	$1.00	per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Dec. 1, 1881. Teacher.

MOTICE NO. 1364.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
January 19th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Alabama, on March 1st, 1882, viz: John R. Kemp, Homestead 8929, for the east half of south west quarter, section 26, township 21, north, range 14, east. Additional to Homestead No. 2373, for west half of southwest quarter, section 26, township 21, north, range 14, east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Popwell, Edward Mims, Abram C. Pool, James Owen, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

THOS. J. SCOTT,
Jan. 26-5w. Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued out of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Chilton county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment obtained against James A. Dudley, and in favor of Moses Simmons, out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said James A. Dudley, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Lots 9, 10, 15 and 16 in Block 5, according to plan of town of Clanton, east of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 10 of said town, west of said railroad, and the remainder of said Block 10 east of said railroad, except lot No. 1, in said Block 10.

Also, Lots 1, 3, 7, 11 and 13 in Block 5 of said town, east of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 1, west of the South & North Alabama Railroad, in said town.

Also, That parcel of land bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said Block 10, and running thence west, along the south line of said Block to the Clanton and Chestnut Creek road to the south line of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, of section 1, township 21, range 14; thence east to a point opposite the southeast corner of said Block, thence north to the place of beginning.

All of said property being in the county of Chilton, in the State of Alabama.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named James A. Dudley, in and to the above described property, on the 6th day of March, 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the Court House door, for cash, in Clanton, Alabama.

Dated at Clanton, this 23d day of January, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Jan26-3w. Sheriff Chilton Co., Ala.

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKINSMITH.

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.
New Store--New Goods!
—: WHERE YOU CAN FIND :—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS,
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, and intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

W. N. RANEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

:o:

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grain
and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.
Dec 22-tf

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
WM. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webster's and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgomery prices. Give him a call. Nov24-tf

B. L. WYMAN. CHAS. P. BALL.

WYMAN & BALL,
(Successors to B. L. WYMAN.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
—IN—
Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Iron, Steel, Farming Tools, Plows,
Plow Shapes, Cutlery, Tools, Stoves, Tin and Wooden Ware,
Wagon and Carriage Maker's Supplies, Axes, Nails,
Horse and Mule Shoes.

NO. 3 COURT SQUARE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov7-3m Sign of the Big Pad Lock.

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the large cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us. Nov7-tf

HE CHILTON VIEW.

ANTON, ALA., FEB. 2, 1882.

OUR AGENTS.

he following persons are our duly horized agents to receipt and collect subscriptions at their respective toffices:

r. T. E. Callier, Dixie.
. L. Williams, Randolph.
. O. Dawson, Jemison.
. J. Heath, Strasburg.
. M. Corderie, Cooper's.
. L. Haralson, Verbena.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

hancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
udge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. ob.
olicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. rby.
enator Fifteenth Senatorial District Villiam P. Oden.
epresentative—William A. Collier.
robate Judge—H. J. Callen.
ircuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
egister in Chancery—Dr. W. E. wart.
heriff—James E. Lowe.
reasurer—James M. Parish.
ax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
ax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
upt. Education—James M. Corderie.
ommissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

CHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
rains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

t Express	†6:24 a. m.
t Mail	†8:05 p. m.
ssenger and Freight	4:00 p. m.
commodation	11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

t Express	†8:50 p. m.
t Mail	*8:05 a. m.
ssenger and Freight	10:55 a. m.
commodation	6:55 p. m.

Don't Stop. † Stops when flagged.

CHEDULE S., R. & D. RAILROAD.

ing North	Daily Mail	Going South
ave 4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m
ave 7:16 "	Demopolis	" 7:02 "
r. 10:30 "	Selma	" 8:10 "
ave 7:09 "	Selma	Leave 4:00 "
rive 9:55 "	Calera	Arrive 5:14 "
4:30 p m	Rome	" 10:35 a m
6:10 "	Dalton	" 7:12 "
7:40 "	Cleaveland	" 5:52 "
11:55 "	Knoxville	" 2:28 "
4:55 a m	Bristol	Leave 9:55 p m

OSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from rth arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from th 8:05 a. m.

ll mails close 30 minutes before arl of trains.

eneral delivery hours from 8 a. m. p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to a. m.
J. H. HANNON, P. M.

Blank mortgages and crop liens sale at the View office.

The railroad company is laying new switch at our depot.

A grand masque ball is on the is for the 14th of February.

Commissioner's Court meets on xt Monday week, the 13th inst.

Brooks, at Verbena, will sell you ve Pounds of the best Roasted ffee in America for One Dollar.

Rails are now being laid on Col. ss' narrow guage road leading the ore beds.

The sale of the James M. Ward operty, by the Louisville & Nashle railroad, under mortgage, has en indefinitely postponed.

Prof. Smith reports that the tax yers were never more prompt in eting his appointments than present tax year.

Wellman & Co., Birmingham, ve a splendid assortment of silk ndkerchiefs, and gent's neckar, which they are selling low.

An interesting letter descriptive a trip to Florida, received too o for this issue, but will appear xt week.

Brooks, at Verbena, fixes the ices of goods for Chilton county, d they are the lowest.

Prof. W. A. Smith was in Clan n two days last week to meet his pointment in assessing taxes for 81. The appointments for the t round appear elsewhere in the EW.

Brooks, at Verbena, wants everyly to know it is no trouble to ow goods, and he is the man who tates low prices.

We call attention to the advertement of Mr. R. W. Hataway, tchmaker and jeweler. Mr. H. s come among us to ply his vocan, and as he has had considere experience, he deserves to be tronized.

It will be seen by reference to a pecial," in another column, that Verbena hotel is no hoax. It to be built at once, and will be building worthy of the beautiful d flourishing "city" in which it to be located. We predict that ch summer will find it crowded, d we are truly gratified to note spirit of enterprise which is nifesting itself among our peo s.

Mr. S. L. Arledge is now agent for Chilton County, for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad lands. Parties interested can write to him at Jemison, for any information they may wish.

Mr. W. K. Kenan, of Union Springs, paid our town a short visit last week, and was the guest of Circuit Clerk Foshee. He made many friends while here, who will always be glad to see him.

Richard Baugh, Esq., has sold his interest in the Birmingham Observer to Mr. James Armstrong, late of the Scottsboro Citizen. "Dick" stood in the front rank of Alabama journalists, and we regret his retirement. The new management propose to make the Observer equal in every respect to any weekly paper in the State. We wish them the greatest success.

A Mr. Wells, of Michigan, has recently been on a visit to our county, as the agent and representative of an extensive lumber firm in that State, and after looking around for some days, decided to instruct his company to buy land here and establish saw mills. Mr. Wells selected one thousand acres of timber land in the vicinity of Callierville for this purpose, and expressed himself as agreeably surprised with our section. He says the land is better than the pine lands of Michigan, on which the farmers of that State, by a different system of farming, make money. Mr. Wells says that should his company decide to buy, they will bring a colony to settle on their lands.

MAPLESVILLE DOTS.

A plaster of Paris man came along last week and amused and astonished our rustics with his wares.

We failed to chronicle the departure of Rev. L. C. Calhoun, last week. He has removed to Autaugaville.

If a school is a blessing to a community, then we are doubly blessed, as we have two schools only a few hundred yards apart.

Rain and mud in abundance at present. Can't Mr. Cather adjust the weather for us?

The shingle and cross-tie business is brisk and monopolizes the roads to such an extent as to render them almost impassable.

A peafowl, fifteen years, old was accidentally killed this week by Mr. Lenard DuBose.

What is the matter with our Callierville correspondent. Got the lockjaw or some like ailment?

BIJOU.

VERBENA BOOMING.

Special to the VIEW.]

VERBENA, Jan. 30, 1881.

DEAR VIEW:—The hotel is a fixed fact. Directors, Secretary and Treasurer elected to-day. All the stock taken by substantial parties, and it will be built at once. We propose to be ready for visitors next summer. Other buildings will go up right away. The city is on a boom.

N.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Medical and Surgical Society of Chilton County, at the office of the President, in Clanton, on Monday, February 6th, at 11 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will come before the society.

I. D. LANIER, M. D.,
President.

MRS. GARFIELD'S RECEPTION OF THE VERDICT.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25—All through the trial Mrs. Garfield and the late President's mother have kept their thoughts as far away from it as possible, reading little, if anything, concerning it, and holding little conversation about it. The result of the jury's short deliberation was immediately telegraphed to Mrs. Garfield by a friend at Washington. To a caller this evening she said that there was nothing she could say to the public about it, or that she desired to say. The news was received in Cleveland with grim satisfaction and thankfulness, and when announced from the stage at the two leading places of amusement was received with loud applause. A Mentor farmer, who arrived on the 7 o'clock train, overheard the news, and, taking off his hat, said fervently: "Thank God! it has come at last."

Alabama has 51,540 square miles; is divided into 66 counties; 11 of them 1,000 miles square. The largest is Baldwin, being 1,920 sqr. miles. The smallest are Greene and Etowah, being each only 520 square miles.

LAWS REGULATING NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following, from a judicial officer, is the decision of the United States Supreme Court:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue the subscription.
2. If subsribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publishers many continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscibers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible until their bill is paid and they have ordered them discontinued.
4. If subsribers move to other places without notifying the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office on removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of the time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

MR. SCOVILLE ISSUES AN ADDRESS.

Scoville has issued an address to the American people saying he had defended Guiteau through a long trial against heavy odds, from loyalty to his wife, who is Guiteau's sister, and from belief in the insanity of the prisoner; and the defense therefore require by humanity, and to save the nation from the disgrace of hanging an insane and irresponsible man to gratify popular vengeance, and for the purpose of placing on the record of history the impossibility of an American citizen of sound mind shooting the President of the United States. The verdict is against Guiteau. Scoville's means of living are exhausted and he has incurred debts to support his family during his long absence from business, and his business itself has suffered. To carry the matter further will require the services of additional counsel to argue the points raised in the prisoner's behalf. To pay such counsel, and to afford himself the means to live while the case is pending, he appeals to the public to assist him. Without financial aid he will be compelled to abandon the case to care for his family. Besides the loss of time he has suffered pecuniarily at least $3.000.

Reed has served without fee, but additional counsel so much needed will not serve without compensation. To such of his countrymen as think that the motion for a new trial should be pressed in the interest of justice, humanity or the honor of the country, he appeals for asistance. He asks nothing for himself beyond a subsistence during the two months that the proceedings will consume, but says necessary expenses will require at least $2,000. Should sufficient money not be furnished, what is contributed will be refunded on request. His address, until February 4th, will be George Scoville, Washington.

CAPT. S. F. NUNNELEE.

We see that Col. W. W. Screws is not a candidate for re-election to the office of Secretary of State. In connection with that position, the ensuing election, we can think of no more competent and worthy a man than our worthy contemporary of the Tuskaloosa Gazette, Capt. Steve F. Nunnelee. One of the heroes of the Mexican war—a faithful Confederate soldier—a typo of the typos—an editor of the editors—a good citizen—a sterling and intelligent man—we nominate Capt. Nunnelee by acclamation. What say our brethren of the press?

[*West Alabamian.*

We cordially second the above nomination. But there is a serious obstacle in the way—Capt. Nunnelee lives in West Alabama.

[*Tuskaloosa Clarion.*

We throw up our hat for Nunnelee, whether he is from West Alabama, Bagdad, or the Aboriginal isles!

SENSATIONAL.

A special to the Cincinnati Commercial says: A prominent public man said to your correspondent to night: "'President Arthur,' said a Stalwart Republican Congressmen to me to night, 'will pardon the assassin, Guiteau, on the ground that he is insane.' I do not believe he will, and said so, whereupon my friend replied: 'I know that it seems a strange thing to say but it is true, nevertheless. I know what I'm talking about, and you'll acknowledge that I am right before the fourth of July.'"

In order to reduce our Fall and Winter stock, we will sell Gents, Youth's and Boy's Clothing at a great reduction in price. Call at once and secure bargains.

WELLMAN & Co.,
1st Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

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OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
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MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

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Wilson, Johnston & Wilson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery.
Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.
Dec. 29-6m

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf
REV. J. G. GURLEY.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
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—OF—
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SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
Knoxville.
RAY KNIGHT,
A. G. P. A., Selma.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey [illegible]. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.
J. L. WILLIAMS.
Nov24-1y
County Surveyor.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

B. H. WARNER & CO.

Attorneys at Law, Warner Building, Washington, D. C., late assistant commissioner of patents, attention given to to Patent and Mining cases, Lands, Pensions, Bounties, and Government claims. Attention prompt, charges moderate, address with stamp. Refer to members of congress and heads of government departments.

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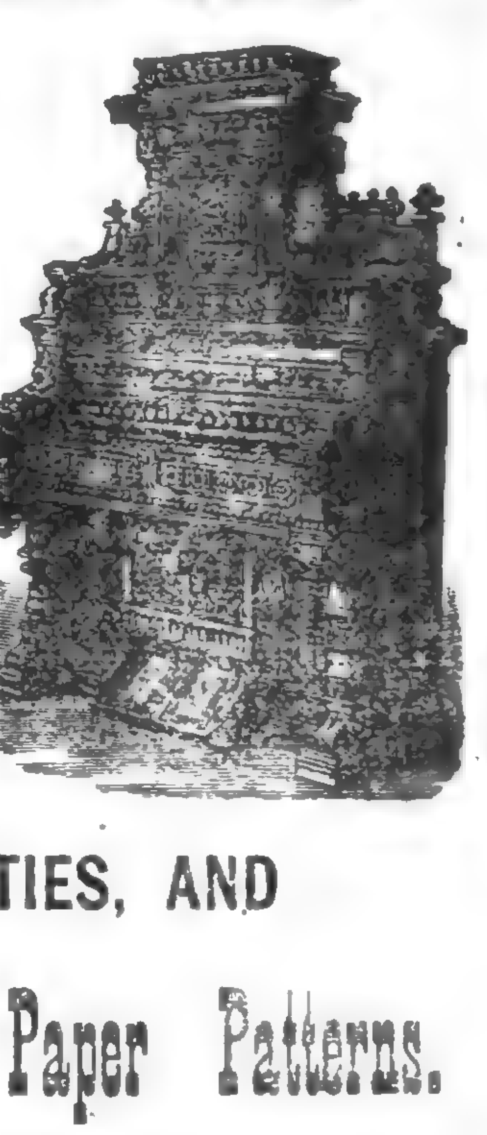
—AND—



NOVELTIES, AND
Butterick's Paper Patterns.

Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling Fall and Winter Goods at Bottom Prices, to make room for Spring and Summer Stock.

Now is the time to Subscribe for
THE CHILTON VIEW.
:o:
THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CHILTON COUNTY.
:o:o:
One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

Tax Assessor's Notice!
LAST ROUND!

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes, of Chilton County, for the year 1882:

At McKee's Store	February	11
At D. H. Mullins	"	13
John Archer's	"	14
Jemison's	"	15
Providence Church	"	16
Benson's	"	18
Maplesville	"	21
Dixie	"	23
Verbena	"	27
D. C. Jones	"	28
Cooper's	March	1
Well's Gin	"	2
Clanton	March 6, 7, 8 &	9
Lomax	"	10

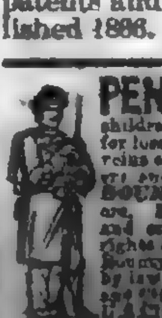
W. A. SMITH, Tax Assessor.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y
A. J. HALL.

Inventors

address EDSON BROS., Attorneys at Law and Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C., for references and advice sent FREE. We attend exclusively to Patent business. Reasonable terms. Reissues, Interferences, and cases rejected in other hands, a specialty. caveats solicited. Send model, or sketch and description for opinion as to patentability, free of charge. We refer to commissioner of patents and ex-commissioners. Established 1866.



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Medicated Cordial.

A safe and speedy cure for Scrofula, Rheum, Tetter, Syphillis and Mercurial Diseases, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases dependent on a disordered state of the blood.

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DR. I. D. LANIER,
Clanton, Ala.

USEFULNESS AND HURTFULNESS OF COFFEE.

Since coffee possesses the quality of stimulating the nervous system, it is a matter of course that in many cases its effect is rather injurious. Phlegmatic people, especially, need coffee, and they are fond of drinking it; for a similar reason it is a favorite beverage in the Orient, where its consumption is immense. But to persons of an excitable temperament the enjoyment of coffee is hurtful; they ought only to take it very weak. With lively children it does not agree at all, and it is very wrong to force them to drink it, as is often done; while elderly people, who are in need of a stimulant for the decreasing activity of their nerves, are right in taking as much of it as they choose.

In households of limited means it is often necessary to use succory with coffee. We do not pretend to pronounce this, if taken in moderate quantity, hurtful; but we do say that it is a poor substitute for coffee, and that there is nothing in it to recommend its use. A far better mixture is milk and sugar; and there is good reason for it; both milk and sugar are articles of food. Milk contains the same ingredients as blood; and sugar is changed in the body into fat, which is indispensable to us, especially in the process of breathing. Having taken no food through the night, the loss our blood has suffered during sleep by perspiration and the fat which has been lost by respiration must be compensated for in the morning. For this milk and sugar in coffee are excellent.

It is good for children to have a taste for sweetened milk or milk-coffee in the morning. We must not find fault with them if they like it. Nature very wisely gave them a liking for sugar; they need it because their pulse must be quicker, their respiration stronger, to facilitate the assimilation of food in their bodies, and also to promote growth. Not that adults need no sugar, but the sugar necessary for them is formed from the starch contained in their food. For this purpose the digestive apparatus must be strongly developed. With children this is not the case; therefore, they are given sugar, instead of the starch to make it from. Many diseases, particularly rickets, prevailing mostly among the children of the poor, are the consequence of feeding the child with bread and potatoes; these contain starch, it is true, but, the digestive apparatus of children being yet too weak to change them into fat, the result is that the flesh falls away and the bones grow soft and crooked.

But he who, to promote digestion, takes coffee immediately after dinner, does best not to use sugar or milk—for both, so far from helping digestion, are an additional burden to the full stomach, and disturb its labor more than coffee can facilitate it.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

◆

TOO HOT.

A writer in the Portland *Transcript* gives the following description of the trouble a toad got himself into by not taking care what he ate. He swallowed a wasp, thinking, no doubt, that it was a large but defenseless fly.

The realization of his mistake came when the wasp began pricking his internal organs, as a guilty conscience pricks a sinner.

The toad stood on his hind legs and reached frantically down his throat after that wasp. Failing to dislodge it he turned three somersaults in a manner that would have rivaled the boss tumbler in a circus.

Then he stood up and exclaimed, "Woo coduc! Woo coduc!" which was supposed to be a call for a stomach pump or a quick emetic.

He then made several efforts to stand on his head, but was unsuccessful. Next, he bethought himself of the Greenback doctrine of inflation, and puffed out his sides until he looked like a base ball bat with legs to it. Inflation didn't hit the case, and was soon abandoned.

Again he reached down his throat, but his arm was too short to reach the spot where the wasp was operating.

His head began to swim, and he whopped over on his back and clawed the air like a man overboard. The wasp was evidently unable to continue his infliction of punishment, and the toad began to feel better.

He got upon his feet and with a forefoot carefully examined his ribs upon either side. Finding them all in place, he stretched himself to his utmost height two or three times to see if his legs were in working order, and then hopped a hop or two to make assurance sure.

Being satisfied that he was all there, he gave a croak of relief and hopped under the tomato vines.

◆

GEORGE P. MARSH has been Minister Resident of the United States in Italy since 1861 continuously—nearly twenty-one years. A war has been fought, slavery has been abolished, and five administrations have passed away in the meantime.

A MAN is wiser for his learning, and the sooner he learns that the only proper way to cure a Cough or Cold, is to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the better he is off.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

The Unusual Experience of a Prominent Man Made Public.

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting:

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

SIR:—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from Malaria, and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger usually brings a person to his senses, even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, Oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the first day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music of this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery, I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe MORE THAN ONE-HALF THE DEATHS WHICH OCCUR IN AMERICA ARE CAUSED BY BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's Disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of Kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1881.

SOME PROGRESS, ANYHOW.

"Shekel, I understand that you are going to get married; is it so?" asked Gabbleblock of his friend, as they sauntered slowly up the street.

"Well, that depends," answered Shekel. "I am trying to get a woman that's an heiress and the owner of a bad cough."

"And what progress have you made?" was the next query, in an incredulous tone.

"Why," said S., with the air of a man who had made a great achievement, "I've found one with a bad cough."

Gabble was so sympathetic that he insisted on paying for the beer.

"A MAN who'll maliciously set fire to a shed," said Mr. Slow, "and burn up twenty cows, ought to be kicked to death by a donkey—and I'd like to do it myself!"

THE smartest things are often said by maniacs. A resident physician, who was making his rounds in a lunatic asylum found an adult patient riding a hobby-horse. "Riding your hobby, are you?" he said. "No," said the lunatic, "I am riding my hobby-horse." "What is the difference?" said the doctor. "Any one who is riding a hobby-horse can stop when he chooses; but any one who is riding a hobby can't."

HORACE B. DICK, ESQ., associate editor of the *Delaware Co. Republican*, Chester, Pa., was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of very severe injuries resulting from a fall. His arm appeared to be paralyzed, but the Oil cured him.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

DANIEL DREW, the great Wall street speculator, was in his early life a cattle drover, at the princely salary of 75 cents per day, and drove himself into a position where he "rounded up" an income of not less than $25,000,000 per annum.

He Did Not Mince Matters.

A representative of the Lynn (Mass.), *Item*, in a late ramble throughout that city, gathered, among other scraps of interest and information the following: The first place visited by the reporter was the fruit store of Mr. J. Levett, No. 67 Market street, in response to a rumor that the proprietor had been cured of the rheumatism by the great remedy. Mr. Leavett not being in, the reporter had a talk with his son. Mr. Levett stated that his father had been cured of an exceedingly bad attack of rheumatism by the St. Jacobs Oil. He had the disease in his right arm and shoulder, which became perfectly helpless after being affected a few hours. His pain was so great that he could not rest in comfort or attend to business with any degree of satisfaction. After enduring this sort of thing for some time, he purchased a bottle of the Great German Remedy and began to apply it. He did not mince matters at all, but just used the Oil for all it was worth. After pursuing this mode of treatment for three days the pain was banished and his father was in a perfectly healthy condition. He has never since felt any rheumatism.

"PAPA, how do editors get in free at all the shows?" "Well, sonny, as a general rule they give $25 worth of advertising for a 25-cent ticket."

"Female Complaints."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I was sick for six years, and could scarcely walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from palpitation and an internal fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent smothering or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowels and in my back, and was much reduced in flesh. I have used your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," and feel that I am well.

Very respectfully,
DELILAH B. McMILLAN, Arlington, Ga.

A DELAWARE man served for five years in prison before he concluded to establish his innocence of the crime. He didn't want to rush things.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats, and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

THE Albany *Express* is afraid that a good many people go to church simply for the purpose of keeping up a bowing acquaintance with the Almighty.

Cancers and Other Tumors.

Are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

HELP the one who does the most to help others.

Has Everything Failed You?

Then try Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

THE Charleston *News* tells this for true: A lady in that city has a large Brahma cock. A few days ago she had a canary bird. The bird by accident got out of its cage and flew down into the yard, and as quick as thought the cock made a rush for the little songster, and swallowed it whole, feathers and all.

Notice.

From the 10th of October, 1881, the 1st of July, 1882, genuine ROCK SPRING WATER will be supplied to customers by Ellis & Co., of Bailey Springs, Ala., at the following rates:

Ten gallons in anti-corrosive can..	$5.00
Same can refilled at..............	4.00
Five gallons in anti-corrosive can..	3.25
Same can refilled at..............	2.50
Nine gallons in glass bottles......	7.50

Reasonable freight and express rates are given by all railroads. This water has been known for nearly fifty years as a sure cure for Dyspepsia, a sure cure for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, a sure cure for all curable cases of Dropsy, a sure cure for Scrofulous cases of the Bones or Skin, and a certain destroyer of the terrible thirst for intoxicating drink that overcomes so many worthy resolutions. Deprive a drunkard of his dram for three days and meanwhile give him plenty of Rock Spring Water, and he won't want the whisky. Don't you think it's worth trying? If you do, drop a postal to Ellis & Co. It will cost only a cent.

AT Edgerton, Mo., last September, Nathan Andrews was murdered by Clay Snell, since which date five members of the latter's family have died, three of them from shame and grief.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

IN 1861 the War of the Rebellion broke out, and in 1871 occurred the great fires at Boston and Chicago. The year 1881 is crammed full of startling events.

"I PREFER lighter literature," said the gouty man when Worcester's Unabridged fell on his toes.

KIDNEY-WORT will cure kidney and liver diseases and worst cases of piles.

THE President's only brother, a paymaster in the army, will be attached to Gen. Hancock's staff.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM's Vegetable Compound changes weakness to strength and sickness to health.

AN Eastern reporter for an agricultural paper in giving the features of a country fair where horse racing was the special attraction says: "The fair consisted of a few big pumpkins, some venerable bedquilts strung on a line, and bully horse trots."

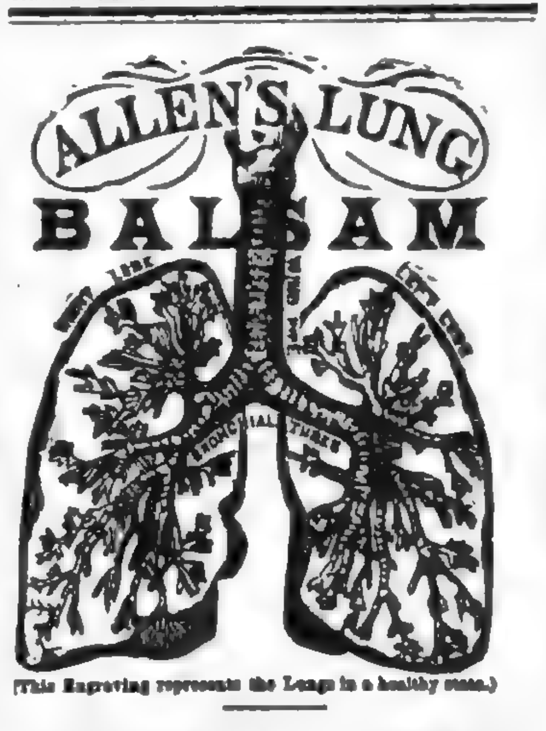
FOUTZ'S Celebrated Horse and Cattle Powders will, if given to Milk Cows, according to directions, increase the quantity and quality of milk twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

NO HORSE will die of Colic, Bots, or Lung Fever if Foutz's Celebrated Horse and Cattle Powders are used according to the directions. They will cleanse the intestines, purify and invigorate the system, thus preventing disease.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleedings of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as half a dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all th other medicines I have taken since my sickness."



(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY
IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

SEEDS Fresh, cheap. Also 50,000 Summer Plants Cata. free. J. A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis

FREE A MUSICAL JOURNAL. Address F. BREHM, Erie, Pa.

EXPOSE on Magic and Spiritualism. Send stamp for list. GEORGE OGLESBY, Madison, Kansas.

Diary Free for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

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Engineering News,

A 20-page weekly journal of Public Works, Civil Engineering and Contracting; $4 per year; ninth year. SENT FREE FOR THREE MONTHS to any person subscribing through us for one year to *Harper's Magazine, Weekly or Bazar, Century Magazine,* or *Atlantic Monthly*. Address GEO. H. FROST, 16 Tribune Building, New York City. N. B.—Please mention this paper.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE
GUITEAU TRIAL

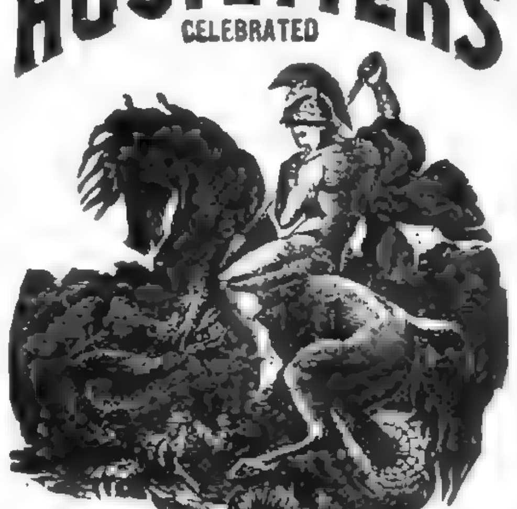
This is the only complete and fully illustrated "Life and Trial of Guiteau." It contains all the testimony of the experts and other noted witnesses; all the speeches made by the cunning assassin in his great efforts to escape the gallows by feigning insanity. Beware of catchpenny books. Millions of people are waiting for this work. AGENTS WANTED. Circulars free. Extra terms to agents.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SIX CTS [illegible]

One of the most manly and satisfying pleasures, as well as the most agreeable, is yachting. The owner of the yacht is one who gathers the chief comfort, as he sails his craft for the excitement of the race, or for the genuine enjoyment of guiding his beautiful vessel over the water. Those who have the care, management and working of a yacht dwell almost upon the water. As a class, they are quiet, sober, careful, skillful men but their life of exposure to the elements is productive of much rheumatism among them, and they suffer considerably from pains, the result of cold, bruises, sprains, &c. ST. JACOBS OIL is a favorite remedy with these men, because of the splendid service it renders them. Captain Schmidt, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., says that he has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for many years. He had severe rheumatic pains in nearly every portion of his body, and suffered so that at times he would be entirely unable to attend to active business. He said: "I am quite well now, however, and, as you see, I am able to work without any trouble. I attribute my recovery entirely to ST. JACOBS OIL, for I felt better as soon as I commenced to use that remedy; and whenever I feel anything like rheumatism coming on, I rub the place with the OIL, and it always does what is claimed for it. Finding ST. JACOBS OIL did me so much good, I got my family to use it whenever they had any pains or colds, and it has done good in every case when they have tried it. I can say that ST. JACOBS OIL is a mighty good rheumatic remedy, and I don't intend to be without it." This experience is such as has been enjoyed not only by yachtsmen and others, who follow the water, but by people in every walk of life and variety of pursuit the whole world over.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS

The name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is heard in every dwelling, it finds a place in every household, and its praises are sounded throughout the whole Western Hemisphere, as a general invigorant, a cure for sick headache, a specific for flatulency and sour stomach, an appetizing stomachic, an excellent blood depurent and certain remedy for intermittent fever and kindred diseases.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

FREE TO ALL.

OUR new Illustrated and Descriptive Plant and Seed Catalogue, containing Descriptions and Prices of best varieties of Plants, Seeds, Roses, Bulbs, Roots and Trees, will be mailed *free to all applicants.* Goods guaranteed first quality. Wholesale and retail. Goods shipped by mail and express to all parts of the country. *Thirty Greenhouses in operation.* Address NANZ & NEUNER, Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Book and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegraphy in four months and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

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STANDARD AMERICAN WATCHES. All styles, Gold, Silver and Nickle, Chains, &c. sent by mail or C. O. D. to be examined. Write for Catalogue to STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MOORE'S SOUTHERN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY ATLANTA GA. THE BEST PRACTICAL BUSINESS SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH. SEND FOR CATALOGUES

If you enjoy a laugh heartily Then read our SCIENCE IN STORIES Of Sammy Tubbs and his Spousie, The Boy Doctor & Trick Monkey; The author, E. B. Foote, M. D. Illustrated contents free.
But if you're fond of lots o' fun, Just buy the Polyopticon; For Magic Lanterns are outdone. The Poly. is a picture-gun For photographs of any one. MURRAY HILL PUB. CO. Box 788, New York City.

Payne's Automatic Engines.

Established 1840.

Reliable, Durable and Economical, *will furnish a horse power with ⅓ less fuel and water than any other Engine built,* not fitted with an Automatic Cut-off. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "J," for Information & Prices. B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Box 850, Corning, N.Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a SPRING MEDICINE. Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.* GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE $1.00 WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

WANTED 50 girls; good wages; pay free. Light, steady work given, to be made at home. Work called for and delivered free. Globe Knitting Co., 167 South St., Boston, Mas

NEEDLES. 120 English Needl Assorted sizes, large Eyes, easy threaded, Silver Steel, will not be eyes drilled and burnished, will not cut the thre Sample package by mail, 25c.; 3 packages, 60c. can make money with them. Circulars of the goods AGENTS WANTED. New England Nove M'f'g Co., 24 Portland St., Boston.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. Lacy, Patent Solic Washington, D. C. Our valu Hand Books, "Patents," and "E and Recipes" sent free

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT positively prevent this terrible disease, and will po tively cure nine cases out of ten. Information th will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't dela moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. Jo SON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Ma

SILVER WATCHES FREE

Every week Solid Silver Hunting-case Watches given away with The Boys' Champion. names of those who get watches are published each we It is the Best Boys' Paper in the World. Send 3 c for a sample copy to CHAMPION PUBLISHING CO., 104 William St., New York C

MUSTANG
Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

THE OLDEST & BEST LINIMENT EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh,

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Co Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta,

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 be selling articles in the world; 1 sample fr Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mi

This Riding Saw Machine cuts off a footlog in 2 minutes, and warranted the best and cheapest that is made. We will not be undersold if we kn it. We want th address of every one who intends cut logs, wood ties. The person sending us such names can b our machine at wholesale price. Circular fre United States Manf'g Co., Washington, D.

Farmers, Planters, & Stock Feeder Will Save Money by Grinding their own Feed. THE CELEBRATED Thos. Bradford Portabl MILL FOR CORN, WHEAT, AN STOCK FEED. Also Leather, Gum Bel ing, Bolting Cloth, etc. Write for descripti circular and Price List. THOS. BRADFORD & CO. 61 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohi

Publishers' Union, Atlanta, Ga..........Three.

PRICE $20. NO PAY This N. Y. Singer Sewing Machine the best ever made—sews fast, ru easy, very handsome, quiet, durab simple, convenient, and powerf Warranted 5 years. Sent anywhere 5 days trial. Pay if pleas 1,000,000 of this model machi have been sold. Ask for circulars and testimonials. Low prices to clubs. risk to try us. Thousands do every year, and thank for the $10 to $30 saved in buying direct. Cut th out, and when you or a friend need a Sewing Machine b sure to address Geo. Payne & Co., 47 Third Av., Chicago.

Dr HARTER'S

Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.

GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOL I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1882. NO. 13.

LIKE A TREE.

BY M. G. DODGE.

A man is very like a tree.
For instance: crooked limbs has he.
He has a trunk; he grows somehow
And when he leaves he makes a bough.
He can be cut; will often lean;
Is always sappy when he's green.
He is aboard when on the sea
And oft a-shaving, too, is he.
When he is frightened quite a lot,
Like trees, he's rooted to the spot.
If he is axed too much he'll lie
And often will, like trees, get "high."
He has his lumber in the night
Is sadly warped and feels the blight.
He "chips" for stakes, though he should not,
And has his chops, sometimes a lot.
He gets "deadwood" on him. Is woo'd.
Is knotty when he should be good.
And when he dies he's sure to learn
That he, like trees, has got to burn.

AMUSING THE CROWD.

A crowd waiting for a train at an up-country railroad station had a heap of fun. An old man came there with a small tin can which he set down on the platform. There was quite a crowd present, and among the gang a farmer with a big yellow dog and a boy with his satanic majesty in his heart. The boy set out to have what he considered fun. While the farmer and the owner of the can were not looking, he inveigled the unsuspicious canine over by the can. Then he produced a cord and tied the can to the dog's tail. These proceedings were watched by many of the bystanders with keen interest. When the job was done, the boy drew away to give the dog a chance to run. But the animal didn't. It just stood and looked miserable. The crowd whooped to start him. The commotion attracted the notice of the farmer and the owner of the can. The farmer was awful mad. He wanted to wallop whoever tied the thing to his dog, and was about to release him, but the old man interposed.

"Run for your lives!" he cried; "there's dynamite in that can, and the minute the dog starts things will be scattered round here like an earthquake had called."

A great change came over the crowd. Their looks of mirthful interest faded. They turned and fled. The dog saw them going, and started after them. The farmer was nearly frantic. He wanted to save his dog, but, after hesitation, turned and fled, too. After him went the dog, on the gallop, dragging the can. It didn't explode at first, but they knew it was liable to at any minute, and they ran like deer. The train came to the station, and the old man who had not fled boarded it and left. Finally the can got detached from the dog's tail. Then the terror of the mob had subsided. They returned to the station. Somebody discovered that the cover of the can had come off. The can contained only two eggs. Half the crowd had intended to take the train, but by fleeing had lost it. They were the maddest men alive. They couldn't get at the old man for he had gone on the train. But they took hold of that boy, and, while two held him, the others took turns with the shingle. His yells were heard two miles away, and the hide on certain parts of him is all tired out. He won't try to amuse a crowd again.—*Boston Post.*

FURNISHING A NEWSPAPER UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Seldom in the history of journalism has a newspaper been issued under greater difficulties and amid less congenial surroundings than the *News of the Camp*, which was published during the 100 days' siege of Pretoria. The editor thus describes the conditions under which the feat was accomplished: "A bungelow for a printing office, with canvas thrown over its unfinished roof, through which the rain freely penetrated, a gentle waterspout running down the compositor's back as he stood with a bandolier of Martini-Henry cartridges over his shoulder, his white apron for a uniform, composing stick in hand and his rifle lying suggestively near his printing frame; the editor's quarters, an army-bell tent and a transport wagon, the space between ingeniously roofed in with a tattered sail stretched on telegraph poles; their work, editing a paper by day and on guard up to the knee in mud by night, or sleeping in a pair of leather breeches, long boots and jack-spurs." The forty numbers, of four pages each, foolscap size, have recently appeared in bound form, embellished with fourteen photographic illustrations of the siege.

NO WONDER there are so many organ-grinders among the Italians when a printing-office foreman gets only $2.70 per week, and an ordinary hand $1.45 to $2 per week. Such low pay amounts to a premium of brigandage.

A ROMANTIC Chicago girl writes from abroad: "I would rather have a grave in America than a home in Europe."

ARTHUR AS A SCHOOL-TEACHER.

How the President Organized Himself Into a Committee of One to Enforce Order and Discipline in a Country School.

[From the Troy Times.]

In the year 1858 the writer attended the district school at Cohoes. The high department did not enjoy a very enviable reputation for being possessed of that respect due from the pupils to teacher. During the year there had been at least four teachers in that department, the last one only remaining one week. The Board of Education had found it difficult to obtain a pedagogue to take charge of the school, until a young man, slender as a May-pole, six feet high in his stockings, applied for the place. He was engaged at once, although having been previously informed of the kind of timber he would be obliged to hew. Promptly at 9 o'clock a. m. every scholar was on hand to welcome the man who said he would "conquer the school or forfeit his reputation." Having called the morning session to order, he said that he had been engaged to take charge of the school. He came with his mind prejudiced against the place. He had heard of the treatment of the former teachers by the pupils, yet he was not at all embarrassed, for he felt that, with proper recognition of each other's rights, teacher and scholars could live together in harmony. He did not intend to threaten, but he intended to make the scholars obey him, and would try and win the good-will of all present. He had been engaged to take charge of that room, and he wished the co-operation of every pupil in so doing. He had no club, ruler or whip, but appealed directly to the hearts of every young man and young lady in the room. Whatever he should do, he would at least show to the people of this place that this school could be governed. He spoke thus and feelingly at times, yet with perfect dignity he displayed that superior executive ability which, in after years, made him such a prominent man. Of course the pupils, especially the boys, had heard fine words spoken before, and at once a little smile seemed to flit across the faces of the leading spirits in past rebellions.

The work of the forenoon began, when a lad of 13 placed a marble between his thumb and finger, and, with a snap, sent it rolling across the floor. As the tall and handsome young teacher saw this act he rose from his seat, and, without a word, walked toward the lad. "Get up, sir," he said. The lad looked at him to see if he was in earnest, then he cast his eye toward the large boys to see if they were not going to take up his defense. "Get up, sir," said the teacher a second time, and he took him by the collar of his jacket as if to raise him. The lad saw he had no common man to deal with, and he rose from his seat. "Follow me, sir," calmly spoke the teacher, and he led the way to the hall, while the boy began to tremble, wondering if the teacher was going to take him out and kill him. The primary department was presided over by a sister of the new teacher, and into this room he led the young transgressor. Turning to his sister, he said: "I have a pupil for you; select a seat for him and let him remain here. If he makes any disturbance whatever inform me." Turning to the boy, he said: "Young man, mind your teacher, and do not leave your seat until I give you permission," and he was gone. The lad sat there, feeling very sheepish, and, as misery loves company, it was not long before he was gratified to see the door open and observe his seat-mate enter with the new teacher, who repeated the orders previously uttered, when he quietly and with dignity withdrew. The number was subsequently increased to three, the teacher returning each time without a word to the other scholars concerning the disposition made of the refractory lads. The effect upon the rest of the school was remarkable. As no intimation of the disposition of the boys was given, not a shade of anger displayed on the countenance of the new teacher, nor any appearances of blood were noticeable upon his hands, speculation was rife as to what he had done with the three chaps. He spoke kindly to all, smiled upon the scholars who did well in their classes, and seemed to inspire all present with the truth of his remarks uttered at the opening of the session. At recess the mystery that had enveloped the school was cleared away, for the three lads in the primary department were seen as the rest of the scholars filed by the door. While all the rest enjoyed the recess, the three lads were obliged to remain in their seats, and, when school was dismissed for the forenoon, the new teacher entered the primary room and was alone with the young offenders. He sat down by them, and, like a father, talked kind words and gave good advice. No parent ever used more fitting words, nor impressed his offspring with the fullness thereof, than did the new teacher. Dismissing them, he told them to go home, and when they returned to school, to be good boys. That afternoon the boys were in their seats, and in two weeks' time there was not a scholar in the room who would not do anything the teacher asked. He was beloved by all, and his quiet manner and cool, dignified ways made him a great favorite. He only taught two terms, and every reasonable inducement was offered to prevail upon him to remain, but without avail. His reply was; "I have accomplished all I intended—namely, conquered what you thought was a wild lot of boys, and received the discipline that I required. I regret leaving my charge, for I have learned to love them, but I am to enter a law office at once." That teacher was Chester A. Arthur, now President of the United States; the teacher of the primary department was his sister, now Mrs. Haynesworth, and the first of the three refractory boys was the writer.

IT is unnecessary at this time, says a contemporary, to recall the catalogue of rascalities in this country during the past six or seven years. With hardly an exception every one of the men concerned in the frauds and robberies are found to have stood as well in the community as Baldwin. Commencing with Carleton, Secretary of the Union Trust, nearly all of the men engaged in robbing the public enjoyed the reputation of being good citizens,

Carleton	$ 400,000
Charles H. Phelps, cashier of the State Treasury Department at Albany	800,000
J. C. Duncan, Bank President, San Francisco	750,000
Stephen Wardwell, cashier of Commercial National Bank, Providence, R. I.	20,000
David Gage, City Treasurer of Chicago, Ill.	500,000
Theodore Wick, Treasurer of Ohio	90,000
The Water Commissioner, of Pittsburgh, Pa.	500,000
Henry Nicholl, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association of New York	200,000
Abraham Jackson, lawyer and President, Boston, Mass.	300,000
John R. Morton, Philadelphia	1,000,000
E. J. Winslow, Boston, Mass.	600,000
G. VanHullen, City Collector, Chicago	130,000
D. D. Spencer, Chicago	2,000,000
John C. Tracy, Bank President, Hartford, Conn., falsification of accounts to the extent of	600,000
Hildreth & Tighe, lawyers and agents, New York, over	100,000
Total	$5,490,000

The fact that these men were all educated, highly respectable citizens is well calculated to shake confidence in all men intrusted with the management of financial institutions.

AMONG the inmates of a Western insane asylum is a man who is often perfectly sensible, and when accosted at such times causes visitors to wonder why he is confined there. This inmate entered into conversation the other day with a caller whose dress proclaimed him a clergyman. Said the madman: "It was too bad, was it not, the killing of Grant at Chicago?" "It was," said the minister, who followed the accepted custom of assenting to the statements of lunatics for peace' sake. "Hayes was assassinated at Cincinnati, was he not?" again asked the lunatic. "Yes," replied the clergyman. "And was not Queen Victoria murdered in her palace?" To this query from the madman the clerical visitor once more answered in the affirmative. The lunatic named one after another a dozen living royal personages, all of whom the clergyman was led to admit were put out of the way. Finishing his catechism, the madman turned on the clergyman and said fiercely: "Your dress would show you to be a minister, but you are the worst liar I ever met."

TOO LITERAL.

The short-hand reporters of [illegible], New South Wales, having been found fault with for their method of reporting the speeches in the Legislative Council, retaliated by giving the speech of one of the Council exactly as it was spoken, as follows:

"The reporters—ought not to—the reporters ought not to be the ones to judge of what is important—not to say what should be left out—but—the member can only judge of what is important—.

"As I—as my speeches—as the reports—as what I say is reported sometimes, no one—nobody can understand from the reports—what it is—what I mean. So—it strikes me—it has struck me certain matters—things that appear of importance—are sometimes left out—omitted. The reporters—the papers—points are reported—I mean what the paper thinks of interest—is reported."

This was taking a very cruel revenge, but then, even a reporter is human.

EDITORIAL WORK AND WRITING.

As with private letters, so with editorials; sometimes it gives one real pleasure to write them, while at other times the question uppermost is "What shall I say next?" Usually the professional writer, like the well-bred lady who may be compelled to entertain a bore, can conceal his disinclination and emptiness by a well-selected stock of words, and, as papers are read with very little care, most anything will pass muster. The fact is, newspapers are too cheap to be highly regarded, and yet the brightest gems of literature and the mightiest thoughts have first appeared in this humble garb. To do good newspaper work requires not merely pecuniary but a reasonable amount of moral encouragement. One ought to feel that the reader does not measure his mental efforts with the yard-stick. Precisely as vulgar rich people purchase the largest painting with the finest frame, and pass by with contempt the genuine gem because it is only a few inches square, so ignorant people are apt to judge the newspaper by the size, and the square yards of reading it contains, without regard to quality. Sometimes we dream that the newspaper of the future will be that which values the space of a line more highly than gold, and which will prune until the best, most useful and beautiful remains. But what can a single hand accomplish, with three papers per week on his hands, and an insatiable demand for local trivialities to supply? It is only at rare intervals that he can strike his best gait.

Growing older we become more determined to please ourselves rather than others. A serious defect this doubtless is, and yet it has compensation. The paper is pervaded by a strong individuality, instead of being a colorless transcript, and the intellectual quality is tested by the introduction and treatment of all sorts of topics, out of the common channel. Every one can say something about that of which all are talking, but contributions to general knowledge are the result of a wide course of reading and observation.—*Denison (Iowa) Review.*

NELSON'S FATAL WOUND AT TRAFALGAR.

A ball from the mizzentop of the "Redoubtable," only fifteen yards distant from where Nelson was standing, struck the epaulette of his left shoulder, about a quarter after nine, during the greatest heat of the action. It passed through the spine, and lodged in the muscles of the neck on the right side. Nelson fell on his face, and on that part of the deck where there yet lay a pool of his secretary's blood; and Capt. Hardy, on turning round, saw three men—a marine sergeant and two sailors—raising him up. "Hardy," said he, faintly, "they have done for me at last." "I hope not," replied his old shipmate. "Yes, my backbone is shot through." As Sergeant Secker and others bore him down the ladder he saw that the tiller ropes had been shot away, and ordered new ones to be rove. He then covered his face and his stars with his handkerchief that the crew, who loved him so well, might remain ignorant of his fate. Through the horrors of the cockpit, which was crowded by the wounded and the dying, he was borne with difficulty to a pallet in the Midshipmen's berth, where it was soon discovered that the wound was mortal; and though aware, by the gush of blood every moment in his breast, that no human skill could avail him, he never lost his presence of mind for a moment. Nothing could be done to lessen his agony, and all his attendants could do was to fan him with paper and give him lemonade to alleviate his intense thirst; and there lay "the mighty Nelson," weaker than a child, with the roar of his last and greatest victory in his dying ear.

PRICES UNDER THE CONFEDERACY.

A friend sends us the following circular, and writes: "Provisions are high now, but they might be worse; for example, note the inclosed:"

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26, 1864.

The following prices, being the average of late schedules established by Commissioners for States east of the Mississippi river, with cost of transportation included, will be charged for subsistence stores sold to officers under the act of Feb. 17, 1864, and amendments, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, until further orders: Bacon, $2.50 per pound; fresh beef, 70 cents per pound; flour, $40 per barrel; corn meal, $4.50 per bushel of 50 pounds; rice, 30 cents per pound; peas, $6.50 per bushel of 60 pounds; sugar, $3 per pound; coffee, $6 per pound; soap, $1 per pound; candles, $3.25 per pound; vinegar, $2.50 per gallon; molasses, $10 per gallon; salt, 30 cents per pound.—*Columbia (S. C.) Register.*

TAKING CARE OF BABIES.

If you wish to have a healthy and good child you must bathe the baby twice a day. There is, perhaps, no cross and irritable man or woman who goes without a daily bath but would be better if it were regularly taken. Your infant will be so much more quiet with daily baths as to fully pay you for your time and trouble in giving them. It will grow up stronger and will be more likely to have cleanly and genteel instincts all through life. Begin with water that is moderately warm, and change gradually, very gradually, to colder water, but not too cold water. A cool bath will be more strengthening than if you keep to the warm water, providing the child is not too delicate to stand it. Do not be in too great a hurry to get the cool bath. Reaction comes only when the child is well, strong and old enough to generate animal heat. A handful of salt may be thrown into the bath. Dry the child quickly and gently, and dust the skin with starch powder that has no scent in it.

Clothing for infants should be light and warm. Through the earlier years—say for three years—a child needs plenty of warmth. Let the feet, abdomen and chest always be healthfully warm. Do not overdo this, however, with heavy garments that will keep the child in a vapor bath of perspiration. The flannel clothing, as well as other dress of the child, must be frequently changed to promote health. All the clothing must be loose enough to give free play to the vital organs.

Be clean in everything pertaining to your rooms, or you will poison the child you love, not enough to kill it, perhaps, but sufficiently to impair vitality and make it harder for the child to live. Keep the child clean or it will poison itself. All discharges from the body are poisonous—those from the skin as well as others. An unpleasant smell that is perceived about many persons, and in their apartments, is known as the *odor humanus*, or human odor—that is, the smell of dead, foul, poisonous matter, exhaled through the skin, and never washed from the body.

Neither milk nor drinking water should be allowed to stand in open vessels, where it might become contaminated by the germs of disease or from foul or infected air from sinks, drains, cesspools or other sources. Both milk and water readily absorb the germs of a great variety of diseases—as, for instance, diarrhœa, dysentery, typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc.

AMERICAN GOLD WORK AND JEWELRY.

The amount of capital invested in the jewelry trade of the United States, exclusive of silverware, is estimated at upward of $50,000,000. In variety of designs and beauty of workmanship American jewelry is unequaled in any part of Europe. There are, it is said, no less than a thousand different designs in lace pins, as many more in earrings, and an equal variety in many other articles. We have not only the most complete machinery, but the largest establishments in the world, for the manufacture of jewelry. The most extensive house in Europe (a firm in Paris) has but 150 workmen, while a single factory in Newark keeps 500 busy upon genuine gold work in ordinary times, and there are several other American houses which employ from 100 to 300 men each upon high-class goods. The enormous extent of the manufacture here is made more clearly apparent when it is known that these great firms are chiefly engaged in the production of a few specialties. The largest factory mentioned is operated principally for breastpins, earrings, bracelets, chains and lace pins. Another establishment is especially devoted to the making of bracelets and gold and cameo rings, and so on through the different branches of manufacture. The very finest jewelry to be obtained in any modern market is made at a certain workshop in this city, whose productions, impressed with a peculiar originality and beauty in the most minute details, are eagerly taken by the most noted dealers, with but little regard to price.—*New York Evening Post.*

A STORY of heroism comes to us from the English steamer Edgar on a recent trip from the Senegal. The entire crew, except the Captain and his wife and the mate, were stricken with sickness so that they could take no part in the navigation of the vessel. The Captain suggested to his wife to take the post of "the man at the wheel," while he himself and mate acted as engineer and fireman. The three brought the vessel safe from the west coast of Africa to the European continent.

PLEASANTRIES.

IT goes against the grain to gamble in corn and wheat.

AN election, like a circus, is generally carried on under a canvass.

WHEN a girl rejects an offer of marriage she goes through a slight-of-hand performance.

THE man who was "rocked in the cradle of the deep" must have slept between sheets of water.

AN advertiser in Texas calls for "an industrious man, as a boss hand over 5,000 head of sheep, that can speak Spanish fluently."

"MARRIAGE," said an unfortunate husband, is the churchyard of lovers. "And you men," replied his wife, "are the grave-diggers."

WHY is paper money more valuable than coin? Because you double it when you put it in your pocket, and when you take it out you find it increases.

SAILORS frequently mutiny for an increase in their allowance of grog, and bread riots are of common occurrence, but the only strike for water on record was when Moses smote the rock.

A YOUNG widow was asked why she was going to wed so soon after the death of her first husband. "Oh, la!" said she, "I do it to prevent fretting myself to death on account of dear Tom!"

"I'LL go if I see fit!" was the exclamation of Mrs Tweezers, as her husband demurred at her attending a ball; "I'll go if I see fit." "Very well, then; you'll see fits if you go!" was the crusty reply.

T.—"Where is Block Island?" Polite American—"In Rhode Island." T.—"But how can you put one island in another island?" P. A.—"Oh, that's nothing. We accomplish anything in this country."

A YANKEE woman recently married a Chinese laundryman, and in three days thereafter the happy Celestial appeared at a barber's shop and ordered his pig-tail cut off, saying in explanation: "Too muchee Yankee."

WHEN a Boston girl is presented with a bouquet she says: "Oh, how deliciously sweet! Its fragrance impenetrates the entire atmosphere of the room." A "Down East" girl simply says: "It smells scrumptious; thanks, Reuben."

POSTOFFICE clerk: "Here! your letter is over-weight." Pat: "Over what weight?" Postoffice clerk: "It's too heavy; put another stamp on it." Pat: "Och, git out wid yer foolin'! Sure if I put another stamp on, won't it be heavier still?"

"ANYTHING new?" asked a reporter of an acquaintance. "Yes, the heaviest kind of an item. See that window up there?" The reporter nodded. "Well," said the man, "in that room is the newest thing in town; a boy baby; just born; doctor just gone. You can't find a fresher item."

A MAID, as by court records doth appear,
Whom $50,000 made so dear,
Unto her waiting lover sternly said:
"Forego the weed before we go to wed.
For smoke take flame. I'll be that flame's bright fanner.
To have your Anna, give up your Havana."
The wretch, when thus she brought him to the scratch,
Lit his cigar and threw away the match.

WHEN small boys seek to imitate the example of their elders in some things, disastrous results are liable to follow. In Norfolk county, Va., a couple of 15-year-old boys, named Jasper and Carey, went out hunting, and on their way home concluded to amuse themselves with a mock duel, having, no doubt, discovered that the real article was exceedingly popular in the community. It was agreed to load both guns with powder only, but young Carey had some shot in the pocket where his powder was carried, and the result was that the discharge from his gun, which took effect in the Jasper boy's neck, produced a wound which ended in death. Mock duels seem to be more dangerous than real ones in Virginia.

THIS heroic cure of snake bite is published by Mrs. Mary A. Mansfield in the Sanford (N. C.) *Journal*: "My son James and Mr. C. W. Thigpen were out on a hunt, when James was bitten on the leg, below the knee, by a very large rattlesnake. Being five miles from home, he bound a cord tight above the wound, and then split his leg to the bone right at the wound. After bleeding about a pint, he stopped the bleeding, put a charge of powder on the wound and touched it off with a match, which burned the flesh to a sear around the wound. All he has to do now is to cure the burn."

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 9, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - -	$1.50
One copy six months - - - -	75
One copy four " - - - -	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

Just three months ago, we came to this county and established THE VIEW. The paper was started under some difficulties and discouragements. But the support which was received, enabled us to surmount all obstacles, and to-day our paper is one of the established institutions of Chilton county. It has become endeared to the people as an enterprise which county pride, if nothing else, should sustain—and sustain well; and we are truly gratified at the support received.

Several attempts had previously been made to establish a newspaper for the county, but these proved unsuccessful, owing to inadequate support. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that the county was too thinly settled, at the time, to sustain such an enterprise. But time, and a consequent rapid increase in population, has removed this obstacle, and THE VIEW, with a steadily increasing circulation, is gaining ground with every issue. We have been cordially received in every portion of the county that we have had an opportunity of visiting, and have been placed under lasting obligations to many prominent citizens for their earnest efforts in extending our circulation. Our advertising space is taken up by enterprising and substantial business men—men who appreciate the value of printer's ink, in this age of the newspaper, the railroad and the telegraph. And we return thanks for their patronage.

In conclusion, we would remind our readers that an important election comes off in our State in August, and we would be glad if each one of our subscribers would induce a friend or neighbor to subscribe for the paper. And we shall, to the best of our ability, endeavor to keep them posted on every matter of interest and importance to the State and county, and to make THE VIEW worthy of their support.

GITEAU SENTENCED.

On the 14th inst., Scoville argued his motion for a new trial in the great case, and Judge Cox overruled the motion and sentenced Guiteau to be hung on the 30th of June. After a short review of the case, Judge Cox passed the following sentence:

That you be taken hence to the common jail of the District, from whence you came, and there be kept in confinement, and on Friday, the 30th day of June, 1882, you be taken to the place of execution within the walls of said jail, and there between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p. m. you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the lord have mercy on your soul.

During the reading Guiteau stood apparently unmoved and with his eyes riveted on the Judge, but when the final words were spoken, he struck the table violently and shouted:

"And may the Lord have mercy on your soul. I'd rather stand where I do, than where that jury does and where your honor does. I stand here as God's man, and God Almighty will curse every man who had a part in procuring this unrighteous verdict. Nothing but good has come from Garfield's removal, and that will be the verdict of posterity on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation, and would rather, a thousand times, be in my position than in that of those who have hounded me to death. I shall have a glorious flight to glory, but that miserable scoundrel Corkhill will have a permanent job down below, where the devil is preparing for him."

After apparently talking himself out, the prisoner turned to his brother and, without the slightest trace of excitement, conversed for some moments before being taken from the court room.

LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

COST OF A TRIP TO THE PENINSULA STATE—SCENES ALONG THE ROUTE.

TAMPA, FLA., January 30, 1882.

EDITOR VIEW: Dear Sir—I left home on Sunday, the 8th of January, to recuperate my health in the "Land of Flowers." Stopped over in Montgomery, on the 9th, on business. Eat oysters at Dave Fleming's, who always serves up "Mobile plants" just about eight. Called for fish at the Ruby fried in cotton seed oil, and if the cook did not play off on me, don't think any person can tell the difference between fish fried in cotton seed oil and those fried in lard. Monday, the 9th, it rained most of the day, but Tuesday's sun arose as clear and bright as a "May morning." It seemed as though the soft breezes of Florida had been wafted that far north, to meet and welcome my return to the "Land of Flowers." Bought a through ticket via Eufaula, and Way Cross Short Line to Cedar Keys, Fla. Checked my baggage through to Cedar Keys. Price of ticket from Montgomery to Cedar Keys, $19.15. Paid $3 for seat and birth in sleeping car, and did not have to change cars till I reached Callahan, Fla.

Left Montgomery at 8:20 and arrived at Eufaula about noon.—Had dinner at Smithville, Ga., at 3 p. m. "Everybody" was hungry and we did ample justice to the excellent dinner served up at the railroad dinner house. It would take up too much room to give the bill of fare, will only say that we had meats and vegetables in abundance and great variety, two or or three kinds of pastry and cake, and, wonderful to tell, wine! yes, genuine scuppernong wine. Would advise all my friends to take dinner at this house, and they will not want any supper. (I did not.) Did not learn the name of the landlord, but he's a big jolly looking old fellow. Looks like a "Georgia major," and perhaps from his appearance has been in the habit of taking a little old Kentucky bourbon all his life just for his "stomach's sake," and possibly he may be in the habit of setting his guests an example in drinking his scuppernong wine. Long may he live.

The trains through middle and southern Georgia make slow time, and give passengers a chance to look at a very poor country, and get accustomed to what they will CERTAINLY see in Florida. It is mostly a "poor, piney woods" country, all the way through Georgia and Florida to Cedar Keys. Some steam saw mills on the railroad, but they seem to be doing only a "local business," and have very little lumber stacked. There may be some large mills in some parts of Georgia, and I know there are extensive mills near Pensacola, Fla., but I am satisfied that the Pratt Saw Mill Company, and Smith, Taft and Marbury have more lumber stocked than there is at all the Mills between Smithville, Ga, and Cedar Keys, Fla.

Conductor on sleeper was very clever and accommodating, so was the waiter or "valet de chambre." The latter was a gentleman of African descent, tall, well formed and rather distinguished in appearance, "white oak tan" in color, and black, curly hair, and looked like he might have been descended from an "African princes" and a "Kentucky aristocrat." He was so clever and accommodating that I took a great liking to him, but when we parted next morning at Callahan, instead of asking him for a "lock of his hair," I dropped a quarter in to his expectant hand, and we exchanged adieus, "till we meet again."

We arrived at Callahan at 7 o'clock a. m., only 23 hours from Montgomery. Lay over till 11:40, then took the Transit railroad for Cedar Keys, arrived there at 6 p. m., Wednesday, and had to lie over till 7 p. m. Friday. Steamers leave Cedar Keys for Tampa on Mondays and Fridays at 7 o'clock p. m. If I had known the days of sailing, could have saved four dollars hotel bill. Parties leaving Montgomery on Sundays and Thursdays, will make close connection with the boats, but if they want to stop one day in Cedar Keys, can leave Montgomery on Saturdays and Wednesdays. There are two hotels in Cedar Keys, the Suwanee House at $3 per day, and the Gulf House, at $2. Plenty of fish and oysters here, but the oyster's are not like our Mobile plants in size and flavor. Sent my baggage aboard the boat for Tampa about 4 o'clock p. m., Friday. Went by the ticket office, but, as usual, the ticket agent was not in, so went on board without my ticket The steward gave me a berth. Lay down till supper. After supper the passengers came, in crowds from the train that had just arrived, and I began to count noses and berths, and soon figured out that some one would have to sleep on the floor; felt like Simon Suggs did when his wife informed him that the flour barrel was empty, "knew that somebody was bound to suffer, but did not want it to be *Simon or his family*." As I had not paid and had not registered my name on the steamers books, and the new passengers were calling for the Purser and Captain on every side, I became alarmed and thought perhaps I might be the poor unfortunate one that might have to occupy the floor instead of a pleasant berth, so I started out in the dark to find the Purser, could not find him, but found the Captain on the wharf. Said I wanted to pay and register my name. The Captain said he did not have time to attend to it then. I had always heard it said that *possession* was equal to nine points in law. So I very quietly went to bed, although it was only 7 o'clock. Waked up, I suppose about 12 o'clock, and saw one man sleeping on the table, with nothing under him but the table cloth, and another one stretched on four chairs, with not even a pillow under his head. I was thankful, and turned over in my berth and went to sleep again.

About daylight next morning the fog rolled up so densely that we had to cut off steam and let the boat drift for two or three hours, till the fog cleared up and we could see our way. After breakfast paid my fare, $8. Making total railroad and steamer fare (and sleeper fare, $3, if you take it) $30.15, and three meals, all that is necessary $31.65. By making close connections, the run from Montgomery to Tampa can be made in 56 hours. If you think this worth publishing, will in my next tell you something about what we have to eat down here and about the country, the citizens, climate soil and productions. Yours,

W. L. B.

GITEAU ON ICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 31.

A Washington dispatch having stated that Mr. Scoville, Guiteau's brother-in-law had received a letter from a friend in Philadelphia engaged in the manufacture of refrigerators and cooling apparatus proposing to preserve the assassin's body immediately after hanging, and place it on exhibition in this country and in Europe, half the proceeds of the exhibition to be paid to Guiteau's relatives, a reporter of the *Press* to-day hunted up the enterprising manufacturer of refrigerators. The story was abundantly verified, and it was discovered that Scoville has substantially upheld the proposition for the reigeration and exhibititn of the assassin's corpse.

The successful man is Mr. Ridgeway. He said to the reporter: "It is a curious coincidence, but just as you entered the office I finished reading a letter that I had received but a moment before from Washington. Here it is (taking up the letter which the reporter had seen him place upon the desk). It is from Scoville, and relates to this very subject you ask me about. This is what he says:"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1882.

MR. J. H. RIDGEWAY, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 28th inst, received. The relatives are inclined to regard your proposition favorably. In case of death, the brain will have to be removed for post mortem examination.

GEO. SCOVILLE.

NOTICE NO. 1425.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
February 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 11, 1882, viz: Peter Abney, homestead application No. 6928, for the north half of the southwest quarter of section 28, township 23 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Turner Campbell, Anthony Green, Columbus Campbell and Richard Cary, all of Randolph, Bibb county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Feb9-5w Register.

NOTICE NO. 1426.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
February 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on March 11, 1882, viz: Turner Campbell, homestead application No. 6929 for the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, section 22 north, range 12 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David Hightower, Anthony Garner, Peter Abney and columbus campbell, all of Randolph, Bibb county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Feb9-5w Register.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

VERBENA
Male and Female School

VERBENA, ALA.

TERMS:

Primary Classes	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Incidental Fee	$1.00	per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian
spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Dec. 1, 1881. Teacher.

NOTICE NO. 1364.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
January 19th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Alabama, on March 1st, 1882, viz: John R. Kemp, Homestead 8929, for the east half of south west quarter, section 26, township 21, north, range 14, east. Additional to Homestead No. 2373, for west half of southwest quarter, section 26, township 21, north, range 14, east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Popwell, Edward Mims, Abram C. Pool, James Owen, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

THOS. J. SCOTT,
Jan. 26-5w. Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued out of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Chilton county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment obtained against James A. Dudley, and in favor of Moses Simmons, out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said James A. Dudley, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Lots 9, 10, 15 and 16 in Block 5, according to plan of town of Clanton, east of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 10 of said town, west of said railroad, and the remainder of said Block 10 east of said railroad, except lot No. 1, in said Block 10.

Also, Lots 1, 3, 7, 11 and 13 in Block 5 of said town, east of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 1, west of the South & North Alabama Railroal, in said town.

Also, That parcel of land bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said Block 10, and running thence west, along the south line of said Block to the Clanton and Chestnut Creek road to the south line of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, of section 1, township 21, range 14; thence east to a point opposite the southeast corner of said Block, thence north to the place of beginning.

All of said property being in the county of Chilton, in the State of Alabama.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named James A. Dudley, in and to the above described property, on the 6th day of March, 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the Court House door, for cash, in Clanton, Alabama.

Dated at Clanton, this 23d day of January, 1882.

Jan26-3w. J. E. LOWE,
Sheriff Chilton Co., Ala.

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKINSMIT

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.

New Store--New Goods!

——: WHERE YOU CAN FIND :——

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS, Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, and intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. MAULL & HOCKINSMITH. tf

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grain, and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

—OF—

W. M. WILSON,

——CLANTON, ALA.——

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webster's and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgomery prices. Give him a call. Nov24-tf

B. L. WYMAN. CHAS. P. BALL.

WYMAN & BALL,

(Successors to B. L. WYMAN.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

——IN——

Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Iron, Steel, Farming Tools, Plows, Plow Shapes, Cutlery, Tools, Stoves, Tin and Wooden Ware, Wagon and Carriage Maker's Supplies, Axes, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes.

NO. 3 COURT SQUARE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Nov7-3m Sign of the Big Pad Lock.

W. & C. ROBERTS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the larger cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us.

Nov7-tf

THE CHILTON VIEW.

LANTON, ALA., FEB. 9, 1882.

OUR AGENTS.

The following persons are our duly uthorized agents to receipt and collect or subscriptions at their respective ostoffices:

Dr. T. E. Callier, Dixie.
J. L. Williams, Randolph.
E. O. Dawson, Jemison.
S. J. Heath, Strasburg.
J. M. Corderie, Cooper's.
A. L. Haralson, Verbena.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Divis-on—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. obb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. arby.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District William P. Oden.
Representative William A. Collier.
Probate Judge H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery Dr. W. E. ewart
Sheriff James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

CHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
ast Express	†6:24 a. m.
ast Mail	†8:05 p. m.
assenger and Freight	4:00 p. m.
ccommodation	11:59 p. m.
GOING NORTH.	
ast Express	†8:50 p. m.
st Mail	†8:05 a. m.
ssenger and Freight	10:55 a. m.
ccommodation	6:55 p. m.

† Don't stop. * stops when flagged.

CHEDULE S., R. & D. RAILROAD.

ing North	Daily Mail	Going South
ave 4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m
ave 7:16 "	Demopolis	" 7:02 "
r. 10:30 "	Selma	" 8:10 "
ave 7:00 "	Selma	Leave 4:00 "
rive 9:55 "	Calera	Arrive 5:14 "
4:30 p m	Rome	" 10:35 a m
[illegible]	Dalton	" 7:12 "
7:40 "	Cleaveland	" 5:52 "
11:55 "	Knoxville	" 2:28 "
4:55 a m	Bristol	Leave 9:55 p m

OSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from rth arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from uth 8:05 a. m.

All mails close 30 minutes before ar-al of trains.

General delivery hours from 8 a. m. 6 p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

The sale of the Chas. Cary lands s been postponed until the first nday in March.

Mrs. Marsh, in rear of the court use, is prepared to take a few rders at reasonable rates.

We were pleased to meet in our ce last week, H. L. Wheeler, q., attorney for the L. & N. rail-d.

Mr. T. J. Vinson, formerly of nton, is now a resident of Pen-la, Fla., where he is engaged in iness. He has our thanks for Florida papers.

Maine man, who didn't care shakes of a lamb's tail about the wspapers, rode fourteen miles ough a fierce snowstorm to get a y of a weekly that spoke of him "prominent citizen."

The land known as the land of Strasburg Manufacturing Com-y was recently sold, under tgage, by the Louisville & Nash-e Railroad company, and was in by the railroad's attorney $1,200.

call is made elsewhere in this e for a convention of the teach-of Chilton county, to meet on 2d Saturday in April. The gramme is made out by the Su-ntendent, and is published early in order to give those se names are mentioned time repare. We look for an inter-g meeting.

he last maquerade ball of the on, will be given at the court-se on Tuesday evening next, 14th inst. A fine band of mu-will be in attendance and a com-tee of ladies and gentlemen be on hand to receive the guests. public are cordially invited tend. Admission fee for gen-en $1. No charge for ladies.

A. J. HALL,
Master of Ceremonies.

r Lomax subscribers having plained to us of not receiving paper, we informed the Sup-endent of the Southern rail-mail service, presuming the was with the railroad agent ot delivering package. But ow think that the trouble lies e negligence of parties at the ax office, as also thinks Super-dent Ferrell, who writes that ill investigate the matter at

Married, In this county, on the 3d inst., by Rev. J. W. Shores, Mr. T. M. Ternan and Mrs. Virginia, daughter of Mr. J. R Mims.

The happy couple are now in the meridian of life. We extend congratulations, and best wishes for a long life of happiness and prosperity.

Noticing the improvements in our county, we find that Verbena is to build a large hotel, which will make that point a popular summer resort; Lomax is to be the terminus of a railroad, now being built, to the ore beds; Callierville is selling land to Michigan lumber men, and there are rumors that a large sum has been invested by capitalists in property around Clanton. Whether these rumors are "air castles" we are not prepared to say, but we trust that they are not.

[Advertisement.]

MR. LAWRENCE:—In view of the fact that we are to elect representatives to the Legislature in August next, I desire to mention the name of Dr. W. E. Stewart, as a proper man for the position, from our county. He would reflect honor upon the county, and his many friends would be glad to see him placed in the position.

CITIZEN.

NOTICE!

There will be a special meeting of the Medical and Surgical Society of Chilton county, at the President's office in Clanton, on Monday, the 13th inst., for the re-election of officers, and to attend to other important business. All interested are requested to be on hand promptly at 1 o'clock p. m.

I. D. LANIER, President.

JEMISON JOTTINGS.

W. A. Collier, Esq., and family are visiting our town.

Miss Belle Latham, of Mississippi, is also among our visitors.

Sheriff Lowe came up on last Sunday to levy on the stock of goods formerly owned by the scoundrel who went by the name of Charles Jones, who sold out to a man calling himself Finch. Mr. Collier was sent for to do the writing of deeds. When Mr. Lowe arrived, the store was closed, and a noise inside indicated that the goods were being boxed up. Admission being refused the Sheriff, a guard was placed around the store to prevent the removal of goods. During the night Mr. Collier came and advised Finch to open the door. Finch did so, and the Sheriff found Newton Langston, Lum Langston and James M. Harris with Finch, and the goods nearly all taken down and boxed. No doubt these men intended helping Finch carry off the goods, had a guard not been placed around. Finch is under bond.

The editor of the View spent Saturday in our city, where he is always welcome.

EGO.

ATTENTION CHILTON COUNTY TEACHERS.

In compliance with the school law of Alabama, you are hereby notified to attend a teacher's convention, to be held in the town of Clanton, on the 2d Saturday in April next, for the purpose of organizing a Teacher's Institute. This is one of the requirements of the school law, and it must be met by every teacher of a public free school, in order to draw the school funds. Look well to it. Let no teacher be absent, but come up as LIVE teachers, having the interest and dignity of your profession prominently in view. The following will be the programme for the occasion:

Prof. A. L. Haralson will lecture on the Natural Sciences.

Prof. James R. McArthur, on his method of teaching English Grammar and Geography.

Prof. W. A. Montgomery, on Physical, Intellectual and Moral Culture.

Prof. J. M. Corderie, on Teacher's Institutes.

Prof. J. L. Williams, on School Discipline.

Prof. T. L. Dickerson, on Exhibitions and Examinations.

Prof. E. G. Rollins, on Orthography.

Prof. C. E. Waugh, on Lessons and Recitations.

Miss A. M. Magee, on the Importance of Elementary Training.

Mrs. M. A. Brinkman, on Female Education.

The friends of education generally are cordially invited to attend.

J. M. CORDERIE,
Supt. Education Chilton Co.

Robert Jones and Wm. Miller the murderers of the Walker brothers, were tried at a special term of court at Aberdeen, Miss., on the 30th ult., and sentenced to be hung on the 3d of March. Jones plead guilty. Miller plead not guilty, but both received the same sentence.

A JAUNT JOURNALISTIC.

EXCITEMENT AT JEMISON—RASCALITY RAMPANT—A BUG FROM BUGSNORTEN—THE COUNTY BOARDING HOUSE REINFORCED.

On last Saturday, we took a run to Jemison, in order to inquire into the matter herein related, for the purpose of giving it to our readers as correctly as possible.

It seems that about ten days since a man known as Charles Jones, and a merchant of Jemison, sold out his stock of goods to a Mr. Finch, who claims to be from Georgia, and who says that he came to Jemison for the purpose of buying out Jones. On the night after he arrived, the deeds were made out by which the stock was transferred to said Finch. Jones then left, on the next train, for parts unkown, leaving unpaid bills to the amount of several thousand dollars. About $1,000 of this amount is due to Schloss & Kahn, wholesale grocers, Montgomery. The names of the other creditors we did not learn. A day or two before Jones left, he received a large bill of goods from Louisville, which bill he also left unpaid. Finch says he supposed the goods were all paid for when he bought them. Some, however, think that he is an accomplice of Jones. Telegrams were sent to the point in Georgia, which he claims to have hailed from; but no reply was received. Jones came to Jemison several years ago as a tramp, and has since been engaged in various vocations. Previous to opening a store he had been keeping a bar room; and the sale of liquor being prohibited about a year ago, he was forced to change. He never stood very well with the people of Jemison, and they are now justly indignant at his rascally conduct.

A "BIG BUG" BAGGED AT BUGSNORTEN.

Some time since a negro, giving his name as Tom Cutts, and who had been working for Mr. W. H. Shelby, at Glasgow, a small settlement three miles west of Jemison, otherwise known by the euphonious name of "Bugsnorten," was arraigned before Justice Lawhorn, of Jemison, for stealing a mule from Dr. McNeill, near that place. He was bound over to appear before the grand jury, and was brought down by deputy Garner and placed in jail. On arrival, the prisoner was recognized as having been in the employ, a short while, of one of our citizens, whose premises he had left very precipitately, carrying with him a large augur. The augur was found one morning recently at the back door of Bandy & Allen's store, and an attempt had been made to get into the store by boring around the lock of the door. He was frightened away by the approach of Mr. John Garner, who happened to be passing by, and who heard him running but did not see him. From the circumstances, it is probable that the same negro who stole the mule attempted to burglarize the store, and other circumstantial evidence indicates that he also attempted to rob a store in Clanton, during his sojourn here. He is now in jail to await the finding of the grand jury, whose duty it will be to wind up the tale of this dark-skinned outlaw from Bugsnorten.

BENSON DOTS.

A long time has elapsed since I gave you a dot, but nevertheless, I have lost no interest for the View. The future will find me at the proper post. Farmers are doing all they can, in making preparations for another crop, however, the weather is so bad, farm work progresses very slowly. The guano question is at a low ebb here. Farmers say they are going to discontinue its use. Wise decision that. Wheat and oats are looking well. The prospect is flattering for good crops of this cereal.

Mr. J. L. Williams has been spending a few days in the vicinity of Lomax surveying land for the new branch railroad, running from Lomax to the ore beds. Ores are in almost inexhaustible quantities, and soon, by the able management of the untiring and energetic contractor, Maj. Tate, those ores will be converted into iron, and distributed throughout the country. The work upon the road is progressing finely, and in a short time the engine's whistle will be heard among the hills of Walnut creek.

BENSON.

In order to reduce our Fall and Winter stock, we will sell Gents, Youth's and Boy's Clothing at a great reduction in price. Call at once and secure bargains.

WELLMAN & Co.,
1st Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. W. H. McNeill and his wife have moved from this place to Clanton, Chilton county, and we learn will make that their future home.—*Birmingham Observer.*

Blank deeds of every description for sale at this office.

Commissioner's Court meets next Monday.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.

Dec. 29-6m

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice Clanten, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS, Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Frank Rose and A. F. Rose on the 4th day of January, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., on the 24th day of February 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section 15, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Jan 26-5t Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Burnett and his wife Lucinda Burnett, on the 7th day of December, 1876, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door, in Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: West half of northwest quarter and west half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 22, north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

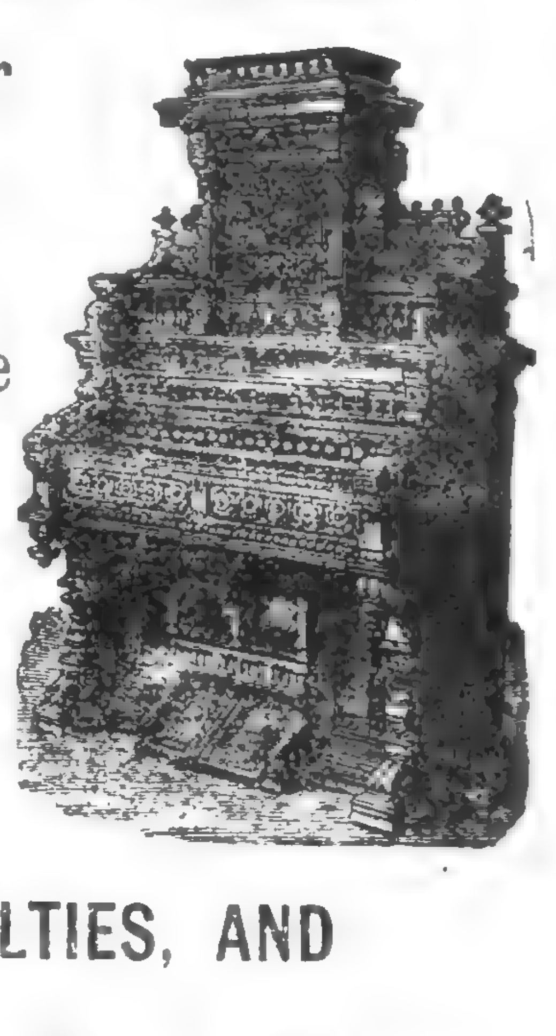
In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Baker and his wife Martha A. Baker, on the 7th day of December, 1876, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 22, north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage.

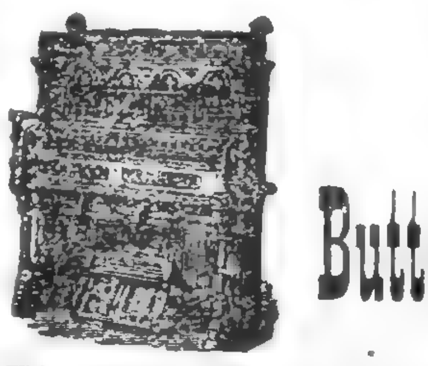
Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John L. Collins and his wife Charlotte Collins, on the 18th day of January, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The east half of the northwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.





"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES, AND
Butterick's Paper Patterns.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling Fall and Winter Goods at Bottom Prices, to make room for Spring and Summer Stock.

Now is the time to Subscribe for
THE CHILTON VIEW.
:o:
THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CHILTON COUNTY.
:o:o:
One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

Tax Assessor's Notice!

LAST ROUND!

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes, of Chilton County, for the year 1882:

At McKee's Store	February	11
At D. H. Mullins	"	13
John Archer's	"	14
Jemison's	"	15
Providence Church	"	16
Benson's	"	18
Maplesville	"	21
Dixie	"	23
Verbena	"	27
D. C. Jones	"	28
Cooper's	March	1
Well's Gin	"	2
Clanton	March	6, 7, 8 & 9
Lomax	"	10

W. A. SMITH, Tax Assessor.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Inventors

address EDSON BROS., Attorneys at Law and Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C., for references and advice sent FREE We attend exclusively to Patent business. Reasonable terms. Reissues, Interferences, and cases rejected in other hands, a specialty. caveats solicited. Send model, or sketch and description for opinion as to patentability, free of charge. We refer to commissioner of patents and ex-commissioners. Established 1866.

PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of finger, toe, eye or rupture, varicose veins or any Disease. Thousands of pensioners and soldiers entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. PATENTS procured for inventors. Soldiers land warrants procured, bought and sold. Soldiers and heirs apply for your rights at once. Send 2 stamps for Pension and Bounty laws, blanks and instructions. Fees fixed by law. We can refer to thousands of Pensioners and Clients. Address E. H. Gelston & Co. U.S. Claim Att'y's, Lock Box 725, Washington, D.C.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. [illegible]

A NEWSPAPER NOTICE.

"Are you the editor?" said a man who wore a conciliatory smile and a dyed beard, as he took a seat in our office.

We acknowledged that at present we served and instructed the public in that capacity, and to prove our assertion we showed him the blisters made on our hands by our exertions in operating the Archimedean lever that moves the world.

"Well, I want you to surprise me by a flattering personal notice in your paper. I'm going to run for constable in the Eighth ward, and I want something neat in the way of a send-off."

"Our columns are always open to advance the best interests of the public, but we shall first expect you to surprise us with a pecuniary compensation, not necessarily for publication, but merely as a pledge of good faith."

"I'll pay. A man can't expect to be surprised without paying for it in advance. What have you got?"

"We can accommodate you with any kind of a personal notice, from a cheap electro-plated biography to an eighteen-carat obituary, and at a scale of prices varying according to the amount of strain on our columns and veracity. In molding public opinion we defy competition. Now, how would you like this? It is a neat little pre-Raphaelite gem, and will cost you only $1.50?

"Our enterprising townsman, Col. B——, than whom there is no more popular and genial gentleman in the length and breadth of our great Empire State, has consented, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, to sacrifice his very profitable private business for the public good, and has authorized us to announce him as a candidate for the office of constable of this precinct."

"If that is not strong enough, here is a Michael Angelo, full length, in which your good qualities of head and heart will be touchingly alluded to, and you will be commended for your generous impulses—only $2.50 each insertion. Then we have a brilliant thing, after Mozart, which is really intended for Gubernatorial candidates—speaks of your simplicity of character, jean clothes and pay-as-you-go proclivities—but it can be easily modified to suit a prospective constable. It will cost you $3. There are several others from $2 to $10 each. For referring to you as an old landmark, $1 extra is charged."

"I reckon you can saw me off three dollars' worth; but you must throw in something about my brilliant war record."

"We always do that."

"And just wind up by surprising Capt Bill Smiko. He is running against me. I wouldn't say anything he might take offense at. Only say he is not fit for the office, because he has the record of a convict. You might add that *my* brother hasn't got a wife that has fits. I don't care to lug any personalities into this campaign unless I am obliged to."

"We can't do it, Colonel. Your rival is our personal friend. He is a subscriber."

"Pshaw! I thought you were running an independent paper in the interest of the people, but I see you are the subsidized organ of a political clique," and off he went to see the editor of the other paper.—*Texas Siftings.*

MEN OF THE WORLD.

The thoughts of worldly men are forever regulated by a moral law of gravitation, which, like the physical one, holds them down to earth. The bright glory of day, and the silent wonders of a star-lit night, appeal to their minds in vain. There are no signs in the sun or in the moon, or in the stars, for their reading. They are like some wise men, who, learning to know each planet by its Latin name, have quite forgotten such small heavenly constellations as Charity, Forbearance, Universal Love and Mercy, although they shine by night and day so brightly that the blind may see them; and who, looking upward at the spangled sky, see nothing there but the reflection of their own great wisdom and book learning. It is curious to imagine these people of the world, busy in thought, turning their eyes toward the countless spheres that shine above us, and making them reflect the only images their minds contain. The man who lives but in the breath of Princes has nothing in his sight but stars for courtiers' breasts. That envious man beholds his neighbors' honors even in the sky; to the money hoarder, and the mass of worldly folk, the whole great universe above glitters with sterling coin, fresh from the mint, stamped with the sovereign's head, always coming between them and heaven, turn where they may. So do the shadows of our own desires stand between us and our better angels, and thus brightness is eclipsed.—*Charles Dickens.*

AT the police headquarters in Paris a very mature lady is called up as witness. The President: "Your age?" The lady, with hesitation: "Thiry-nine years, sir." The President, benevolently: "Have a little courage, my dear lady—go on."

AFTER all the arguments about cheapness and quality it appears that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for the cure of Coughs and Colds ever offered to the public. The price is only 25 cents a bottle and every druggist in the land sells and recommends it.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, was published in this paper recently and has been a subject of much conversation, both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's diseases which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half of the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydraheaded monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, puemonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop, Haven and others. This is terrible and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It must be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to draw the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; *I* have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own, and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful is it not?"

"A very prominent case, but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities with Dr. Craig, the discoverer, and saw the physicians prescribing and using it and saw that Dr. Craig was unable with his facilities, to supply the medicine to thousands who wanted it. I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach, and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store, and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements, and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded to him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner, some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and the tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statement in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner, and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing, and that it can be cured.

WEIGHING A STAR.

The power we have of weighing a star is, without contradiction, one of the most surprising of the results of the advancement of the sciences; that one, indeed, which permits of the most doubt in the mind of persons unacquainted with celestial mechanics.

The mass, or weight, of a star is calculated by the energy of the action that it throws around it. If the earth were ten times heavier than it is, preserving still the same volume, it would draw bodies toward its surface ten times more forcibly than it now does, and an object which, in falling, drops sixteen feet in the first second of time would then drop 160 feet in that time. If the earth, still preserving its volume, had the mass of the sun, it would attract bodies with an energy increased 324,000 times, and an object which now weighs one pound would then weigh 324,000 pounds; a man of the mean weight of 160 pounds would weigh more than 50,000,000 of them! We measure the weight of a star by the intensity of the attraction to its surface. Reduced to its simple expression, in its application to the fall of bodies, this attraction would be difficult to verify; but we can determine it by the velocity of a satellite gravitating around a star whose mass we wish to know. For example, the attraction of the earth has the power of curving the straight line which would be followed by the moon in space if this attraction did not exist, and it bends the line in its attraction in such a way that the moon runs round the circumference of a circle in twenty-seven days seven hours and forty-three minutes. If the mass, or the energy, of the earth should increase the velocity of the moon in its orbit would also be augmented; if the mass should be diminished the contrary effect on the moon's orbit would be produced. The velocity of the motion of the moon around the earth comes from this same force of the earth. The earth is the hand which causes the moon to turn in the sling. If the earth had more force, more energy, than it really has, it would cause the moon to turn more swiftly, and vice versa. If the sun should increase in weight the earth and the other planets would turn more rapidly around it, and years would decrease in length. If the mass of the sun should decrease the contrary results would take place. By comparing the action of the sun on the earth with the action of the earth on the moon we have found that the sun is 324,000 times more energetic, more powerful, more heavy than the earth.—*Prof. P. A. Towne.*

Voice of the People.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

I had a serious disease of the lungs, and was for a time confined to my bed and under the care of a physician. His prescriptions did not help me. I grew worse, coughing very severely. I commenced taking your "Golden Medical Discovery," and it cured me. Yours respectfully,

JUDITH BURNETT, Hillsdale, Mich.

"I'm not very proud of your progress in school," remarked a mother to her son, who was struggling along in grade five. "There's Charlie Smart is way ahead of you, and he isn't as old." "I know it. Teacher said he'd learned all there was to learn in my room, and that left me without anything to learn."

"Made New Again."

MRS. WM. D. RYCKMAN, St. Catherines, Ont., says: "R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: I have used your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' for the last three months and find myself—(what shall I say)—'*made new again*' are the only words that express it. I was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk across the floor without fainting, could keep nothing in the shape of food on my stomach. Myself and friends had given up all hope, my immediate death seemed certain. I now live (to the surprise of everybody) and am able to do my own work."

BEN HILLIARD, of Washington county, Ga., is perhaps the greatest sufferer in the world. He has been thirty-three years in his bed, enduring the most excruciating agony from rheumatism, unable to move any part o[illegible] body except his lower jaw and to[illegible]tly shrug his shoulders. For all those [illegible]ng years of suffering his joints have b[illegible]n as stiff as if grown together solid.

PIERCE'S "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are perfect preventives of constipation. Inclosed in glass bottles, always fresh. By all druggists.

IT is the sunlight from the human heart that renders true happiness—it is kind words and pleasant deeds that make the world bright and glorious.

EATING IN THE WEST INDIES.

Strange as it may seem at first sight, everybody in the West Indies eats very large meals. The climate is so hot you must take food freely to make up losses, and the appetite has to be stimulated by a great variety of dishes, as well as by the copious use of those very insidious capsicums, and the still more delicious little red and yellow bird-peppers. A few of these tempting fruits are placed in salt-cellars at every meal, and, with the bright tropical flowers which invariably garnish the table in pretty specimen vases, they give a general air of pleasant esthetic refinement to the whole arrangements. Breakfast is a really solid and substantial repast, usually put off till half-past 10 or 11 o'clock, the pangs of pressing hunger being stilled before the early morning canter by a cup of coffee in the bedroom. With it sometimes comes a cassava-cake, one of the best Jamaica institutions, made by the negro villagers from the roughly-scraped meal of the arrow-root plant. This meal is rolled into a thin paste, and then baked hard and dry into round cakes, about the thickness of a Scotch oatmeal bannock but much more delicate in taste.

A CHICAGO girl died of lockjaw superinduced by wearing shoes two sizes too small for her. Her feet were not fashionably small, and she endeavored to compress them. What agony the poor thing must have suffered! Well might she have sung with Goldsmith—

And e'en while fashion's brightest arts decoy,
The heart, distrusting, asks if this be joy.

"The Gods Help

those who help themselves," and Nature invariably helps those who take Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

THE book, "From the Log Cabin to the White House," which Victoria has just "accepted," was turned off in three weeks last spring by Capt. F. H. Mason, one of our Consuls abroad, who wrote it on the eve of the inauguration. Events since then have given it an enormous sale.

Notice.

From the 10th of October 1881, to the 1st of July, 1882, genuine ROCK SPRING WATER will be supplied to customers by Ellis & Co., of Bailey Springs, Ala., at the following rates:

Ten gallons in anti-corrosive cans..$5.00
Same can refilled at............ 4.00
Five gallons in anti-corrosive cans.. 3.25
Same can refilled at............ 2.50
Nine gallons in glass bottles...... 7.50

Reasonable freight and express rates are given by all railroads. This water has been known for nearly fifty years as a sure cure for Dyspepsia, a sure cure for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, a sure cure for all curable cases of Dropsy, a sure cure for Scrofulous cases of the Bones or Skin, and a certain destroyer of the terrible thirst for intoxicating drink that overcomes so many worthy resolutions. Deprive a drunkard of his dram for three days and meanwhile give him plenty of Rock Spring Water, and he won't want the whisky. Don't you think it's worth trying it? If you do drop a postal to Ellis & Co. It will cost only a cent.

THE much-disputed story told in the Lebanon (Ky.) *Standard and Times*, of a spider hoisting up a mouse in its web, has been certified to as absolutely correct by about fifty reputable residents of the place, among them J. Proctor Knott. The signers were eye-witnesses of the remarkable feat.

Invaluable in the Family.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 18, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is invaluable in my family and I would not be without it. E. A. EASON.

"WHO wrote the Book of James, in the New Testament?" asked a Sunday-school teacher in a Missouri village; and a little fellow at the foot of the class shouted: "The James boys!"

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed.

THE Human Family are constantly using Bitters and Tonics to build up and strengthen the system. Domestic animals, whose lives and habits more nearly resemble man's should be subjected to the same treatment. Foutz's Horse and Cattle Powders will accomplish all that is claimed for them.

BERLIN has a retaurant exclusively for vegetarians.

NOTICE to druggists and store-keepers. I guarantee Shriner's Indian Vermifuge to destroy and expel worms from the human body, where they exist, if used according to the directions. You are authorized to sell it on the above conditions. DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, Baltimore, Md.

THE United States Supreme Court has decided that a Sheriff is not personally responsible for damages resulting from the execution of a mandate of a court of competent jurisdiction.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS

Is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE
GUITEAU TRIAL

This is the only complete and fully illustrated "Life and Trial of Guiteau." It contains all the testimony of the experts and other noted witnesses; all the speeches made by the cunning assassin in his great efforts to escape the gallows by feigning insanity. Beware of catchpenny books. Millions of people are waiting for this work. AGENTS WANTED. Circulars free. Extra terms to agents.

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH **BITTERS**

The name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is heard in every dwelling, it finds a place in every household, and its praises are sounded throughout the whole Western Hemisphere, as a general invigorant, a cure for sick headache, a specific for flatulency and sour stomach, an appetizing stomachic, an excellent blood depurant and certain remedy for intermittent fever and kindred diseases.

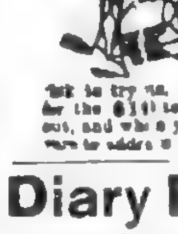
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

CUT THIS OUT!

Send stamp for our Lists of FINE GUNS. Now Closing off some high cost, second-hand and shop-worn Breech loaders of Scott's, Greener's and other noted makes. Bargains! New Breech Loaders, $15 up. Send stamp for our Lists of Guns and Rifles.

WM. READ & SONS,
13 Fanuel Hall Sq. Boston, Mass.

PRINT YOUR NAME on your Clothes, Cards, Books, &c., with Rubber stamp and Indelible Ink. By mail complete for 60c.; two for $1. Stamps taken. Agents wanted. Samples free. J. N. Kilpatson, Buchanan, Va.



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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Add ess H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

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NEEDLES. 120 English Needles Assorted sizes, large Eyes, easy to thread, Silver Steel, will not bend, eyes drilled and burnished, will not cut the thread. Sample package by mail, 25c.; 3 packages, 50c. You can make money with them. Circulars of the goods Free. AGENTS WANTED. New England Novelty M'f'g Co., 24 Portland St., Boston.

SEEDS Fresh, cheap. Also 50,000 Summer Plants. Cata. free. J. A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

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Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

If you are Interested

In the inquiry—Which is the best Liniment for Man and Beast?—this is the answer, attested by two generations: the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The reason is simple. It penetrates every sore, wound, or lameness, to the very bone, and drives out all inflammatory and morbid matter. It "goes to the root" of the trouble, and never fails to cure in double quick time.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

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THE CHESS-BOARD.

y little love, do you remember,
Ere we were grown so sadly wise,
hose evenings in the bleak December,
urtained warm from the snowy weather
hen you and I played chess together
Checkmated by each oth r's eyes?
Ah, still I see your soft, white hand
overing warm o'er Queen and Knight
Brave pawns in valiant battle stand,
he double castles guard the wings;
he Bishops bent on distant things,
ove, sidling through the fight;
Our fingers touch; our glances meet
And falter; falls your golden hair
Against my cheeks; down the field
Your Queen
ides slow, her soft cry all between,
And checks me unaware.
Ah me! the little battle's done,
isperst is all its chivalry;
ull many a move, since then, have we
ad life's perplexing checkers made
nd many a game with fortune played,
What is it we have now?
This, this at least—if this alone;
hat never, never, never more,
s in those old still nights of yore
(Ere we were grown so sadly wise),
Can you and I shut out the skies,
hut out the world and wintry weather,
And, ever exchanging warmth with eyes,
lay chess, as then we played together!
n Meredith.

A QUEER STORY.

of the Perils of Railway Traveling in Great Britain.

he crime of Lefroy caused the great gitation in England concerning the em of traveling by railway. Mr. ouchere took advantage of the ex- ment to publish a remarkable story trating the perils of that system. drawn from real life, and records adventures of Rev. Jude Gloam, a young clergyman, who had taken a more than usual at supper, and of Aviss, an equally shy young lady, m he accosted on the train.

is the curse of shy men that, getting ttle practice in conversing with en, they never know where to stop n, peradventure, they do get a ce of talking. It is by shy men the rudest things are habitually and done through sheer inexperi- . Mr. Gloam had no idea that he transgressing the proprieties. He ght he was making himself very po- and agreeable.

I say, Miss—Aviss," stuttered the . Jude, with a leer, "supposing e were a piece of mistletoe in this iage?"

o answer from the girl, but her eyes ed wide, and she shrank up, trem- g, in her corner of the carriage.

I-I think there is a piece; look e!" continued the foolish man, ting to the lamp in the ceiling, for eant to be facetious.

e girl was now fairly frightened, moved from her seat to the further er of the carriage. She had heard runken ruffians insulting ladies in ay carriages, and she set down her red companion as being drunk, and ubly a ruffian. No doubt his cleri- garb was only a disguise.

What are you running away for?" d Mr. Gloam, and he rose to follow with an unsteady gait, caused not nuch by tipsiness—for he was not ilarly tipsy—as by the oscillation of train. But to the affrighted girl saw him stagger it looked as if he dangerously inebriated.

If you approach another step, sir, I scream!" cried she, starting up, all the color fled from her face.

What for?" asked the Rev. Jude, putting his hand out to steady him- he quite unintentionally rested it er shoulder. The movement of re which this apparant assault caused girl to make threw Mr. Gloam off balance, and he plumped into the from which she had risen. This increased the girl's fright, and wild- ening the window of the carriage screamed "Help! Help! Murder!" an instant Mr Gloam was sobered. girl's shrieks cleared all the fumes ine from his brain and showed him hat a desperate position he had d himself. "For God's sake, don't m like that," he implored, "you'll me," and seizing the girl by the he wrenched her from the win-

Help!" she gasped as she fell on to f the seats and struggled to regain ooting.

Miss Aviss, for God's sake let me ex- ," entreated Mr Gloam seizing her s; but the horrible fear which was legible on his face made him a dreadful object to look at than be- while the violence he used to re- n the girl robbed her of all presence ind. Disengaging herself from she tottered toward the nearest and frantically turned the handle. st of cold night air flew to the car- , and a shower of sparks from the e was seen flying by. Mr. Gloam a grab at the girl to draw her back. She eluded him, and, screaming louder than ever, tried to step on the footboard. Then there was another faint shriek and all was silence. The door, swinging forward by the impetus of the train at a curve, closed of its own accord. The girl had slipped and was gone.

"Great God!" muttered Mr. Gloam when one awful minute had elapsed. He had taken off his hat and was stroking his forehead as he sat endeavoring to realize what had happened. He asked himself whether he was not in the midst of a nightmare. If our train had stopped at that minute he would have been unable to crawl out, and anybody who had seen him must have suspected him of a crime. During a quarter of an hour the poor wretch could neither stir nor think lucidly; he could only moan and tremble. What first recalled him to himself was the sight of the things which the poor girl—now dead, beyond doubt—had left in the carriage. There was a shawl, a traveling bag, a novel; and on the floor a small gold watch without a chain.

The sight of these articles stirred in the unwilling murderer the sense of self-preservation. He caught them up one by one and flung them out of the window into the dark, after which he crept on his knees and looked under the seats to see if anything else had been left. He found nothing. Pitiable as his agony of mind then was, he saw the necessity for composing himself, and sat down again trying to reflect. Had any of the passengers in other carriages heard the girl speak? Had any one seen her fall? If so, he was a lost man. He would be arrested at Birmingham, and in due time he would be hanged or sentenced to penal servitude for the better part of his life. How would his story be believed? And if it were believed how would it justify him? The public outcry against him would be all the greater, as he was a clergyman; and, now that he had thrown the girl's things out of the carriage in the first moment of his panic, the evidence of criminal intention would seem complete. "Why did I throw the things out?" faltered Mr. Gloam, speaking to himself; and then he groaned again: "My God, what shall I do?"

It was between Leamington and Birmingham that the girl had fallen out of the train. As the express neared Birmingham the tension on Jude Gloam's nerves was such as few men ever experience. Within five minutes he endured an amount of terror and anguish enough to spread over a lifetime; yet he had the craft to see that all his chances of escaping unsuspected might depend upon his behavior when the train stopped. He must alight quite coolly; he must not run, nor appear anxious to get away; he must control his terrors, though his heart throbbed to bursting.

The train glided into the station; the porters ran along the platform opening doors; one of them opened Mr. Gloam's carriage. "Any luggage, sir?"

"Yes, I have some luggage," said Mr. Gloam, and he stepped out, shaking in every limb, but apparently sedate and calm, as it behooves a clergyman to be. Next moment he was mixed up with the throng of people who were foraging for their trunks and portmanteaus.

Nobody paid any attention to him. No one talked about shrieks having been heard during the journey. The passengers all attended to their own business, and left him to his. Mr. Gloam's business was to collect a portmanteau, a box and a hamper; having done this, he turned to ask a porter to call a cab for him, but, as he was about to speak, his words froze on his tongue, for he saw standing beside him a girl who was the very image of Miss Aviss.

If the girl had looked at him she must have noticed his confusion, but she was glancing toward an elderly gentleman and lady who were walking toward her.

"Here's her box, papa, but I've not seen her pass," said the girl to the elderly couple.

"We have looked into every carriage," said the gentleman addressed as papa; "but she hasn't come. I suppose she missed the train."

"But how comes her box to be here?"

"Wasn't there a change of carriages somewhere between this and London?" suggested the elderly lady. "I think there's a change at Didcot. Perhaps she got out there and afterward entered the wrong train."

"How very provoking!" exclaimed the girl.

"I dare say we shall find a telegram when we get home," said the elderly gentleman; "but we must ask the stationmaster to take care of Mary's box when she comes to claim it."

Mr. Gloam had glanced at the box beside which the girl stood, and he saw on it a card with the name "Miss Mary Aviss." The miserable man shrank as the father, mother and sister of the poor girl with whom he had traveled passed him. Then he helped the porter to lift his portmanteau and walked with him to a cab. He had a six-mile drive before he could reach his parish of Rorleigh, which was on the outskirts of Birmingham. However, the drive was accomplished in safety, and that night was spent by Mr. Gloam, sleepless, in his new parsonage.

The body of Miss Aviss was found dead on the line early on the following day, and afterward her traveling-bag was discovered twenty miles further down the line. But for this discovery of the bag the poor girl's death would have been attributed to accident; as it was, when it became demonstrated that somebody must have had a share in her death, nobody accused the Rev. Jude Gloam. Nor was anybody else accused. The porter who had put Mr. Gloam into the carriage at Oxford had not noticed that there was a young lady in the compartment, and, simply owing to this slight fact of non-observance, the story of Mary Aviss' death was fated to remain a mystery.

It became known in time, however, to one man to whom Mr. Gloam communicated the facts in writing some five years after they had happened. He, the rector of Rorleigh, ended his letter by saying: "I have lived in a purgatory of remorse and sorrow ever since that awful night, and am thankful to think I shall soon be rid of my load." He was dying when he wrote this of a decline, brought on by overwork in his parish; and he left behind him the reputation of being the most earnest, zealous, kindest and also the saddest rector whom the people of Rorleigh had ever seen.

THE WHALEBONE TRADE.

The whale is the largest fish that swims in the sea and it is probably the most useful. It is, of course, captured for its oil, but there is a part of its body which commerce has made an extensive use of to the enrichment of many men. In the upper jaw of the whale are thin, parallel laminæ, varying in size from three to twelve feet in length. These are called whalebone, and all above six feet in length is called size bone, a quality which commands the highest price. Whalebone once brought a very high price, especially when hoopskirts were more in fashion than they are today. The Dutch formerly received $3,500 for a ton of whalebone, but since 1763 it has never brought anything like that price. In 1818 it brought $450 a ton, in 1834 from $530 to $545, and 1844 it varied from $1,080 for Southern to $1,550 for Northern bone. As the whale becomes scarce of course whalebone will rise in the market, and at present the Dutch and the Scotch whalers are doing a very poor business. The Americans also complain, and now that this is the case the inventive genius of man is trying hard to find the best whalebone. This is obtained from Greenland whale. From the mouth of one of these monsters from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds are often taken. The manufacture of whalebone into articles of use and ornament is not so extensive as one might imagine. It is principally confined to New York and Boston, four manufactories being in the former and three in the latter. When the raw whalebone is first received at the factory the hair is cut off the slabs. They are then soaked in water until they are soft, after which they are scraped of all the gum that adheres to them. They are next put in a steam box, where a workman straightens them with a knife; they are finally polished, and are then ready to be made use of for any purpose that the dresser may see fit. Whalebone is principally used nowadays in the manufacture of whips and corsets. Umbrella frames used to be made altogether of whalebone, but since its scarcity and high price steel is mostly used for this purpose. Whalebone hats and whalebone ribbon have just come into vogue. The former look very beautiful and are very comfortable on the head. Whales, like seals, do not get time to grow, for they are slaughtered mercilessly, young and old, in the pursuit of wealth. The old ones are often killed before the young are able to take care of themselves, and the result of this cruelty is a loss of thousands and thousands of whales and seals in a year. Mankind will have to be more thoughtful in the work of slaughter if it wishes to be better compensated by these animals, and the whale must be let alone for a few years if the ladies are to have fine corsets and the gentlemen fine walking-sticks and riding-whips.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

FALLING STARS.

Astronomers divide meteors into several classes—aerial meteors, as winds, tornadoes, etc.; aqueous meteors, as fogs, rain, snow, hail, etc.; luminous meteors, or those due to the action of elements in the air, as rainbows, halos, parhelias, mirages, etc.; electrical meteors, as lightnings, auroras, etc.; and igneous meteors, as shooting or falling stars, star-showers, bolides or fire-balls, aerolites or meteorites, etc. In present usage, says Prof. Newton, the term meteor is generally limited to the last group, or to the igneous meteors. The meteorites are all evidently fragments, not separate formations. They are, says the same authority, in the heavens, to some extent at least, grouped in streams along the orbits of known comets, and hence have a common origin with them. The continuity of these streams, the double and multiple character of Biela's and other comets, and the steady diminution of comets in brilliancy at successive returns, seems to argue a continuous breaking up of the comet into fragments by some cause, probably by the sun's heat. This view is strengthened by the fact that the meteoric irons and stones bring with them carbonic acid, which is known to form so prominent a part of the comet's tail. It is now universally admitted that igneous meteors are caused by small bodies which have been traveling about the sun in their orbits, but now come into the earth's atmosphere, and, in general, burn up. The stony meteorites have in general the shape of broken fragments of stone. The outside is usually covered with a thin, black crust, which is evidently due to a melting of the surface in the atmosphere. There have been found at various times and places loose iron masses that are assumed to be of meteoric origin, because their peculiar form, their peculiar composition, and their peculiar crystalline structure are like those of the iron masses that have been seen in several instances to come down from meteors. Shooting stars are seen on any clear, moonlight night; they leave behind, many of them, a bright cloud of phosphorescent light; the meteors and their trains have various colors—white, green, blue, yellow, scarlet, etc.; the duration of the flight is generally less than a second of time, but the brighter ones may last several seconds; the meteorites contain no elements, so far as we know, which have not been found on the earth, but these elements are compounded differently from terrestrial minerals; sometimes they reach the earth, and again are consumed in their course.

LEGAL DEFINITION OF A "NEWSPAPER."

Newspapers—says the Supreme Court of Minnesota in a recent case—are of so many varieties that it would be next to impossible to give any brief definition which would include and describe all kinds of newspapers. We are not called upon to incur the risk of giving any such definition at this time. It will be sufficient for all the purposes of this case to say that, in the ordinary understanding of the word, a newspaper is a publication which usually contains, among other things, what is called the general news, the current news, or the news of the day; and nothing which does not usually contain such news, and is intended for general circulation, is a newspaper in the ordinary sense of the word. Such a newspaper is a publication adapted to the general reader. Now, in the absence of some controlling consideration to the contrary, the statute is to be taken to have used the word newpaper in this, its ordinary sense, or "according to the common or approved usage of the language;" and when the object of the publication of a summons is considered, the reasonableness of such a construction of the word newspaper as requires the publication to be made where it will be likely to meet the eye of the general reader is quite apparent.

PRESIDENTS THAT HAVE DIED IN OFFICE.

All the Presidents who have died in office have died in the early part of the term. Gen. Taylor lived sixteen months after the inauguration, leaving two-thirds of the term to be filled by Mr. Fillmore. Abraham Lincoln was assassinated one month and eleven days after his second inauguration, and Andrew Johnson therefore held the office three years, ten months and a half. Gen. Harrison's term of power was the briefest of all. He died just one month after his inauguration day; Tyler was three years, eleven months in office. Gen. Garfield was President only six months and fifteen days.

BRAIN DEVELOPMENT.

It is not surprising to find the unlearned in things medical unable to understand that brain development, which of course is generally a matter of heredity, determines character. Such, however, is, and must needs be, the fact. Whether the mind is something outside matter which acts through or by the brain, as a musician may use a musical instrument, or whether, as some think, what we call mind is simply brain function, it should be manifested on consideration that upon the quality and conformation of a man's brain must depend his mental capacity; and, consequently, also his characteristics both intellectual and moral. We are not disposed to urge specialities of development as excuses for conduct because, given an average degree of intelligence and fairly strong will power, the individual is clearly responsible for his actions; but it must not be forgotten that his instincts of right or wrong, and the facility of judgment with which he distinguishes between good and evil, will be acute or dull in proportion as his brain is developed.

The mind is in a large sense the character of a man, and as directly dependent on the physical growth of his brain as the speed of a race-horse is dependent on its muscular development. This is not sufficiently recognized, and because it is not we every now and then find silly remarks in print such as the following: "The convolutions of the brain may have something to do with the difference between mediocrity and genius, but at present they are not recognized in the law courts, and it is difficult to see how they can be;" with such weak and wide moral reflections as that "It would be scarcely satisfactory to a pickpocket to have his brains (*sic*) examined, in order to prove to those he left behind that he really could not help being a thief!" And yet the facts are sufficiently plain and simple, so plain and simple that any one should be able to understand them.—*Lancet.*

GARFIELD AS A FRIEND.

The world likes to hear of the personality of its heroes—their habits, tastes, peculiarities, likes and dislikes. I may be pardoned, therefore, for speaking of things in connection with the dead President, which would be of trifling interest, if not an impertinence, if said of one not widely loved and honored. Gen. Garfield had a warm, affectionate nature. The people he liked were very dear to him. He took them to his heart and gave them his full confidence. He would often sit down beside a friend and throw his arm over his neck, or put his hand on his shoulder or knee, as the natural expression of his liking, or in walking would place his arm through that of the friend. He had a way of calling an intimate friend or comrade "old boy" or "old fellow," and once, when Col. Rockwell thanked him for some kindness, he said, putting his hand on his friend's shoulder, "Old boy! the ties of friendship are sometimes stronger than those of blood!" By the courtesy of Col. Rockwell I am also enabled to include here one of Gen. Garfield's most characteristic letters. Col. Rockwell says:

"On the Sunday preceding the election I had sent him a little expression of my confidence in his success, closing, as I remember, with the stanza from Goethe:

"The future hides in it
Gladness and sorrow.
We press still thorow;
Naught abides in it·
Daunting us—onward!

"To this, on the eve of election, he sent the following reply:

"MENTOR, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1880.

"DEAR JARVIS: The evening mail brings me your letter of the 31st, and I take a moment, in the lull before the battle, to say how greatly glad I am for all the earnest and effective things you have done for me. Whatever may be the issue to-morrow, I shall carry with me, through life, most grateful memories of the enthusiastic and noble work my friends have done, and especially my college classmates. The campaign has been fruitful to me in the discipline that comes from endurance and patience. I hope that defeat will not sour me, nor success disturb the poise which I have sought to gain by the experiences of life.

"From this edge of the conflict I give you my hand and heart, as in all the other days of our friendship. As ever yours,

"J. A. GARFIELD.

'Col. A. F. Rockwell, Washington, D. C."

—*E. V. Smalley, in the Century Magazine.*

A FRENCH paper, giving an account of an interview between Gambetta and Gen. Chanzy, late Minister to St. Petersburg, states that the Premier declared his foreign policy to be based on peace with all European nations, and for an internal policy more stringent action against the clergy.

A LEGEND OF THE NORSELAND.

It is a beautiful legend of the Norseland. Amilias was the village blacksmith, and under the spreading chestnut treekin his village smithophiken stood. He the hot iron gehammered and sjhod horses for 50 cents all round please. He made tin hjelmets for the gjodds and stove-pipe trousers for the hjeroes.

Mimir was a rival blacksmith. He didn't go in very much for defensive armor, but he was lightning on two-legged bjswords, and cut and slash svrculassssses. He made cheese knives for the other gjodds, and he made the great Ejsvsstusen, an Arkansas tooth-pick that would make a free incision clear into the transvere semi-colon of a cast-iron ichthyosaurus, and never turn its edge. That was the kind of a bhjairpin Mimir said he was.

One day Amilias made an impenetrable suit of armor for a second-class gjodd, and put it on himself to test it, and boastfully inserted a card in the *Svenssfka Norderbfraviskjkanaheldesplvtdenskgorodovusaken*, saying that he was wearing a suit of home-made, best-chilled, Norway merino underwear that would knick the unnumbered saw-teeth in the pot-metal cutlery of the iron-mongery over the way. That, Amilias remarked to his friend Bjohun Bjrobinsson, was the kind of a Bdjucckk he was.

When Mimir spelled out the card next morning, he said, "Bjjj!" and went to work with a charcoal-furnace cold anvil, and A. T. Hay's isomorphic process, and in a little while he came down street with a sjvazard that glittered like a dollar-store diamond, and met Amilias down by the new opera-house. Amilias buttoned on his new bjarmor, and said:

"If you have no hereafter use for your old chyjcese-kjnife, strike!"

Mimir spat on his hands, whirled his skjvaard above his head, and fetched Amilias a swipe that seemed to miss everything except the empty air through which it softly whistled. Amilias smiled, and said, "Go on," adding that it "seemed to him that he felt a general sense of cold iron somewhere in the neighborhood, but he hadn't been hit."

"Shake yourself," said Mimir.

Amilias shook himself and immediately fell into halves, the most neatly-divided man that ever went beside himself.

"That's where the boiler-maker was away off in his diagnosis," said Mimir, as he went back to his shop to put up the price of cutlery 65 per cent. in all lines, with an unlimited advance on special orders.

Thus do we learn that a good action is never thrown away, and that kind words and patient love will overcome the hardest natures.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

THE bindings of books in galleries perish from heat, and the higher the books are above the floor the more active is this destructive agency. Leather is an animal tissue, and will not, like linen, cotton, paper and other vegetable substances, sustain without injury a higher temperature than we find agreeable to live in. Books cannot live where men cannot live. They are more nearly allied to us as congeners than we are wont to suppose. In excessive heat the leather of bindings slowly consumes and its life departs. The sulphurous residium of gas combustion is also said to be injurious to bindings. Books should, therefore, be shelved in the coolest par of the room, and where the air is never likely to be overheated, which is near the floor, where we ourselves live and move. In the private libraries of our residences a mistake is often made in carrying the shelving of our book-cases so high that they enter the upper and overheated stratum of air. If any one be skeptical on this point, let him test, by means of a step-ladder, the condition of the air near the ceiling of his common sitting-room on a winter evening, when the gas is burning freely. The heat is simply insufferable.

SAYS "Gath:" "The New York dailies are set up in the midst of such tremendous influences that they are circumspect and cautious. Their power is so great, and the enterprises pressing for recognition and aid are so rich and numerous, that there is suspicious criticism of every piece of news offered. Then, too, many of the papers are under partisan or special control, and must cut their work out to suit a dictation that is unjournalistic, and usually unwise. The Western papers want the news undiluted, and care little or nothing who it hurts or helps, so it pleases the public."

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
Editor and Proprietor.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 16, 1882.

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Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

The Garfield memorial services will take place in the hall of the House, at Washington, on February 27. Blaine will deliver the address.

◆

The House committee on elections agreed, on last Saturday, to dismiss the contest without prejudice in the case of Mabson vs. Oates, 3d district of Alabama.

◆

The three negroes charged with the murder of Mr. Weisinger, of Marion Junction, some two months ago, have been tried, found guilty, and two of them sentenced to be hanged, and the other to the penitentiary for life.

◆

We are again called upon to chronicle another terrible crime. It is the horrible murder and and burning of the house of Mrs. Chas. Tankersly, at Gnatville, Cherokee county, Alabama. Robbery seems to have been the object of the perpetrators of the deed. Two nephews of the lady have been arrested upon suspicion of having committed the crime.

◆

We see that Congress has lately been petitioned by a number of Tuskaloosa's public spirited citizens for an appropriation to aid in the construction of locks and dams at the University Falls of the Warrior river. The petition, though it is in the interest of an important public work; will, we fear, go unheeded. Congress is too much occupied in providing for the wants of such political tramps as Grant, and listening to the harangues of such æsthetic angels as Oscar Wilde to pay much attention to "small matters."

◆

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

"If Tuskaloosa county could name the next Governor of Alabama, Hon. A. C. Hargrove would go in "by a large majority;" but this eminent gentleman has thus far given the public no intimation that he will enter the race. It is no secret that he is being urged by his friends all over the State to permit his name to go before the next Democratic Convention; but even his warmest admirers here say that they do not know what are his intentions."

Thus writes the Tuskaloosa correspondent of the Mobile Chronicle. And though we are satisfied that Col. Hargrove has never sought the office, and will never think of such a thing as announcing himself a candidate, yet we think this the very reason why he should have the nomination, since he is, in every way, so eminently fitted for the position. He has repeatedly given up a lucrative law practice for the purpose of serving the counties of Bibb and Tuskaloosa in the State Senate. He has never sought an office, and should his friends wait until he does, they are more than likely to be disappointed. Let the people make him their next Governor, and they can feel assured that honor will be bestowed where honor is due. Courageous as a soldier, and a statesman among his people, Col. Hargrove would grace any position he may be called upon to fill.

For the View.]

SCIENCE PERSECUTED.

If Giteau had lived in ancient times he would undoubtedly have been a member of the Abdals.— These were Persian fanatics, who deemed it a merit to kill any one of a different religion, and if slain in the attempt were accounted Martyrs.

Giteau a "stalwart of the stalwarts" killed Garfield of the opposite faction of his party, claiming that he was "doing the Lord's service," as a divinely inspired agent of the Deity, and if now he is executed, it will no doubt be his dying request that he may be remembered as a martyr.

This case from the beginning to the end of the trial has been a most stupendous farce. Science has not only been ignored but absolutely persecuted. What a wide field for scientific investigation or research was presented in the theory of the defense which Giteau wanted to make, but which was totally smothered by an outside pressure or else was compromised with a hope presented of obtaining stronger testimony for the defense on the plea of insanity.

What an opportunity there was for the presentation of the advanced ideas of modern science on the subject of insanity, and the truth developed in the light of new discoveries or developments. Yet any such scientist as the late Prof. Henry who might have dared to advance new theories which might have been in conflict with standard authorities of the past, or an innovation on the accustomed modes of thinking, would have been most heartlessly criticised if not hooted from the stand. Scientific inquiry was utterly lost sight of both by the prosecution and the defence in this case; by the prosecution because the sole object was to convince the jury by any and every means; and by the defence, because the government refused to grant the requisite pecuniary aid.

Only a favored few can keep pace with the developments of science, and they are often decried and persecuted. Galileo was imprisoned by the Inquisition, for maintaining that the earth moved. In order to get his liberty he "abjured the heresy," but as he went his way, whispered half audibly (but nevertheless it does move). Gerbert, who introduced Algebra into Christendom, was accused of dealing in the "black arts," and shunned as a magician. Dr. Faust, the German Philosopher, suffered in a similar way, in the sixteenth century, and was imprisoned in Paris for magic, on account of his knowledge of printing. In our own country, Morse of electric telegraph fame was ridiculed by Congress.

But we need not enumerate the long list of instances where science has been persecuted. Suffice it to say that no scientist of modern ideas of metaphysics appeared in the Giteau trial; and why he will have meted to him the penalty of the law may be explained in what we propose as his epitaph:

Here lies the man, Charles J. Giteau;
He played for game, high jack and low,
But game he lost by dint of his tongue
As long as the rope by which he was hung.

X.

◆

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

DEATH AND RESURRECTION OF A MAN —HIS BLISSFUL EXPERIENCE IN THE OTHER WORLD—A SECOND TIME HE DIES.

A special dispatch from Hagerstown, Md., gives the particulars of singular psychological phenomenon which has been made public by the Rev. J. Spangles Keifer, of the Reformed Church. The story of the minister is, that one night about a week ago, he was summoned to the bedside of a dying man named Torrent. To his great regret, when he reached the house, a mile distant from the town, in the mountains, he was informed by the attending physician that the man was dead. He went to the room, and saw lying on the bed the stark and rigid form of the departed, the ashy pallor of death on the face, and the body cold. It was about nine o'clock in the evening when the minister arrived.— The family were terribly grief-stricken. A son, in particular was inconsolable. He called on his father, begged him to come back, and with difficulty could be kept away from the body. The clergyman remained until near two o'clock in the morning. At this time, when the pastor was thinking of leaving, the son who seemed to take the death so much to heart, was seized with another paroxysm of grief, threw himself on the body of his father, embraced him, called him, bathed the cold face with tears, shrieking that he could not let him go; that he must say one word, look at him just once more; that he must not leave him without one more word and one more look. As if the agonized voice had penetrated the silence of the other world, the lips of the father moved, the eyes opened and cast a sad, reproachful look on the weeping son, and in the well known voice came distinctly these words: "Oh! why did you call me back?" As soon as the awe-stricken group could regain their presence of mind after this appalling scene, they immediately administered restoratives to the patient, when the minister left him very weak but still alive. He was sent for by the father the next day, who gave him an account of his death (as he evidently believed it had been), and his experience to the time when he was apparently recalled to life. He said:

"When I died I first felt a sinking sensation. I knew everything going on in the room, but I could not speak or move my lips. Then all was blank. The next thing I remembered was being in a dense darkness, seemingly in a tunnel, through which I was being pushed. There seemed to be two forms, one on each side, pushing me along through the tunnel, and I appeared to move as if I was floating, touching nothing above or below. At last it appeared to get lighter as though we were nearing the end of the passage. It grew brighter every moment, and then I seemed to observe two shining, beautiful forms on each side of me. I had a feeling of peace and well-being, and heard, as though it were a part of the place I floated in, the most soothing and delightful music. I have been a great sufferer, and the feeling of rest and freedom from pain was the thing I noticed most in my new state. I remained a short time in this blessed state, when it seemed to be disturbed by a voice in pain calling me to come back. If they had known how much better off I was, they would never have wanted me back in this weak and suffering body."

The man lived several days and then died, as his family sincerely believe, a second time, and remembering his solemn words as to his first experience, did not call him back. Whether the man was in a syncope, from which the piercing lamentations of the family aroused him, or whether he had indeed been permitted to return after a glance at the glories of the great unknown, none can answer. But one thing is certain: that for the space of several hours, to all intents and purposes, so far as the doctor, the pastor and the family were concerned, and so far as all outward indications went, the man was dead.

◆

An exchange makes this very sensible suggestion:

"In all towns where a newspaper is published, every business man should advertise in it, even if it is nothing more than a card stating his name and the business he is engaged in. It helps sustain the paper and lets the people at a distanse know that the town is full of business men. The paper finds its way into thousands of places which hand bills will never reach. A card in a paper is a traveling signboard, and can be seen by every reader. Think of this and let your light shine."

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 11, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John F. Armstrong against William Armstrong for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6752, dated Nov. 9, 1875, upon the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 2, township 22 north, range 12 east, in Chilton county, Alabama, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of March, 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.
Paul J. Strobach, Receiver.
Feb16-5w

NOTICE NO. 1425.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.
February 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on March 11, 1882, viz: Peter Abney, homestead application No. 6928, for the north half of the southwest quarter of section 28, township 23 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Turner Campbell, Anthony Green, Columbus Campbell and Richard Cary, all of Randolph, Bibb county, Ala.

Thomas J. Scott,
Feb9-5w Register.

NOTICE NO. 1426.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.
February 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on March 11, 1882, viz: Turner Campbell, homestead application No. 6929 for the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, ter, section 22 north, range 12 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David Hightower, Anthony Garner, Peter Abney and columbus campbell, all of Randolph, Bibb county, Ala.

Thomas J. Scott,
Feb9-5w Register.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

VERBENA
Male and Female School
VERBENA, ALA.

TERMS:

Primary Classes	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Incidental Fee	$1.00	per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Dec. 1, 1881. Teacher.

NOTICE NO. 1364.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.
January 19th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Alabama, on March 1st, 1882, viz: John R. Kemp, Homestead 8929, for the east half of south west quarter, section 26, township 21, north, range 14, east. Additional to Homestead No. 2373, for west half of southwest quarter, section 26, township 21, north, range 14, east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Popwell, Edward Mims, Abram C. Pool, James Owen, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Thos. J. Scott,
Jan. 26-5w. Register.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to

Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia

The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

GOLD. Great chance to make money.— Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.— You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.— Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

B. H. WARNER & CO.

Attorneys at Law, Warner Building, Washington, D. C., late assistant commissioner of patents, attention given to to Patent and Mining cases, Lands, Pensions, Bounties, and Government claims. Attention prompt, charges moderate, address with stamp. Refer to members of congress and heads of government departments.

Blank Deeds, Waive Notes, Crop Liens and Mortgages for sale at The View office.

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKIN

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.
New Store---New Goods!
—: WHERE YOU CAN FIND :—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinwar
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles ar
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

W. N. RANEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Grocerie
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Gra
and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.
Dec 22-tf

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large st
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOE

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webst and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgom prices. Give him a call. Nov24

B. L. WYMAN. CHAS. P. BA

WYMAN & BALL,
(Successors to B. L. WYMAN.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
—IN—
Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Iron, Steel, Farming Tools, Plo
Plow Shapes, Cutlery, Tools, Stoves, Tin and Wooden Ware,
Wagon and Carriage Maker's Supplies, Axes, Nails,
Horse and Mule Shoes.
NO. 3 COURT SQUARE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov7-6m Sign of the Big Pad Lock.

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacture
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the la cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your or to us.
Nov7-tf

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 16, 1882.

OUR AGENTS.

The following persons are our duly authorized agents to receipt and collect for subscriptions at their respective postoffices:

Dr. T. E. Callier, Dixie.
J. L. Williams, Randolph.
E. O. Dawson, Jemison.
S. J. Heath, Strasburg.
J. M. Corderie, Cooper's.
A. L. Haralson, Verbena.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—William A. Collier.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

Fast Express	†8:24 a. m.
Fast Mail	†8:05 p. m.
Passenger and Freight	4:00 p. m.
Accommodation	11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

Fast Express	†8:50 p. m.
Fast Mail	*8:05 a. m.
Passenger and Freight	10:55 a. m.
Accommodation	6:55 p. m.

* Don't Stop. † Stops when flagged.

SCHEDULE S., R. & D. RAILROAD.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Leave 4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m
Leave 7:16 "	Demopolis	" 7:02 "
Arr. 10:30 "	Selma	" 8:10 "
Leave 7:09 "	Selma	Leave 4:00 "
Arrive 8:55 "	Calera	Arrive 5:14 "
" 4:30 p m	Rome	" 10:35 a m
" 6:10 "	Dalton	" 7:12 "
" 7:40 "	Cleaveland	" 5:52 "
" 11:55 "	Knoxville	" 2:28 "
" 4:55 a m	Bristol	Leave 9:55 p m

POSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from North arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from South 8:05 a. m.

All mails close 30 minutes before arrival of trains.

General delivery hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to 9:15 a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

Chancery court convenes on Friday, the 27th inst.

Several literary contributions received are too lengthy for publication.

Miss McLemore, a beautiful young lady of Montgomery, is visiting friends in Clanton.

Maull & Hockinsmith have a fine stock of goods and invite the public to call and examine.

Several residences are being built at Verbena, and each one has been rented for the next year.

We are under obligations to our distinguished representative in Congress, Hon. Thos. Williams, for interesting public documents.

The continuous rains during the past two weeks have greatly retarded farm and garden work.—Creeks throughout the county are filled to overflowing.

The Shelby Sentinel very truthfully says: This country is overrun with stores. Probably if some of us would go to work in the field and make more corn, wheat, oats, and less cotton, times would be better.

We hear of several who will visit Mobile next week to witness Mardi Gras celebration, which takes place Tuesday. Round trip tickets will be sold from Clanton to Mobile at $9.20, and to New Orleans, $14.50. Said tickets to be good from February 20th to March 1st.

A freight train on the S. & N. road ran off the track about one mile north of Elmore, on Wednesday morning. Six cars were ditched. No one hurt. The wreck train passed down early Wednesday morning and we suppose trains are now running through alright.

An unfortunate editor, has prepared a catalogue of the plagues daily visited upon him—plagues well nigh as terrible as those called down by the Jewish leader in the olden time upon the devoted land of Egypt. These dire woes are seven in number as follows: Exchange fiends, bores armed with prosy communications, poets, cranks, book-canvassers, insurance agents and the man who kindly volunteers to tell the editor how to run his paper.

The ball last Tuesday evening was a great success. The young men of Clanton know how to "run the machinery," and with Prof. Hall and Dr. Lanier as masters of ceremonies such entertainments are always doubly successful. A large number of visitors in attendance. Cooper's, Verbena, Montgomery and other points were well represented.

Mr. James Harris writes us that the statement of our Jemison correspondent was incorrect in regard to his (Harris) being present in the store of Finch for the purpose of assisting in carrying off the goods. Mr. Harris states that he was sent for by Finch to make known the cost of certain goods that were not marked, and after the guard was placed around the store, he could not leave. Mr. Harris had been clerking in the store. We have further learned that the entire stock of goods has been purchased by Mr. J. O. Smith, and that Finch has returned to Georgia. It is stated that in 1875, the man going by the name of Charles Jones, but whose real name is Finch, killed two men in Florida, in a political row. He at once left that locality and finally settled at Jemison. His location being discovered, his brother came to Jemison and closed up the business, and the former left at once in search of cooler quarters. We hope to be able to give fuller particulars next week in regard to the killing.

WHAT MRS. GRUNDY SAYS:

That it would be a paying investment for some one to build a few neat residences in Clanton for rent.

That the ladies looked lovely at the ball Tuesday evening.

That our young people should organize a literary society for intellectual improvement.

That farmers had better raise home supplies this year, unless they wish to feel the pinch of poverty and debt next winter.

That Clanton has the best looking depot agent on the line of the L. & N. railroad, and that he isn't cross-eyed either.

That many a sigh is heard in Clanton over "departed spirits."

That red-headed lawyers are always full of fire and easy to "go off."

That the editor of the VIEW goes to Verbena very often, and doesn't go to see the boys either.

That visitors will find Clanton a pleasant resort next summer, and that those who don't stop here instead of going to Blount or Saratoga, will die sadder and worse.

That everybody should subscribe for the VIEW, pay for it in advance, and be forever happy.

MAPLESVILLE DOTS.

Rain enough this week to overflow creeks and wash roads badly.

The disciples of John Barleycorn are complaining of the scarcity of their favorite beverage.

A black deer was seen by Mr. Gus Atchinson several days ago.

The average Maplesvillian is getting demoralized. Not a sermon preached here in six months.

James Walker, overseer of the Curry road, complains of the inability of overseers to make road hands do their duty. Our Justices need a little more moral courage to enforce the road laws and until that is done, we may look in vain for any improvement in our roads.

BIJOU.

Mr. W. H. Foshee, circuit clerk of Chilton county, Ala., is in town, the guest of Mr. W. K. Kenan. Mr. Foshee is perhaps the crack shot of the State with shot-gun or rifle, being able to hit a half dollar, flung into the air, eight times out of ten, with the latter weapon. He hunted with one team of the Union Springs Gun Club last fall and made many friends here by his cordial and gentlemanly bearing.

Union Springs Herald.

The West Alabamian nominates Capt. S. F. Nunnelee, of the Tuskaloosa Gazette, for Secretary of State, which we heartily endorse. Should he consent to become a candidate, he may expect a good support in East Alabama.

The above from the Tuskegee News proves that the claims of the Gazette veteran will not be overlooked in this section of the State.

The girl pressed the leaves, and the boy pressed the girl. The press is mighty and must prevail.

The damage by high water in Pickens county will exceed $25,000.

MAN TOO GOOD.

You would hardly judge it to be true, from your experience with nature, but it is a solemn and awful fact that some men are altogether too good. What there is in the Bible which teaches a man that he can become absolutely perfect, we have never been able to discover; but there are persons, and of both genders, who are at once impudent and conceited enough to say in a prayer meeting that they have committed no sin for ten or fifteen years. Of course, every man tells his wife some times that she is an angel, but, then, everybody knows that it is only a figure of speech, a line of poetry, a figment of the imagination, and not a literal fact. But for a man who is in any business by which he manufactures a competency, and especially for a man who is a kind of religious tramp, with no visible means of support, to set himself up as a consecrated pattern for the rest of mankind, and to maunder about his spiritual cleanliness when every one knows that he is not over clean physically, is enough to give one an incurable religious nausea. A maniac of this ilk received a rebuke the other day which ought to last his whole life time. He told the congregation that for nearly a score of years he had lived without sin, and then volunteered the information that he had just "married a daughter of the lord." A decidedly worldly man who was acquainted with the self elected saint and who seemed to remember some transactions which could not be properly classified under the head of sinless, was carnally wroth at the pretentiousness of the fellow, and said, loud enough to be heard: "Well, all I can say is, that if you have married a daughter of the Lord, you will never see your father in law."

N. Y. Herald.

When the King of Italy lately visited Naples nine protestant ministers asked and were granted an interview. The King seemed surprised when one was presented to him as a Wesleyan Methodist, another as a Baptist, the third as a Presbyterian, the fourth as a Waldense, and so on. "I do not understand" said King Humbert, "how you can all be ministers of the same Gospel and yet have so many distinctions. Perhaps one of you will be so good as to explain to me." One of the number promptly replied: "In your majesty's army there are many regiments wearing different uniforms, and called by different names; nevertheless they are all under one commander-in-chief and follow one flag. In like manner we protestants are divided into several denominations, but we know only one chief—Jesus Christ—and we follow but one banner, namely, that of the Gospel of our crucified and risen Lord." It is said that the King listened attentively, and, thanking the speaker for his clear explanation, said: "You wish me to understand that while there are differences among you on minor matters, there is unity in all that is essential." The protestant ministers, thanking the King for his courtesy, then withdrew.

THE NEW PRIMER.

This is a Brakeman. He feels Bad. He feels Bad because he Pronounced the Name of a Station so the Passengers in the Car could Understand what he said. He will Not do so Again. His Conscience Hurts him now. When you Want to Learn a Strange Language become a Brakeman. You can then Speak an Unkown Tongue, and Wear Blue Clothes with Brass Buttons.

This is a Student. What does he Study? The Student studies Devilment principally, and Books Some. He does Not study How to Spend his Father's Money. He already knows.

See the Pious Printer. He is Swearing over Bad Manuscript. Soon he will be Looking for a Phat Take. The Printer has a Hard Time. He has to Work all Night and Drink Beer all day. Poor, Pious, Persevering Printer!

GUITEAU.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Charley Reed, of Chicago, who made an able defense in assisting Scoville during the Giteau trial, to-day paid a visit to the assassin at the jail. He did not find him despondent by any means. Guiteau was cheerful and was proud of his new suit of clothes, which, he said was bought from money earned by himself. "I paid for these clothes he said, out of the proceeds of autographic writing and the sale of my photographs. I am getting fat." That is true; the wretch has gained perceptibly in flesh since the trial ended. Reed said to him: "Do you feel any fear as to the result?" "No," was the reply in a very emphatic tone. "Well, I should, most undoubtedly," said Reed, "if I were in your position." To this Guiteau quickly responded: "But, you see, you do not stand as well with the Lord as I do."

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.

Dec. 29-6m

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Frank Rose and A. F. Rose on the 4th day of January, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., on the 24th day of February 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section 15, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Jan 26-5t Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Burnett and his wife Lucinda Burnett, on the 7th day of December, 1876, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door, in Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: West half of northwest quarter and west half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 22, north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Baker and his wife Martha A. Baker, on the 7th day of December, 1876, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 22, north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John L. Collins and his wife Charlotte Collins, on the 18th day of January, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The east half of the northwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES, AND Butterick's Paper Patterns.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling Fall and Winter Goods at Bottom Prices, to make room for Spring and Summer Stock.

Now is the time to Subscribe for
THE CHILTON VIEW.

THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CHILTON COUNTY.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

Tax Assessor's Notice! LAST ROUND!

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes, of Chilton County, for the year 1882:

At McKee's Store	February	11
At D. H. Mullins	"	13
John Archer's	"	14
Jemison's	"	15
Providence Church	"	16
Benson's	"	18
Maplesville	"	21
Dixie	"	23
Verbena	"	27
D. C. Jones	"	28
Cooper's	March	1
Well's Gin	"	2
Clanton	March 6, 7, 8 &	9
Lomax	"	10

W. A. SMITH, Tax Assessor.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Inventors

address EDSON BROS., Attorneys at Law and Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C., for references and advice sent FREE We attend exclusively to Patent business. Reasonable terms. Reissues, Interferences, and cases rejected in other hands, a specialty. caveats solicited. Send model, or sketch and description for opinion as to patentability, free of charge. We refer to commissioner of patents and ex-commissioners. Established 1866.

PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of finger, toe, eye or rupture, varicose veins or any Disease. Thousands of pensioners and soldiers entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. PATENTS procured for inventors. Soldiers land warrants procured, bought and sold. Soldiers and heirs apply for your rights at once. Send 2 stamps for Pension and Bounty laws, blanks and instructions. Fees fixed by law. We can refer to thousands of Pensioners and Clients. Address E. H. Gelston & Co., U. S. Claim Att'ys, Lock Box [illegible], Washington, D. C.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West

Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

A SHEAF OF FOREIGN PROVERBS.

People love truth, but invite the lie to dinner.—*Russian.*

One hill cannot keep two tigers.—*Chinese.* Equivalent of our "Two of a trade."

The sea will settle when it marries.—*Gaelic.*

When the house is builded, death enters in.—*Turkish.*

Heaven sends almonds to the toothless.—*Nubian.*

There was never good or ill but woman had to do with it.—*Gaelic.*

What a woman doesn't know she'll hide.—*Gaelic.*

Steel likes to be called gray silver.—*Russian.*

The meat is on the chopping-board.—*Chinese.* Equivalent to "the victim is powerless against his oppressor."

It isn't ruse alone, but the tooth, too, that helps out the fox.—*Russian.*

Wed no woman in whom you can find no flaw.—*Gaelic.*

Speak low, friend; even a dead Czar's ears can hear.—*Russian.*

Harsh is the praise that cannot be listened to; dark are the dames that cannot be dallied with.—*Gaelic.*

Though a snake be fed with milk, it will still yield poison.—*Tamul.* Put a crow in a cage, will he talk like a parrot?—*Urad.* The nim tree will not be sweetened, though you water it with milk.—*Sanscrit.*

Twang on a golden harp and the people will admire your playing.—*Russian.*

The jackal howls—will my old buffalo die?—*Badaga.* Will the barking of the dog reach the skies?—*Cingalese.* If the dog bark at the mountain will the mountain be injured or the dog?—*Tamul.* (Equivalents of our own proverb, "Curses come home to roost.")

The birds live, though not all hawks. —*Gaelic.*

If a dog has money he is called "Your lordship the dog."—*Kroumir.*

Many a man wears a blue ribbon on his breast that had better wear a rope around his neck.—*Russian.*

The thief is safest who lives under the walls of the King's palace.—*Persian.*

It is a big beast that there is not room for outside.—*Gaelic.*

Cold is not kept out with a "For God's sake!" or "For the prophet's sake!" but with four seers of cotton.—*Afghan.* A learned man without works is a cloud without rain.—*Arabic.* Worship without faith is a waste of flowers. —*Teligu.* (Equivalents of our saying concerning "faith without works.")

◆

THE LENIENCY OF THE COURT.

In the pioneer days of Michigan one John Weeks was arrested in a town in Washtenaw county for stealing six sheep, and when the trial came off before a Justice the respective lawyers made the usual statements of what they expected to prove and disprove. After the lawyer for the prosecution had finished, the defense arose and began:

"May it please the court, we expected to prove by John Day that my client was in Ohio at the time these sheep were stolen, but unfortunately for us the witness is in bed with the mumps. We expected to prove by Homer Rice that the plaintiff here never had any sheep stolen, but Homer has been called to Buffalo to see his mother die. We further expected to prove by Abraham White that the plaintiff never owned any live stock, except a yearling calf and two old geese, but Abraham is in jail in Detroit for drunkenness. Lastly, your Honor, we were prepared to and expected to prove by Charles Smith, the undertaker, that instead of the plaintiff losing six sheep he has lately mysteriously acquired seven hogs and a guinea-hen. I repeat that we were prepared to prove this, but Providence has willed otherwise. Mr. Smith has been called to Grand Rapids to convict his uncle of body-snatching, and we are thus stripped of our defense. In this emergency we throw ourselves upon the well-known leniency of this honorable court, trusting that he will not shut his eyes to the wonderful dispensations of Providence that have left my client disarmed and unprepared."

The prisoner was bound over, and got a sentence of two years.—*Detroit Free Press.*

◆

PRUDENCE.

A new boarder gazed fixedly at his plate, and then said:

"Is there a reliable physician stopping at this house?"

"Yessir," said the waiter.

"Good surgeon, too, eh?"

"Believe so, sir."

"Then just see if he is in his room before I start on this breakfast. I had a brother choked to death on a steak like that once, and I'm bound to take all the necessary precautions."

◆

SIXTY-FIVE is the number which a horse near New Brunswick, N. J., can count. His duties for years have consisted of carting sixty-five loads of clay from a pit to the brickyard where it is mixed or ground, and then go for a load of coal dust. Now, without anything being said or done to indicate the fact to him, when he has deposited his sixty-fifth load, he turns away from the clay pit and goes to the dock for a load of the dust.

WHAT GOES OVER THE WIRES.

Among other interesting facts, a telegrapher relates the following:

Hebrews, as a class, use the telegraph for social purposes more largely than any other people. It is a common thing for us to send out telegraphic announcements of a betrothal, and get a flood of congratulatory telegrams in reply. Telegraphic birthday congratulations are also of frequent occurrence, and the Purim festival also brings out a crop of telegrams between friends and relatives. Sometimes a message will simply read: "I drink your health." We get such even for cable transmission. The use of the telegraph for social purposes has become very large, however, among people generally. It constitutes about 20 per cent. of our domestic business, and about 7 per cent. of our cable business. Most of our half-rate night messages are of that character. "How is Ida this morning?" a man will ask his relative in some other city. Every day telegraphic queries of a similar nature go across the ocean. The telegraph brings people into one community, and, aside from the expense, there is no more trouble in making such inquiries than in sending around to a neighbor's house to see how a sick friend is getting along. Sometimes a man visiting here on business will send a short letter to his wife by telegraph every night. Want of form and ceremony is excusable in telegraphic messages, and busy men to whom the expense is no consideration are getting more and more in the habit of preferring the telegraph to mails, even when there is no necessity in the world for such expedition. Fellows who come to town on larks sometimes can't wait till they get home to tell their comrades of the good times they are having. Their messages have a high flavor at times, but we rarely make any objections. Even profanity goes by wire sometimes.

◆

FRENCH DUELS.

Sainte-Beuve, the eminent critic, was once engaged in a duel. While the preliminaries were being arranged, it began to rain slightly, and the author of "Volupte," who had prudently brought his umbrella with him, held it over his head with one hand, while he firmly grasped his sword with the other. This proceeding being objected to by the seconds as irregular, he coolly replied that it was quite sufficient for him to risk his life without running the chance of catching cold into the bargain.

He however did not lack courage, which is more than can be said of one of his colleagues, who, finding himself under the necessity of accepting a challenge, only consented to do so on being confidentially informed by his second that in the present case the duel was merely a matter of form, and that his adversary would take care not to hit him. Somewhat comforted by this assurance, he repaired to the scene of action, and the distance—twenty-five paces—having been duly measured, boldly faced his opponent, who, on the signal being given, blazed away, and neatly perforated the critic's hat just half an inch above the head.

"Confound it!" he exclaimed to his second, who was congratulating him on his gallant bearing. "Why didn't you tell me that he was going to spoil my new hat? I would have put on an old one."

◆

A NEW WAY TO RAISE SETTER DOGS.

A citizen of our community has a fine litter of setter dogs. He has been taking special pains to give them a good start in the world, and to this end it was his custom to rise from his bed at short intervals to feed them. It became rather tedious business for him to "crawl out" during the cold winter nights to attend to their wants, so he tried a new plan. Setting a pan of milk in a warm corner behind the stove, he went to bed, and, in the small hours, the young canines called for food. Thinking to make a good job of it, he arose in the dark and carried the pan carefully to the wood-house, when, seizing each pup by the nape of the neck, he thrust its nose into the pan, and, when all had "got to their work," returned to his bed. The next morning he was aroused by his wife, who wanted to know what in the world he had done with her bread-pan. Investigation followed; his wife wet up a batch of bread and set it behind the stove to rise; this pan our "shot" had carried to the pups, and they, after gorging themselves with the dough, waddled back to their warm nest. The yeast was good and the puppies rose, looking like so many muffs with the head of the animal used for trimming, while their legs and tails resembled warts on an early-rose potato.—*Henderson (Ky.) Tobacconist.*

◆

A PERSON was repeating before a friend the old maxim, "Who pays his debts enriches himself." "Bah!" replied the friend, "that is an idle rumor which creditors are endeavoring to circulate!"

WE HAVE heard both Democrats and Republicans say that there is nothing better for a Cough than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; this old reliable remedy never fails to cure a Cough or Cold at once, and may be obtained at any drug store for 25 cents a bottle.

THE sassiest man I ever met is a henpecked husband when he is away from home.——Nature seldom makes a phool; she simply furnishes the raw materials and lets the fellow finish the job to suit himself.—*Josh Billings.*

He Did Not Mince Matters.

A representative of the Lynn (Mass.), *Item*, in a late ramble throughout that city, gathered, among other scraps of interest and information the following: The first place visited by the reporter was the fruit store of Mr. J. Levett, No. 67 Market street, in response to a rumor that the proprietor had been cured of the rheumatism by the great remedy. Mr. Leavett not being in, the reporter had a talk with his son. Mr. Levett stated that his father had been cured of an exceedingly bad attack of rheumatism by the St. Jacobs Oil. He had the disease in his right arm and shoulder, which became perfectly helpless after being affected a few hours. His pain was so great that he could not rest in comfort or attend to business with any degree of satisfaction. After enduring this sort of thing for some time, he purchased a bottle of the Great German Remedy and began to apply it. He did not mince matters at all, but just used the Oil for all it was worth. After pursuing this mode of treatment for three days the pain was banished and his father was in a perfectly healthy condition. He has never since felt any rheumatism.

A PENNSYLVANIA woman, who leaped upward to hang an article of clothing upon a hook in the ceiling of her kitchen, caught a ring on one of her fingers in the hook and hung there, her feet not touching the ground. Her cries brought assistance, and she was released, painfully wrenched but not seriously harmed.

HORACE B. DICK, ESQ., associate editor of the *Delaware Co. Republican*, Chester, Pa., was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of very severe injuries resulting from a fall. His arm appeared to be paralyzed, but the Oil cured him.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

PREHISTORIC remains have been found near Fort McDowell, Arizona. There are mounds, stone walls, utensils, pottery and rude paintings of beasts of burden and of a very large animal resembling the mastodon.

LORD BYRON, in reference to a beautiful lady, wrote to a friend—"Lady —— has been dangerously ill, but now she is *dangerously* well again." American belles, when attacked by any of the ills that flesh is heir to, may be kept *killing*, and avoid being killed by taking Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which banishes feminine weaknesses, and restores the bloom of health. By all druggists.

TWO LADIES are candidates for the clerkship of the Ohio Legislature. When you hear which has been elected you will know which is the better looking.

"FIRST a cough, carried me off,
And then a coffin they carried me off in!"

This will not be your epitaph if you take your cough and Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery" in time. It is specific for weak lungs, spitting of blood, night-sweats, and the early stages of consumption. By all druggists.

FROZEN mutton and beef is now being sent from Australia to England, as it has been sent there from this country for several years, and the competition between the United States and Australia promises to be brisk.

Throat, Bronchial, and Lung Diseases a specialty. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self treatment. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A CLERGYMAN in Canada was fined $1 and costs for kissing another man's wife. That is rather a low figure, but it is supposed that clergymen in Canada get everything at half-rates.

What Did It.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 20, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co: *Sirs*—I have been a sufferer from infancy with a disease of the kidneys, which yielded neither to doctors, medicines nor mineral springs. A few bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, however, restored me to perfect health. GABE S. BOOKER.

REV. DR. W. L. GAGE, of Hartford, on entering his house recently, found a burglar, whom he promptly grappled. The struggle continued along the hall and into the street, where the thief was thrown and held by the clergyman until secured.

Notice.

From the 10th of October 1881, to the 1st of July, 1882, genuine ROCK SPRING WATER will be supplied to customers by Ellis & Co., of Bailey Springs, Ala., at the following rates:

Ten gallons in anti-corrosive cans..	$5.00
Same can refilled at..............	4.00
Five gallons in anti-corrosive cans..	3.25
Same can refilled at...............	2.50
Nine gallons in glass bottles.......	7.50

Reasonable freight and express rates are given by all railroads. This water has been known for nearly fifty years as a sure cure for Dyspepsia, a sure cure for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, a sure cure for all curable cases of Dropsy, a sure cure for Scrofulous cases of the Bones or Skin, and a certain destroyer of the terrible thirst for intoxicating drink that overcomes so many worthy resolutions. Deprive a drunkard of his dram for three days and meanwhile give him plenty of Rock Spring Water, and he won't want the whisky. Don't you think it's worth trying it? If you do drop a postal to Ellis & Co. It will cost only a cent.

THE butter, cheese, egg and milk business in Montgomery county, Pa., is said to be worth $40,000,000 a year.

CONSUMPTION is a disease we all dread. It often carries its victim to an untimely grave. How important, then, for those who cherish life and health, to prevent that disease in its early stages. Every Cold or Cough should be treated with ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. There is no better remedy.

MANY preachers seek to impress their hearers with the fact that life is short, but forget it in their sermons.

A FIRE in a Paris tenement was put out by a couple of policemen. An enthusiast exclaimed: "How admirable our police. They arrest even a fire!"

TAKE Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound four times per day and you will have no doctor's bills to pay.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING has thus far written 93,323 lines of poetry. His first work was written in 1833, and contained 1,000 lines of blank verse.

FOR dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

THE *Graphic* isn't sure that the fellows who leave theaters between acts go out for whisky. Some of them probably take gin.

HEADACHE, bilious attacks, dizziness, and loss of appetite, are cured by Kidney-Wort.

HE who seeks for much gain will always be in want of gain.

A Sure Cure for Fits.

Will be sent by mail to any address, postpaid, on receipt of one dollar. Address J. Alonzo Greene, Indian Doctor, 816 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN six young ladies sit down to talk about a dress pattern, a small boy with a tin horn is a refuge for the weary. —*New York Post.*

THE great demand for Shriner's Indian Vermifuge is solely due to its intrinsic value. Thousands use it to-day in preference to any other, and say that it destroys and expels worms effectually.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

A GOOD Investment. Buy a twenty-five cent package of Foutz's Horse and Cattle Powders to prevent disease in your Horses and Cattle.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness."

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
STRICTLY PURE.
HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

By its faithful use CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

JEREMIAH WRIGHT, of Marion County, W. Va., writes us that his wife had PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and was pronounced INCURABLE by their physician, when the use of Allen's Lung Balsam ENTIRELY CURED HER. He writes that he and his neighbors think it the best medicine in the world.

WM. C. DIGGES, Merchant, of Bowling Green, Va., writes, April 4th, 1881, that he wants us to know that the LUNG BALSAM HAS CURED HIS MOTHER OF CONSUMPTION, after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says others knowing her case have taken the Balsam and been cured; he thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

DR. MEREDITH, Dentist, of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the last STAGES OF CONSUMPTION and was induced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Balsam after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it at once cured his cough and that he was able to resume his practice.

WM. A. GRAHAM & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, writes us of the cure of Mathias Freeman, a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with BRONCHITIS in its worst form for twelve years. The Lung Balsam cured him, as it has many others of BRONCHITIS.

AS ALSO
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, CROUP.
All Diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and PULMONARY ORGANS.

C. S. MARTIN, Druggist at Oakly, Ky., writes that the ladies think there is no remedy equal to Lung Balsam for Croup and Whooping Cough.

Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup.

It is harmless to the most delicate child!

It contains no Opium in any form!

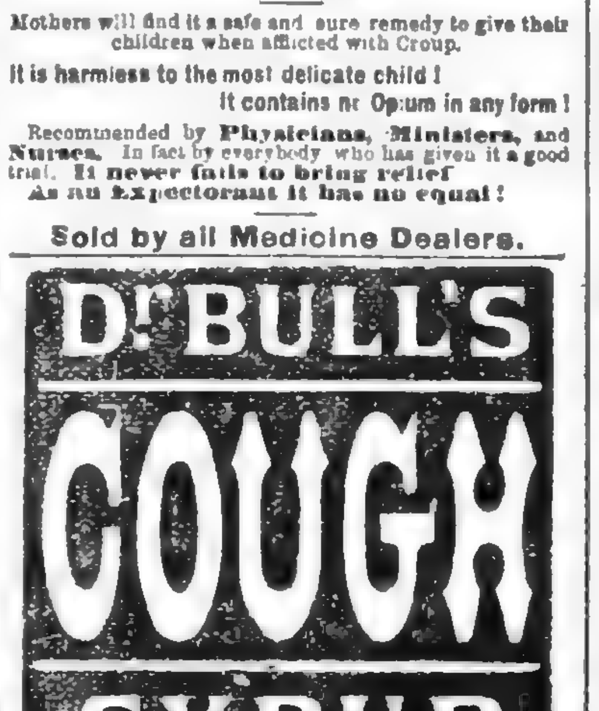
Recommended by Physicians, Ministers, and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief

As an Expectorant it has no equal!

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

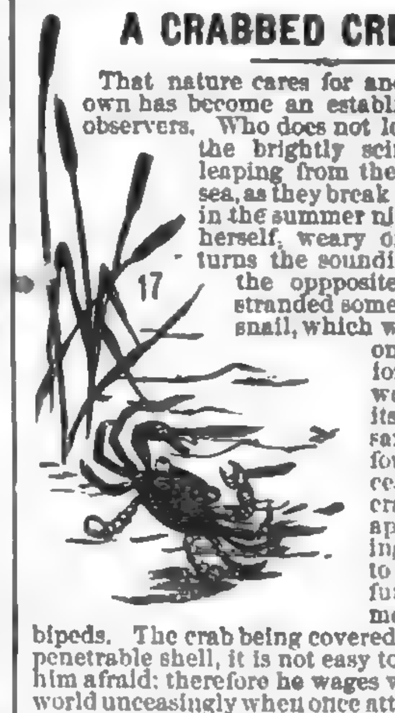
HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS

A remedy with such a reputation as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters deserves a fair trial. If you are dyspeptic your malady will eventually yield to it; if you are feeble, lack flesh and feel despondent, it will both build and cheer you up; if you are constipated it will relieve, and if bilious, healthfully stimulate your liver. Don't despond, but make this effort in the right direction.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.



A CRABBED CREATURE.

That nature cares for and entertains her own has become an established fact to all observers. Who does not love the sound of the brightly scintillating waves leaping from the phosphorescent sea, as they break against the rocks in the summer night until Nature herself, weary of the operation, turns the sounding surf towards the opposite shore, leaving stranded some badly-mutilated snail, which wanders solemnly on, Bohemian fashion—with all its worldly store upon its back. On the same beach may be found our crustacean edible—the crab—whose chief apology for existing at all seems to be its ability to furnish a delectable meal to fortunate bipeds. The crab being covered with a hard, impenetrable shell, it is not easy to molest or make him afraid; therefore he wages war in his watery world unceasingly when once attacked. Although tiny, he cannot be said to be devoid of understanding, having ten legs to assist his locomotion; this, however, avails him little, for, when conquered, he never turns his back to his enemy, starting into a bold run, but, like many politicians during election time, slips off sideways. There comes a time in the life of this pugnacious fellow when the years bring him more bone and muscle than he can dispose of with comfort, and he finds himself in a very tight place; his shoes pinch him and he begins to realize the practicability of applying to Dame Nature for more room or a house in proportion to his increasing size. Nature slowly responds to the call; but in her own good time provides a new home, so that the enterprising little creature does not wander about homeless, but is provided for suitably, as was the old sailor, who dropped his rheumatism and crabbedness when he applied the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL. This last, however, may sound rather fishy to the skeptical reader, and to such we would reply in language too plain to be misunderstood—in words illustrating facts that even the waves of time cannot wash away or scaly epithets affect. ST. JACOBS OIL to-day has rendered the lives and homes of myriads of sufferers brighter than ever the electric light can, which people pause to admire along the way. Still more happily served than the old sailor was an invalid, who wrote thus concerning his case:

"CROOKED HAERTEL."

Accept a thousand thanks for that "golden remedy." I suffered for many years with rheumatic pain in my limbs. My legs were drawn together, and people called me "Crooked Haertel." I used ST. JACOBS OIL and was cured, and now feel so well that I think I could dance, as in my young days. JOHN HAERTEL, *Fremont, Ill.*

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

MILL and FACTORY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. BELTING, HOSE and PACKING, OILS, PUMPS ALL KINDS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENGINE GOVERNORS, &c. Send for Price List. W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO. 143 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

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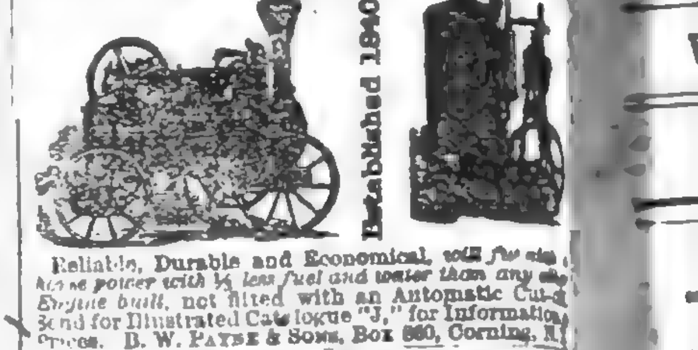

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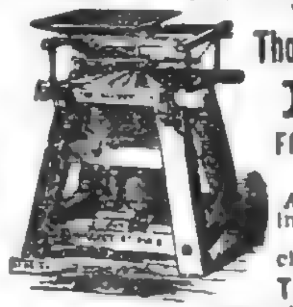

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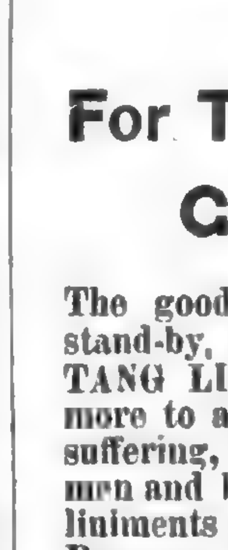

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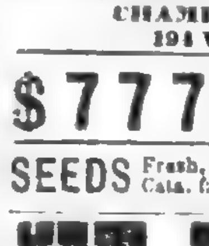

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VOL I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1882. NO. 15.

HAPPINESS.

"What didst thou say to Happiness?
I saw her at thy gate."
"This I said to Happiness,
'Thou comest all too late;
Nay! I cannot let thee in,
Where these graves are growing green.

"Is't meet, thou thyself shall say,
That where my dead repose
Thou shouldst hold thy revels gay,
Thou shouldst wear the rose?
Nay! I will not let thee in,
Where these graves are growing green.'

"Turned she round a little space,
Smiled and softly said,
'I would even ask a place,
There above thy head,
To plant flowers, myrtle and rose,
Making fair their last repose.'

"So she entrance gained at last;
How could I gainsay
Such request? My tears fell fast,
But she won her way;
And the rare, upspringing flowers
Wreathed to glorious summer bowers.

"She has won my grief from me,
Wherefore, then, complain?
Made my place of graves to be
Bright with hope again,
And, obeying each behest,
Joyfully I serve my guest."

HOW TWO LEARNED A LESSON.

Betty sighed. Now why she should have sighed at this particular moment no one on earth could tell. And it was all the more exasperating because John had just generously put into her little, shapely hand a brand-new $10 bill. And here began the trouble.

"What's the matter?" he said, his face falling at the faint sound, and his mouth clapping together in what those who knew him but little called an "obstinate pucker." "Now, what is it?"

Betty, who had just begun to change the sigh into a merry little laugh rippling all over the corners of the red lips, stopped suddenly, tossed her head and, with a small jerk noway conciliating, sent out the words:

"You needn't insinuate, John, that I'm always troublesome!"

"I didn't insinuate—who's talking of insinuating?" cried he, thoroughly incensed at the very idea, and, backing away a few steps, he glared down from his tremendous height in extreme irritation. "It's you yourself that's forever insinuating and all that, and then for you to put it on me—it's really abominable!"

The voice was harsh, and the eyes that looked down into hers were not pleasant to behold.

"And if you think, John Peabody, that I'll stand and have such things said to me, you miss your guess—that's all!" cried Betty, with two big red spots coming in her cheeks as she tried to draw her little erect figure up to its utmost dimensions. "Forever insinuating! I guess you wouldn't have said that before I married you. Oh, now you can, of course!"

"Didn't you say it first, I'd like to know?" cried John in great excitement, drawing nearer to the small creature he called "wife," who was gazing at him with blazing eyes of indignation; "I can't endure everything!"

"And if you bear more than I do," cried Betty, wholly beyond control now, "why, then I'll give up," and she gave a bitter little laugh and tossed her head again.

And here they were in the midst of a quarrel! These two who, but a year before, had promised to love and protect and help each other through life!

"Now," said John, and he brought his hand down with such a bang on the table before him that Betty nearly skipped out of her little shoes—only she controlled the start, for she would have died before she had let John see it, "we'll have no more of this nonsense!"

His face was very pale, and the lines around the mouth so drawn that it would have gone to any one's heart to have seen their expression.

"I don't know how you will change it, or help it," said Betty, lightly, to conceal her dismay at the turn affairs had taken, "I'm sure!" and she pushed back the light, waving hair from her forehead with a saucy, indifferent gesture.

That hair that John always smoothed when he petted her when tired or disheartened, and called her "child." Her gesture struck to his heart as he glanced at her sunny locks and the cool, indifferent face underneath, and before he knew it he was saying—

"There is no help for it now, I suppose."

"Oh, yes, there is," said Betty, still in the cool, calm way that ought not to have deceived him. But men know so little of women's hearts, although they may live with them for years in closest friendship. "You needn't try to endure it, John Peabody, if you don't want to. I'm sure I don't care!"

"What do you mean?"

Her husband grasped her arms and compelled the merry brown eyes to look up to him.

"I can go back to mother's," said Betty, provokingly. "She wants me any day, and then you can live quietly and live to suit yourself, and it will be better all around."

Instead of bringing out a violent protestation of fond affection and remorse, which she fully expected, John drew himself up, looked at her fixedly for a long, long minute, then dropped her arm, and said through white lips very slowly:

"Yes, it may be as you say, better all around. You know best;" and was gone from the room before she could recover from her astonishment enough to utter a sound.

With a wild cry Betty rushed across the room, first tossing the $10 bill savagely as far as she could throw it, and, flinging herself on the comfortable old sofa, broke into a flood of bitter tears—the first she had shed during her married life.

"How could he have done it—oh, what have I said? Oh, John, John!"

The bird twittered in his little cage over in the window among the plants. Betty remembered like a flash how John and she filled the seed-cup that very morning, how he laughed when she tried to put it in between the bars, and when she couldn't reach without getting upon a chair, he took her in his great arms, and held her up, just like a child, that she might fix it to suit herself. And the "bits" that he said in his tender way, they had gone down to the depths of her foolish little heart, sending her about her work singing for very gladness of spirit. And now!

Betty stuffed her fingers hard into her rosy ears to shut out the bird's chirping.

"If he knew why I sighed," she moaned. "Oh, my husband! Birthdays—nothing will make any difference now. Oh, why can't I die?"

How long she stayed there, crouched down on the old sofa, she never knew. Over and over the dreadful scene she went, realizing its worst features each time in despair, until a voice out in the kitchen said, "Betty!" and heavy footsteps proclaimed that some one was on the point of breaking in upon her uninvited.

Betty sprang up, choked back her sobs, and tried with all her might to compose herself and remove all traces of her trouble.

The visitor was the worst possible one she could have under the circumstances. Crowding herself on terms of the closest intimacy with the pretty bride, who with her husband had moved into the village a twelvemonth previous, Miss Elvira Simmons had made the very most of her opportunities, and by dint of making great parade over helping her in some domestic work, such as house-cleaning, dressmaking and the like, the maiden lady had managed to ply her other vocation, that of newsgatherer, at one and the same time, pretty effectually.

She always called her by her first name, though Betty resented it; and she made a great handle of her friendship on every occasion, making John rage violently and vow a thousand times the "old maid" should walk!

But she never had—and now, scenting dimly, like a carrion after its prey, that trouble might come to the pretty little white house, the make-mischief had come to do her work, if devastation had really commenced.

"Been crying!" she said, more plainly than politely, and sinking down into the pretty chintz-covered rocking chair with an energy that showed she meant to stay, and made the chair creak fearfully. "Only folks do say that you and your husband don't live happy—but la! I wouldn't mind—I know 'tain't your fault."

Betty's heart stood still. Had it come to this! John and she not to live happy! To be sure they didn't, as she remembered with a pang the dreadful scene of words and hot tempers; but had it gotten around so soon—a story in everybody's mouth?

With all her distress of mind she was saved from opening her mouth. So Miss Simmons, failing in that, was forced to go on.

"An' I tell folks so," she said, rocking herself back and forth to witness the effect of her words, "when they git to talkin', so you can't blame me if things don't go easy for you, I'm sure!"

"You tell folks so?" repeated Betty, vaguely, and standing quite still. "What? I don't understand."

"Why, that the blame is all his'n," cried the old maid, exasperated at her strange mood and her dullness. "I say, says I, why they couldn't no one live with him, let alone that pretty wife he's got. That's what I say, Betty. And then I tell 'em what a queer man he is, how cross, an'—"

"And you dare to tell people such things of my husband?" cried Betty, drawing herself up to her extremest height, and towering so over the old woman in the chair that she jumped in confusion at the storm she had raised, and stared blindly into the blazing eye and face rosy with righteous indignation—her only thought was how to get away from the storm she had raised, but could not stop. But she was forced to stay, for Betty stood just in front of the chair, and blocked up the way, so she slunk back into the smallest corner of it and took it as best she could. "My husband!" cried Betty, dwelling with pride on the pronoun—at least, if they were to part, she would say it over lovingly as much as she could till the last moment; and then, when the time did come, why people should know that it wasn't John's fault—"the best, the kindest, the noblest husband that ever was given to a woman. I've made him more trouble than you can guess; my hot temper has vexed him—I've been cross, impatient, and—"

"Hold!" cried a voice, "you're talking against my wife!" and in a moment big John Peabody rushed through the door, grasped the little woman in his arms, and folded her to his heart, right before old maid and all!

"Oh!" said Miss Simmons, sitting up straight, and setting her spectacles more firmly.

"And, now that you've learned all that you can," said John, turning round o her, still holding Betty, "why—you may go!"

The chair was vacant. A dissolving view through the door was all that was to be seen of the gossip, who started up the road hurriedly, leaving peace behind.

"Betty," said John, some half hour afterward, "what was the sigh for? I don't care now, but I did think, dear, and it cut me to the heart, how you might have married richer. I longed to put ten times ten into your hand, Betty, and it galled me because I couldn't."

Betty smiled and twisted away from his grasp. Running into the bedroom she presently returned still smiling, with a bundle rolled up in a clean towel. This she put on her husband's knee, who stared at her wonderingly.

"I didn't mean," she said, unpinning the bundle, "to let it out, now, but I shall have to. Why, John, day after to-morrow is your birthday!"

"So 'tis!" said John. "Gracious! has it come round so soon?"

"And, you dear boy," said Betty, shaking out before his eyes a pretty brown affair, all edged with silk of the bluest shade, that presently assumed the proportions of a dressing-gown—"this is to be your present. But you must be dreadfully surprised, John, when you get it, for oh, I didn't want you to know!"

John made the answer he thought best. When he spoke again, he said, perplexedly, while a small pucker of bewilderment settled between his eyes:

"But I don't see, Betty, what this thing," laying one finger on the gown, "had to do with the sigh."

"That," said Betty, and then she broke into a merry laugh, that got so mixed up with the dimples and the dancing brown eyes that for a moment she could not finish. "Oh, John, I was worrying so over those buttons! They weren't good, but they were the best I could do, then. And I'd only bought 'em yesterday. Two whole dozen. And when you put that $10 bill in my hand I didn't hardly know it, but I suppose I did give one little bit of a sigh, for I was so provoked that I hadn't waited buying them till to-day."

John caught up the little woman, dressing-gown and all! I don't think they have ever quarreled since—at least I have never heard of it.

THE dogs having learned, perhaps from the wolves, that sheep are good eating, it has become necessary now to protect the sheep from the dogs. Down in Jersey the farmers use goats for that purpose. Two goats can drive away a dozen dogs. A few doses of their peculiar treatment will cure a dog, and he leaves the premises without any more ifs or butts.

THIRTY-SIX homicides and eighty-two suicides occurred in St. Louis during the past year. Of all the suicides, twenty-seven used firearms as the means of self-destruction, nineteen poison, thirteen drowning, thirteen hanging, and ten used knives.

HOW MILTON CAME TO WRITE "PARADISE REGAINED."

It was at the time of the great plague that the poet of "Paradise Lost" took up his abode at Chalfont, and it was through the instrumentality of a common friend of his and William Penn's that this retreat was selected. Thomas Ellwood, the Quaker, had made Milton's acquaintance in London some years before, when hunted out of house and home by the Bucks Justices, and read Latin to him in his lodgings in Jewin street. When the plague grew fierce in the city the blind poet bethought him of his one-time secretary, and asked him to find him some retreat in his neighborhood. Ellwood took this "pretty box" for him; and it was here that he suggested to him the idea of "Paradise Regained." Milton had handed him the manuscript of "Paradise Lost," to pass his judgment on. "I pleasantly said to him," Ellwood relates in his "Life." "'Thou hast said much here of paradise lost, but what hast thou to say of paradise found?' He made me no answer, but sat some time in muse; then broke off that discourse and fell upon another subject. After the sickness was over, and the city well cleansed, he returned thither; and when afterward I went to wait on him there he showed me his second poem, called 'Paradise Regained,' and in a pleasant tone said to me, 'This is owing to you, for you put it into my head by the question you put to me at Chalfont, which before I had not thought of.'"—*Alfred T. Story, in Harper's Magazine.*

WHAT'S GOING TO MAKE POLYGAMY A FAILURE.

A man stepped into a Main street barber shop to get shaved. While the barber was passing the steel over his face, the man began to shed tears. This attracting the attention of the proprietor of the shop, he directed the manipulator of the razor to sharpen the implement. As the shave continued the man's tears flowed unceasingly, and the barber continued to whet his tool, occasionally changing razors, and striving as diligently as possible to ameliorate the sufferings of his customer.

"We are using the best razor in the shop, sir," said the man with the lather cup. "Your face must be very tender. Does it pain you much?"

"A razor pain me! Do you suppose that a man that has been through the war shrinks from physical suffering?"

"Then what the deuce have you been blubberin' about?" queried the boss.

"I got to thinking over bad news from the East. Another mother-in-law comin' out next week to spend the winter. Here's the money for the shave."

"I shan't charge you a cent," said the barber, sadly. "I never bleed a man's pocket when his heart's bowed down. Come in occasionally, and mingle your tears with mine. I've got some mothers-in-law myself. Four, by thunder!"

"That's what's goin' to make polygamy a failure in Utah," said the tearful man as he slammed the door.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

MELISSA REMSBURG was the daughter of a farmer near Kansas, Ohio, and had two lovers. One of them was her own choice for a husband, and the other the choice of her parents; so she concluded to simplify matters by marrying both, which she did in the same town, on the same day, and made the best time on record. The parents' choice was a young farmer named Wyant, and at 3 p. m. she married him in a hotel parlor at Tiffin. At 3:50 she excused herself from the new bridegroom, asking him to wait for her; and, putting on her bonnet and cloak, left the house. At 4 o'clock she met Cline, her other lover, on the street, and with him went to the Probate Judge's office to get a license. The Judge told her he had issued a license to another man only a few hours before. She became very indignant, declared that it was a trick, and the credulous Judge, believing her story, issued another. Taking the document with them, the couple went to a Justice's office and were married. The groom then hired a team at the livery stable and drove six miles to the next railway station, where both took the Baltimore and Ohio train for Chicago.

MAJ. WILLIAM ARTHUR bears no resemblance to his only brother, the President. He is in his 38th year, and has a fair complexion, full face and light brown mustache. During the last five years he has been stationed at Omaha, St. Paul, Fort Buford and Helena, M. T.

THE PROFESSION OF JOURNALISM.

At a college commencement dinner, Mr. Z. L. White, editor of the Providence (R. I.) *Press*, was called upon to speak for the profession of journalism. He said, in substance: "I have been asked to say a word for a profession which does not need speaking for; the press, like the poor, you have always with you, and it needs no word from me to introduce it. The profession of journalism has grown up almost within the memory of those present. It is only a few years ago that newspapers were not the power that they are to-day. Among the influences tending to change the character of journalism and to elevate it to its present high standard, that of the colleges of the country and its institutions of learning is one of the strongest.

"The importance of the influence of the profession of journalism leads to the consideration of the responsibility of the journalist. There is no other class of professional men on whom so great a responsibility rests. The duty of the journalist to-day is not only to present to the world a mirror of events, to hold up a record of contemporaneous history, but also to present this record in such a way that the proper lesson may be drawn from it. After midnight, within an hour of the time when the paper goes to press, the editor hears for the first time of some event of great national importance; on the spur of the moment, without time for reflection, he must present it to the world in his editorial in such a way as will lead his readers to look upon it in the right and proper light. When we consider these things we cannot overestimate the responsibility which rests upon him.

"The great newspaper to-day is not the mouth-piece of politicians, or intended to promote the ambitions of single men who control them. As a class, the newspapers of to-day are independent, owned and controlled by men who have no special ambition of their own, and who are hence able better to judge events. The public service of this country is improving daily, and this fact is due, to a great extent, to the existence of a free and independent press.

"I would say to-day to those young men who proposed to enter journalism—you cannot place too high an estimate upon the calling you have chosen. Enter it with the idea of work. Journalism to-day demands a devotion such as no other profession requires. Of those who enter it not more than one-fourth continue to the end. The drudgery, the long hours, the incessant demands of journalism are too great for many to bear. But to him who enters it able and prepared to undergo the necessary strain and toil the possibilities of reward are great."

THE following extract from a letter written by a lady in Cleveland, in reference to the resting-place of our martyred President, will be read with interest: "So long a time has elapsed since the obsequies that many strangers visiting Cleveland are surprised to learn that a detachment of United States infantry are still detailed to watch the vault wherein lie the remains of our honored President. Night and day can be heard the measured tramp, tramp of the sentry on duty, and it is intended to continue this watchfulness until the body is deposited in the ground. Through the grated door of the vault can be seen the elegant casket given by the Masonic brethren. Covered with beautiful flowers, kept fresh by loving hands, it is still visited daily by hundreds of people, many of whom eagerly seek the cast-off blossoms as mementoes. Near the vault is the shelter-house, and on the other side of the lake the white tents of the soldiers are pitched. At the base of the hill upon which the monument is to be placed a glass house is erected, inclosing the funeral-car, still trimmed with immortelles and the trappings of woe.

COUNTRY AND CITY RAIN.

Considerable attention has been recently given to the difference between the rain of the city and the country. The country rain is neutral and is considered the best adapted for human consumption of any found above the earth, on the earth, or under the earth. The rain that falls in cities, on the other hand, is acid, corroding metals; evil effects are visible on every side, in paint, in all decorations, and, in fact, almost everything erected by man. The purest rain is that collected at the sea coast, more especially at considerable heights, while organic matter in the air usually corresponds with the density of population.

PLEASANTRIES.

A COAL fire is a grate comfort, but a nutmeg is a grater.

THE prop-her time to assist a lady When she is about to faint.

INQUIRING Duffer asks: "What kind of liquor will a man get drunk on quickest?" The kind he can get hold of first.

A BOOT and shoe shop hangs out the sign: "Cast-iron lasts." We all know it does, but we don't want any boots made of it.

THERE is one difference at least between a dead man and a drunkard. One takes beer aboard, the other is taken aboard a bier.

MRS. CLARK asks her husband, when he scruples about money for a new dress, how many scruples he has when he wants a dram!

A TENNESSEE girl went out for a sail with a man who was panting to die for her. A squall upset the boat, and he panted for shore and let a negro rescue her.

A LITTLE girl in a London Sunday-school, being asked why God made the flowers of the field, replied: "Please, ma'am, I suppose for patterns for artificial flowers."

IT is mighty hard for some people to get out of a room after their visit is really over. One would think they had been built in your parlor or study, and waiting to be launched.

AN Illinois girl found that she must either give up her lover or her gum, and, after one day spent in reflection, she pressed his hand good-by, and said she would always be a sister to him.

THE new rules for playing base ball do not forbid the audience from doubling itself up and fairly screaming with laughter when the ball hits the umpire directly below the fourth vest button.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A MEDICAL certificate is among the treasures of the London General Post-office, worded as follows: "This is to certify that I attended Mrs. —— in her last illness, and that she died in consequence thereof.

"I DECLARE, I never saw such a man! You are always getting some new wrinkle." And the brute calmly replied, "Matilda, you are not, thank fortune. If you had a new wrinkle you would have no place to put it, dear."

"I SAY, Jenkins, can you tell a young tender chicken from an old, tough one?" "Of course I can." "Well, how?" "By the teeth." "Chickens have no teeth." "Yes, but I have." "Good morning." "Good morning."

"WHAT'S the matter, old fellow? You look puzzled." "Well, I am. I have dined at Y.'s almost daily for the last three months, and I'm hanged if I know what to select for a birthday present for his wife." "Take her back the spoons and forks."

IT is a well-known fact that a grindstone sometimes explodes into fragments. Marble, we fear, is hardly safe for sculptors to use, as we noticed a placard in an art gallery the other day, evidently intended to warn visitors of danger, which read, "Parian marble busts."

THE amassing of riches for others to enjoy is, we believe, included among the "vanities" chronicled by the author of "Ecclesiastics." It is just now having a striking exemplification in Boston. The late Charles O. Rogers, principal owner of the Boston *Journal*, made a great deal of money, but did not live long to enjoy it, dying when a little over 50. He left his widow $400,000 outright, $200,000 to each of his three children, and about $200,000 more to trustees to administer for the benefit of the heirs generally. The trust has been well fulfilled, and the *Journal*, in which most of the property lies, has paid very handsomely. The widow unfortunately, however, fell in love and married John Cumming, an Englishman, her son's tutor, and a man much younger than herself. The nuptials took place about a year after her first husband's death, and naturally occasioned a great deal of comment. She is now repenting of her haste, and is seeking a divorce on the ground of Cumming's alleged misconduct in Europe. It is a sad story, and a proof that riches may bring anything but happiness.

ENGLAND is rejoicing over the recovery of her great surgeon, Sir James Paget. No member of the healing art ever stood higher in the estimation of his countrymen or of the profession which he adorns.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 2, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semiannual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York, has been appointed by President Arthur, as Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Mormons are raising Cain about the recent legislation in Congress, restricting some of their infamous privileges, and beastly practices.

The Tuscaloosa Clarion has a column editorial on the present abominable election law. This law certainly needs remedying and will give the Democratic party of Alabama trouble as long as it remains unnoticed.

The State of Colorada, which has two Senators and one representative in Congress, has not sufficient population, by the late apportionment, to entitle it to a representative. It was admitted to the Union under a scheme devised to give the Republican party two more U. S. Senators. Nevada was admitted under a like scheme. And now the admission of the Territory of Dakota is being asked for, though it contains only about 50,000 people.

The Globe-Democrat learns that the Government has accepted a rope and cap tendered by certain gentlemen of St. Louis, for the purpose of hanging Guiteau. "The cap, which is of the finest material, was made especially for Guiteau by Gumbert. The rope, which is three-fourths of an inch in diameter and of the best workmanship, was made by Bob Humphreys, having for its special object the encircling of Guiteau's neck. Bob has made all the ropes that have ushered out of existence all St. Louis' murderers in the last decade."

JOURNALISTS AS JURYMEN.

A journalist of this city was yesterday summoned as a juryman in the criminal court, and asked to be excused on the ground that his time was fully occupied and that the paper on which he was engaged would be inconvenienced by his absence. Judge Pinkney at once granted his request, and remarked that he was opposed to taking newspaper men from their duties and placing them on a jury unless they so wished it. There were, he said, sufficient citizens to choose from them without taking from those whose services are so indispensible to the public.

Baltimore Sun.

A favorite plea for the greatness of the cotton market of New Orleans over all others is based upon the fact that if a bale of cotton be turned loose in the current of the headwaters of the Yellowstone river under the Rocky Mountains, and should meet with no natural or unnatural obstruction, it will float down to the wharf at New Orleans. If it should start from the head of the Alleghany, in New York; from the head of the Monongehela, in Virginia; from the head of the Mississippi, on the borders of Pembina; from the Akansas, in New Mexico and the Indian Territory; from the Tennessee river, in Virginia and North Carolina; from the head waters of the Canadian, the Illinois, the Wabash, the Mamia, the Ohio, the Cumberland and the Kentucky rivers, besides many others, the bale of cotton will float directly to New Orleans, should it meet with no interference or obstruction.

THE SLANDERER PHOTOGRAPHED.

If there is anything in this world which, above all things deserves damnation in the next, it is the slandering, viperous gossip, which feeds and thrives on scandals. There is nothing so cruel, so base, so cowardly. It hides its hideous countenance under the mask of friendship; it borrows the sweetest tones of language; it cloaks itself with respectability, and covers its hypocrisy with the veil of sincerity, to do more thoroughly its despicable work. It has no feeling of pity; the tenderest emotions of the heart are not sacred to its vulgar gaze; the purest womanhood has no shield from its venom. It enters society as a guest, and goes out as a theif, with the reputation of honest men and women dragging behind it in the dirt. No one is exempt from its cowardly innuendoes. It dissects the chastest character with as much calmness as a butcher cuts beef, and it has regard for the feeling of neither young nor old. And who are its votaries? Being without mercy or charity, without sense of decency, without generosity or refinment; persons whose innate coarseness creeps through the pores of the skin; who despise virtue because they have had no acquaintance with it; who ridicule the honest feelings of other's hearts because their own natures are incapable of entertaining any thought that is noble; who make crimes of trifles; who gain their neighbor's confidence to betary it; who know not what honor means, nor principle, nor self-respect. These are the wretches who cause families to separate, hearts to break, friends to be divided; and when the Judgment Day ends hell will be full of them.

Exchange.

SIXTY CENTS WORTH OF WHISKY.

Sixty cents invested in whiskey in the year 1869 cost Fannin county, Texas, in time and money, more than the revenues arising from the whiskey traffic for five years amounted to. We speak of the investment made by young Dean. He shot Dan Coulter, then the McDonalds shot and killed Dean. For this offence they were arrested, and after continuing the case several times were tried and convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary. While in jail they were rescued by their friends, breaking open the jail and liberating them. Taking it altogether, this 60 cents' worth of whiskey killed two men, made one widow, caused two men to be incarcerated, and kept in jail at an enormous expense to Fanin county." There are parallel cases all over the land, and what is the remedy?—*Exchange.*

TAKE YOUR HANDS OUT OF YOUR POCKETS.

To begin with, it does not look well when a young man crooks his arms and thrusts his hands into his pockets making a figure eight of himself, and then stands up against the sunny side of the house like a rooster in December.

How would the girls look all turned into eights and leaning against the wall? How would your mother look in that posture? You don't find her hands in her pockets. Your mother's hands! while you are loafing they are the hands that sew, and bake, and stew, and fry, and sweep, and darn, and nurse? but she does not sink them in her pockets and then loll against the building.

Are your hands cold? Warm them up at the end of the hoe handle and the scythe. Swing the hammer; drive the plane; flourish the axe. There is untold caloric about a spade, a trowel, a wrench.

An instance of the efficacy of cream tartar as a prophylactic against the infection of small-pox, has been recently demonstrated in a prominent family of Louisville. Several weeks ago a case of small-pox was developed in the house, and was sent to the eruptive hospital promptly, as soon as the nature of the disease was established beyond a doubt, but after all the members of the family had been exposed to the contagion for 2 or 3 days. By the advice of a friend, the family was induced to drink freely and often of cream tartar water, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint, of water. Every member of the family has so far escaped, while the coachman, who would not drink the cream tartar water, and who waited on the sick man, contracted the disease and is now a patient at the pest house. All fear of the reappearance of the disease in the family has been dissipated, and the use of this simple remedy as a prophylactic and a modifier of small-pox is recommended.

If an attempt should be made to Mahonize Alabama, the election law of the State would be a trump card of the coalitionists and would be played for all it is worth.

Tuskaloosa Clarion.

ALABAMA ITEMS.

The Georgia Pacific is destined to be the railroad for Birmingham.

Thirty-two new buildings are now in course of erection in Birmingham.

The Moon boys, charged with the murder of their aunt, Mrs. Tankersly, in Cherokee county, waived examination and were remanded to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Mr. J. F. M. Davis has made his report to Dr. Cochrane, President of the State Board of Health, informing him of the disappearance of the last vestige of small pox in Calhoun county. Vaccination has prevented its spreading.

Albert Norton and his brother, "Bud" Norton, got into a difficulty in Henry county about the division of some land, when Albert seized his double-barrel gun and let fly both barrels at his brother. "Bud" then went and got his double-barrel gun, and returned to the house. Albert saw him coming and ran under the house to hide, but "Bud" peeped under there and saw his game, and to get even he banged both barrels into it. Fortunately neither gun was loaded with heavy shot, but at last accounts both, with the assistance of a physician, were picking shot out of their hides.

Hartselle Sentinel: Friday night last, as Mr. Haywood Speegle was coming into town to attend a temperance meeting, he was assailed by a highwayman, whose object was robbery. A short distance beyond Prof. McGaugh's residence, some unknown person stopped Mr. Speegle, by catching his horse by the bridle, and demanded his money. Not succeeding in getting it, the would-be robber let go his hold on the bridle rein and stepped to Mr. Speegle's side with a drawn knife, and threatened death to him if he did not produce the wanted pocket-book. Mr. Speegle, instead of complying with the demand, put spurs to his horse and bounded away, but not soon enough to avoid a blow that cut through his clothing and marked his body near his heart.

WHAT IT COSTS.

Our national Congress is a pretty expensive luxury, costing the American people, according to estimates set down as correct, about twenty-three dollars a minute for every minute that it is in session. Every ten minutes speech that is made in that body costs the people two hundred and thirty dollars, or where a member speaks for an hour, the cost is $1,380. There is a saying that "talk is cheap," but in this case it is the reverse, being rather expensive.—*Exchange.*

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two fieri facias issued out of the clerk's office of the circuit court of Shelby county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against C. W. Cary, and in favor of Anderson Green and James Spence, out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said C. W. Cary, I have levied on the following property to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land bounded as follows: On the west by Mahon's creek from Mulkey's ford down to the mouth of a certain drain, and on the north by the east and west line, running to a certain mound in the rocky hill where it corners; on the east by the land bought by R. H. Meredith, of H. Butler, of Montevallo, and on the south by the line running through Mulkey's lane containing thirty acres more or less; also five acres more or less east of Mahon's creek, including the west bank running from Mulkeys ford up to the mouth of the Spring branch; also the southeast quarter of section 3, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 2; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 10; the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 3, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 3, all of said lands being in township 28, range 12 east, containg five hundred and fifty acres more or less situated in chilton county in said State.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named C. W. Cary in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the courthouse door, for cash, in clanton, Ala.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Mar2-3t Sheriff chilton co.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CHILTON CO.,
Probate Court, Special Term,
February 24, 1882.

Present the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge.

In the matter of the Estate of J. T. McBee, Deceased.

And now on this day came T. S. Bowen, administrator of the estate of J. T. McBee, deceased, and presents to the court his petition in writing under oath praying for an order to sell the personal property of the said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate. And the court having examined said petition, it is ordered that the same be filed in this court and that the 3d day of April, 1882, be set for the hearing thereof, at which time all persons can appear and contest said sale if they think proper.

Given under my hand this the 24th day of Feburary, 1882.

H. J. CALLEN,
Mar2-3t Judge of Probate.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

VERBENA
Male and Female School
VERBENA, ALA.

TERMS:

Primary Classes	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Incidental Fee	$1.00	per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Dec. 1, 1881. Teacher.

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICIANS."

W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,

COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in Chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of Wilson & Glenn, at Strasburg, Ala., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Glenn retiring from the firm. Persons holding claims against the late firm, will present them for payment to John T. Wilson, who assumes all liabilities.

JOHN T. WILSON,
WM. P. GLENN,
Strasburg, Feb. 21, 1882. 4t

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to

Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia

The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else, capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once, costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

B. H. WARNER & CO.

Attorneys at Law, Warner Building, Washington, D. C., late assistant commissioner of patents, attention given to to Patent and Mining cases, Lands, Pensions, Bounties, and Government claims. Attention prompt, charges moderate, address with stamp. Refer to members of congress and heads of government departments.

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKINSMITH

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.
New Store---New Goods!
: WHERE YOU CAN FIND :
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, and intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

W. N. RANEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grain
and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.
Dec 22-tf

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webster and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgomery prices. Give him a call. Nov24-tf

B. L. WYMAN. CHAS. P. BALL

WYMAN & BALL,
(Successors to B. L. WYMAN.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
—IN—
Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Iron, Steel, Farming Tools, Plow
Plow Shapes, Cutlery, Tools, Stoves, Tin and Wooden Ware,
Wagon and Carriage Maker's Supplies, Axes, Nails,
Horse and Mule Shoes.
NO. 3 COURT SQUARE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov7-6m Sign of the Big Pad Lock.

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the large cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us. Nov7-tf

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 2. 1882.

OUR AGENTS.

The following persons are our duly authorized agents to receipt and collect for subscriptions at their respective postoffices:

Dr. T. E. Callier, Dixie.
J. L. Williams, Randolph.
E. O. Dawson, Jemison.
S. J. Heath, Strasburg.
J. M. Corderie, Cooper's.
A. L. Haralson, Verbena.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District William P. Oden.
Representative William A. Collier.
Probate Judge H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery—Dr. W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff James E. Lowe.
Treasurer James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. -Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
Fast Express	†6:24 a. m.
Fast Mail	*8:05 p. m.
Passenger and Freight	4:00 p. m.
Accommodation	11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.	
Fast Express	†8:50 p. m.
Fast Mail	*8:05 a. m.
Passenger and Freight	10:55 a. m.
Accommodation	6:55 p. m.

* Don't Stop. † Stops when flagged.

SCHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Leave 4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m
Leave 7:16 "	Demopolis	" 7:02 "
Arr. 10:30 "	Selma	" 8:50 "
Leave 7:09 "	Selma	Leave 4:00 "
" 9:45 "	Calera	" 5:43 "
" 4:05 p m	Rome	" 11:15 a m
" 6:20 "	Dalton	" 7:12 "
" 8:25 "	Cleaveland	" 7:40 "
" 11:10 "	Knoxville	" 3:35 "
Arrive 1:50 a m	Bristol	" 9:55 p m

POSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from North arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from South 8:05 a. m.

All mails close 30 minutes before arrival of trains.

General delivery hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to 9:15 a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

Read new advertisements.

A case of small pox is reported at Simmon's mill in Shelby county.

John McCullough will play in Montgomery next Tuesday night.

Glad to meet Mr. J. C. Sewell, of Maplesville, in our office, on yesterday.

An exchange says that since "prohibition broke out" it is difficult to distinguish candidates from common people.

A severe wind, rain and hail storm, on last Tuesday, has placed roads in a bad condition, and retarded farm work considerably.

A good cook and a man to do house and garden work can both find employment on liberal wages by early application at this office.

Mr. W. L. Bandy, who left our county some two months since to recuperate his health in Florida, is, we are glad to learn, rapidly improving. He has our thanks for late Florida papers.

We regret to hear of the serious illness of Prof. W. A. Smith, our efficient tax assessor, which will account for his failure to meet some of his appointments as advertised, for the purpose of assessing taxes for 1882. We are glad to be able to state that he is improving.

We are glad to welcome to our county, Mr. J. B. Hobbs, of Athens, Ala., and a college comrade of not many years since, in the old Oak City. He is a nephew of Col. J. W. Sloss, and has taken charge of the commissary which has been established at the terminus of Col. Sloss' narrow guage railroad.

At the last term of Chancery Court for Chilton county, held last Friday, three divorces were granted. Martha Davenport, complainant, was granted a divorce from John Davenport, with privilege of again marrying. Grounds of divorce—abandonment. George Powell, complainant, was granted a divorce from Mary A. Powell, with privilege of again marrying. Grounds of divorce—abandonment. George Hunter (col'd), complainant vs. Eliza Hunter (col'd) was granted a divorce with privilege of again marrying. Grounds of divorce—adultery.

WHAT MRS. GRUNDY SAYS:

That vaccination has been general, and everybody you meet has a sore arm.

That a great many nobodies and very few somebodies are conspicuous for loafing about the streets on Sunday afternoon.

That foreigners say that the American swell represents thirty different kinds of the complete fool.

That when it becomes fashionable to know history, some of the young ladies will be better educated.

That the hang-around-the-door young men have grown to be a great nuisance at the churches.

That during the past week we have had fifty different kinds of weather, and conversation has consequently been lively among lovers, old maids and mothers-in-law.

That our town council ought to have quarantined against Jemison, when the small pox was reported at that point.

And that there are just one dozen men in Clanton who think they could "knock the stuffin' out" of Sullivan, the champion of the American prize ring, but that all are too busy to bother about sending a challenge.

THE COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The following amounts were order to be paid out of the county treasury, for the purposes stated, by the court of county commissioners, at its last session:

Elias Minor $7.50 for making three coffins for paupers.

John Robinson $22 for making mile posts and signboards for public roads. Also T. J. Bates 50 cents and A. C. Poll $2 for same services.

Orders to the amount of $222 for the support of paupers for the first quarter of 1882.

Orders to the amount of $120.10 to pay for blanks and stationary for county officers.

John Englehardt $11 for work done on county jail.

W. H. Lawrence $13.50 for subscription to the Chilton View for the use of county officers, and making publication of Prohibition Election Notices for Beat No. 4.

R. Ehrman $13.79 for supplies furnished the county.

A. M. Kennedy $8.35 for sash furnished county jail.

H. J. Callen $128.50 for ex-officio and road service for first quarter of 1882, for one days service in commissioner's court, and making abstract for collector for 1881.

W. H. Foshee $50 for ex-officio service for first quarter of 1882.

James E. Lowe $79.95 for ex-officio and road service, for first quarter of 1882, and for washing clothing for prisoners in county jail.

B. Harris, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir and K. Wells $3.60 each for one day's service as county commissioners.

J. E. Evans 60 cents for candles and matches furnished county.

William Lambert $12 for the support of his insane son for first quarter of 1882.

E. T. Gullahorn $5 for hauling wood for court house and jail.

J. M. Parish $17.85 for money expended by him for the county.

H. J. Callen $4 for office stamp, and money paid for cutting wood for office.

W. E. Stewart $10 for medical services rendered the county.

The court also ordered that all persons sentenced to hard labor for the county should be hired to the Pratt Saw Mill Company at $8 per month each.

ENTERTAINMENT.

An entertainment consisting of charades and tableaux, will be given at Verbena, on Friday evening, March 10th, by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the Church. A pleasant time may be expected, and everybody should attend. The entertainment will be given at Miss Watson's school room, beginning at 7 o'clock.

MAPLESVILLE DOTS.

Business pretty brisk and the coldest weather of the new year.

Farmers are behind with work on account of bad weather.

We are informed that a traveller stopped here one night last week and made a meal of five pounds of cheese with crackers in proportion.

At the last meeting of the Hoe-Handle Club, a discussion arose between Siff. Gramin and Dick Backus, regarding the best plan of electioneering in the coming campaign. After a lengthy debate without reaching a decision, it was finally determined to act up the following motion, which was passed: That every legislative candidate be required to send to this club, his name, age, capacity of jaw, with synopsis of bills to be introduced; and all candidates must comply with this requirement before support will be extended.

BIJOU.

For the View.]

TO FANNIE.

Dear Fannie, I have lost my heart;
The mishap, I declare,
Has given my nerves an awful start
Down that rough hill despair.

I'd tell you how the chance befell,
Could I collect my wits;
I only know a magic spell
Has knocked them into fits.

That I'm in love, there's little doubt,
And hopelessly it seems,
And sorely struggling to get out
Its bright, delusive dreams.

I wouldn't have had my wits deranged
By any such a chance;
And then, just think how very strange:
My heart went at a glance.

If ever in this world of change,
The little cheat I find,
I think I'll give it in exchange
For one I can call mine.

GEORGIA A. JONES.
Clanton, February, 1882.

JEMISON JOTTINGS.

The small pox excitement is subsiding. Mr. Samuel Bowdon, who came from Shelby Springs to his home at Jemison, Feb. 16, with the small pox, is now able to walk about the yard, and his younger brother, Jessie, who came home with the same disease several days later, is improving; and as no one has been allowed to visit the house, it is not likely that we shall have another case here. Nearly every body has been vaccinated.

Mr. I. N. Langston, is having his house neatly painted, which adds much to its appearance.

Mrs. Fadie Lawhorn, wife of Mr. Geo. Lawhorn, we regret to say, is seriously ill.

We hear talk of several houses being erected here soon. EGO.

LEVEL-HEADED OSCAR.

Who is this man with the long, thin legs, the stooping shoulders and the yellow, flowing hair? His name is Oscar Wilde. One day when the superintendent of a lunatic asylum was on a hunting expedition in London he picked up Oscar and took him before a magistrate who asked him his name.

"By the misty eyelids of the sleepy moon I cannot tell you," answered the prisoner. "Mamma would not like it."

From that moment he became famous. For breakfast he sips the dew from the honeysuckles, and his dinner consist of roast lily bugs flavored with lavender water. Half a dozen sachel-bags and ten trunks constitute his baggage. The trunks contain locks of hair which he purchased cheap at a Surrey ropewalk. No fashionable American girl will be long without one. His soul yearns after sunflowers. Give him his choice between a sunflower and a greenback and he will take the greenback. In Chicago he is destined to be most popular—his feet are so large. When he returns to his native land loaded with rocks his "mamma" will say to him.

"Oskie, the fortunes of the family are much improved. I want a new sealskin sacque and a dog cart. But the lilly worshipper will depart from her saying:

"Well, I should smile. What does the old woman take me for?"

After that, no Englishman will eat more beef with his lillies, or drink more beer with his sunflowers than Oscar.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

LAWS REGULATING NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following, from a judicial officer, is the decision of the United States Supreme Court:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue the subscription.

2. If subsribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscibers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible until their bill is paid and they have ordered them discontinued.

4. If subsribers move to other places without notifying the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Blaine is a wonderful man, unsurpassed in pluck, extraordinary in resources, intellectually agile as an acrobat or a cat, and lacking only two qualities to make him a great statesman—viz., safe judgment and political honesty. If we were in a scrape we would call upon Blaine to get us out of it. If we were not in a scrape we would depend on Blaine to get us into one.

Wetumpka Times.

Baldwin county has no resident lawyer—as has been stated; nor has it a jail. For several years after the war the courts were held under a tree. Yet, the laws are as faithfully observed as elsewhere, and whenever violated, the guilty one is made to feel that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

Montgomery Advertiser.

Blank Deeds, Waive Notes, Crop Liens and Mortgages for sale at THE VIEW office.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.

Dec. 29-6m

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

NOTICE NO. 1425.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
February 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on March 11, 1882, viz: Peter Abney, homestead application No. 6928, for the north half of the southwest quarter of section 28, township 23 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Turner Campbell, Anthony Garner, Columbus Campbell and Richard Cary, all of Randolph, Bibb county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Feb9-5w Register.

NOTICE NO. 1426.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
February 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on March 11, 1882, viz: Turner Campbell, homestead application No. 6920 for the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, ter, section 22 north, range 12 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David Hightower, Anthony Garner, Peter Abney and columbus campbell, all of Randolph, Bibb county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Feb9-5w Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 11, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John F. Armstrong against William Armstrong for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6752, dated Nov. 9, 1875, upon the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 2, township 22 north, range 12 east, in Chilton county, Alabama, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of March, 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.
PAUL J. STROBACH, Receiver.
Feb16-5w

NOTICE NO. 1451.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.,
February 15, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Chilton county at Clanton, Ala., on Saturday, March 25th, 1882, viz: Henry Foshee, Homestead Application No. 7167, for the west half of the southwest quarter, section 24, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Richard Malachi, William Smitherman, Ned. Houston, and William Headley, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.
Feb 23-5w

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES, AND Butterick's Paper Patterns.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling Fall and Winter Goods at Bottom Prices, to make room for Spring and Summer Stock.

Now is the time to Subscribe for
THE CHILTON VIEW.
:o:
THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CHILTON COUNTY.
:o:o:
One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

Tax Assessor's Notice!
LAST ROUND!

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes, of Chilton County, for the year 1882:

At McKee's Store	February 11
At D. H. Mullins	" 13
John Archer's	" 14
Jemison's	" 15
Providence Church	" 16
Benson's	" 18
Maplesville	" 21
Dixie	" 23
Verbena	" 27
D. C. Jones	" 28
Cooper's	March 1
Well's Gin	" 2
Clanton	March 6, 7, 8 & 9
Lomax	" 10

W. A. SMITH. Tax Assessor.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Inventors

address EDSON BROS., Attorneys at Law and Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C., for references and advice sent FREE. We attend exclusively to Patent business. Reasonable terms. Reissues, Interferences, and cases rejected in other hands, a specialty. caveats solicited. Send model, or sketch and description for opinion as to patentability, free of charge. We refer to commissioner of patents and ex-commissioners. Established 1866.

PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of finger, toe, eye or rupture, varicose veins or or any Disease. Thousands of pensioners and soldiers entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. PATENTS procured for inventors. Soldiers land warrants procured, bought and sold. Soldiers and heirs apply for your rights at once. Send 2 stamps for Pension and Bounty laws, blanks and instructions. Fees fixed by law. We can refer to thousands of Pensioners and Clients. Address E. H. Gelston & Co., U. S Claim Atty's. Lock Box 725, Washington, D. C.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

PERSIAN THEATRICALS.

It is fortunate that theater-goers at home do not take to heart the tragedies that are placed upon the English stage so much as the Persians, who, according to a writer, not only shed tears as the actors narrate the death of the Prophet, the martyrdom of Aly, and other incidents in the history of Mohammedanism, but howl piteously as they leave the theater, pull each other's hair, and run knives into themselves with despair. These representations are styled "tearzies," and they take place during the religious festival of the Moharrum, being got up by the wealthy people with the double object of propitiating the Deity and making a display of their rich tapestries and jewels on the stage.

The representations are held either in the court yards of their houses, or upon the public squares, the personages of importance viewing them from the windows of the houses, while the crowd gathers round the improvised stage, "camels at rest." Ushers, armed with heavy wands, go round to maintain order, and lads with pipes to hire, and water and cakes to sell, drone out their stock phrases until the story-teller, followed by six chorister boys, mounts the stage. His business is to prepare the audience for the representation by telling them stories relative to deaths of the Imaums, and, in order to produce a more powerful effect upon them, he interlards his story with frequent groans and tears, finally throwing down his turban, tearing open his dress and driving his nails into his chest. His despair moves the whole of the audience to tears, and he then descends from the stage with a bottle, and, sopping up their tears with a piece of cotton wool, presses them into it—one of these tears, in the opinion of the Persians, being sufficient to save the life of a patient who has been given up by the doctors. This prologue over, the actors appear, and the drama begins, with the result described above.

These, however, are not the only plays in the Persian repertory, the two other kinds being "temachas" and "karagues," of which the first named are farces or comedies, full of allusions more or less broad, and improvised by the "Lontys," who are professional dancers and musicians. These "Lontys" are often accompanied by dancing girls, and even by monkeys and bears, and they grime themselves with soot and flour. The "karagues" is very much like our own "Punch and Judy," the character of Punch being taken by Ketchel Pehlevan, who is invariably represented as bald, and whose favorite occupation is to deceive the Mollahs by pretending to piety. After having depicted to the Mollahs in very glowing terms the charms of religious life and the pleasures reserved to good Mussulmans in another world, he begins to sing anacreontic songs until the poor Mollah, carried away by enthusiasm, throws down the Koran and begins to play the guitar and drink the fine wine of Chiras.

A NEW SNOW PLOW.

A Kansas City inventor has patented a snow plow which promises to take the place of the cumbersome scoops which are attached to locomotives running on Northern railroads during the winter. It is an arrangement of steam pipes which can be heated at the will of the engineer, melting the snow as the engine slowly advances. The form of the ordinary snow plow is preserved so that the snow in shallow cuts can be thrown aside, as by the plow now in use; but when deep drifts are encountered the steam can be turned on the pipes and the road cleared in far less time than it can be done with shovels. Another advantage in the new invention is that it will not leave additional embankment to catch a still greater depth of snow in succeeding storms.

Miss Helen M. Stevens, a small, black-eyed young lady, teaches school at Rome, N. Y. William Brodock, a burly fellow of 19, is one of her pupils. Recently he refused to obey her, and she boxed his ears. He then indulged in profane and insulting language, and she attempted to punish him with a book, when he knocked it from her hands. Thereupon she took a stick of wood and subdued him. She was brought before the court for assault and battery, and Brodock was on hand, exhibiting numerous swellings and bruises; but the Judge, after hearing the evidence, discharged the defendant with the remark that it was her right to use the means necessary to maintain order.

A Canadian has recovered a verdict for $150 damages against the Trustees of the First Baptist Church of Montreal —a horse, frightened by snow falling from the church, having collided with his sleigh, to his personal injury. He lost his case on its first hearing. The Court of Review reversed that decision and awarded $150 damages, and the Court of Appeals has now sustained the latter judgment by a majority of the Judges.

People who cannot spend the season of winds and cold rains in sunny Florida, should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house. It is the best remedy for Colds and Coughs and will relieve sufferers at once.

Frederick Rausch, a wealthy farmer near Newcomerstown, Ohio, has a son 15 years old, who has a singular impediment in his speech, which is one of the most remarkable cases on record. He can talk intelligently to any member of his family, but the moment he leaves home and goes among strangers his voice leaves him, and it becomes utterly impossible for him to articulate one word. He can hear well enough, and is bright and intelligent looking. This most remarkable impediment in his speech when among strangers is attributed to a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the vocal organs, superinduced by embarrassment or fright. A doctor who is treating him takes the boy to his office, where he gradually becomes familiar with the doctor, after which he is drilled on pronouncing certain words, such as the days in the week, etc.; also on short sentences. The doctor then takes him in some business house in the town where, in the presence of a crowd or several persons, he (the doctor) drills him on the same words and sentences until he speaks them distinctly.

From an extensive use of St. Jacobs Oil in the editor's family, we are able to speak confidently of its great worth in numerous ailments, and fully recommended it as an article most desirable to have on hand in the medicine chest.—*Stamford (Conn.) Herald.*

German scientists have discovered, through experiment, that the electric light is healthier than other methods of illumination, since it leaves the air purer, and that some colors—red, green, blue and yellow especially—are shown more distinctly by it than by daylight.

A Railroad Official Interviewed.

Not every one so cheerfully communicates his knowledge and opinions as recently did E. L. Loweree, Esq., cashier of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, that splendid outlet to the South from the Ohio. Our representative waited upon Mr. Loweree, and in reply to certain questions the latter gentleman observed: "I was suffering from a very severe attack of rheumatism in my right foot; it was in a terrible condition; the pain was almost intolerable; our family physician waited on me without success; I sent for another well-known M. D., but even the twain could do nothing for me; I could not get down here to the office to attend to my duties; in fact I could not put my foot under me at all, and after nine weeks' suffering I began to grow desperate. My friend (whom, of course you know, for he is known by everybody), Mr. Stacey Hill, of the Mount Auburn Inclined Plane Railroad Co., called to see me; he spoke very highly of St. Jacobs Oil, and recommended the remedy to me in glowing terms. I laughed at the idea of using a proprietary medicine, and yet the party recommended it, (Mr. Stacey Hill, remember), being a man of sound judgment, set me to thinking the matter over. The next day, when the physicians called, I dismissed them, and said to myself that I would let nature take its course. That resolution lasted just a day. On the following morning I, in a fit of desperation, sent a servant for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. I applied that wonderful remedy, and it penetrated me so that I thought my foot was about to fall off, but it did not; in fact it did just the opposite. The next morning the pain had entirely left my foot, the swelling was reduced, and really the appearance was so different altogether from the day before, that it actually surprised me. I applied more of the St. Jacobs Oil, and that afternoon I walked down here to the office, and was able to attend to my duties and get around as well as any one. Let me say for St. Jacobs Oil *that it beats railroad time*, and is always sure to win.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A recent judicial decision in England recognizing all persons holding a room in a house and holding a latch-key as being, under the terms of the last extension of the franchise in towns act, entitled to a vote, will add tens of thousands to the English voting lists.

"Golden Medical Discovery" (words registered as a trade-mark) cures all humors from the pimple or eruption to great virulent eating ulcers.

Ex-Senator Thurman was looking at his boxes in which his private books and papers had been packed in his old committee room. He saw that the lettering on the boxes was "Hon. A. G. Thurman. Keep Dry." Turning to a friend, he said, "Who the deuce would ever think of giving me such advice as that."

The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

A colored tailor from North Carolina is said to have made $50,000 in Boston since the war. He gives employment to over 100 persons.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs, I'll None of it."

We do not feel like blaming Macbeth for this expression of disgust. Even nowadays most of the cathartics are great repulsive pills, enough to "turn one's stomach." Had Macbeth ever taken Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets," he would not have uttered those words of contempt. By druggists.

Mrs. Moore, wife of a Tennessee member of Congress, is said to carry off the palm for beauty at Washington this winter.

Alleviation.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 20, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—My wife's peculiar sufferings were completely alleviated by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

H. O. Mosely.

A gentleman about to leave Tombstone, Arizona, states his intention in a newspaper card, and invites anybody with a grievance to come and see him before he goes.

The Canadian cause is not altogether hopeless. The young women students of the Presbyterian College in Ottawa, Canada, learned that a poor woman, who obtain a living for herself and children by washing, was laid up by sickness. Pity touched their hearts. The next morning they went to her house, did the washing and ironing for her, and sent the clothes home.

Notice.

From the 10th of October 1881, to the 1st of July, 1882, genuine Rock Spring Water will be supplied to customers by Ellis & Co., of Bailey Springs, Ala., at the following rates:

Ten gallons in anti-corrosive cans..	$5.00
Same can refilled at..............	4.00
Five gallons in anti-corrosive cans..	3.25
Same can refilled at..............	2.50
Nine gallons in glass bottles..........	7.50

Reasonable freight and express rates are given by all railroads. This water has been known for nearly fifty years as a sure cure for Dyspepsia, a sure cure for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, a sure cure for all curable cases of Dropsy, a sure cure for Scrofulous cases of the Bones or Skin, and a certain destroyer of the terrible thirst for intoxicating drink that overcomes so many worthy resolutions. Deprive a drunkard of his dram for three days and meanwhile give him plenty of Rock Spring Water, and he won't want the whisky. Don't you think it's worth trying it? If you do drop a postal to Ellis & Co. It will cost only a cent.

Benjamin Philibert has just died in St. Louis. He was worth $300,000. His other notable distinctions were that he had not been out of the city in sixty-three years, and had never ridden in a steamboat or steam railway car.

Pure cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on the sea shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

If the Baroness Burdett-Coutts survives her marriage ten years she will have paid, without interest, $3,750,000 for a husband, taking her loss consequent on marriage at £75,000 a year.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Miss Vanderbilt's wedding dress had a train 178 inches—nearly fifteen feet—long. Now if Jay Gould had a daughter to marry off, what a train we would see.

Chapped hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

A Hawkinsville (Ga.) lawyer has in his hands a mortgage on a set of teeth belonging to a lady in Dooley county.

Kidney-Wort radically cures biliousness, piles and all nervous diseases.

A lady in Plumas county, Cal., has tamed a snake, which she takes delight in handling and caressing.

A Sure Cure for Fits

Will be sent by mail to any address, postpaid, on receipt of one dollar. Address J. Alonzo Greene, Indian Doctor, 816 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

NO HORSE will die of Colic, Bots, or Lung Fever if Foutz's Celebrated Horse and Cattle Powders are used according to the directions. They will cleanse the intestines, purify and invigorate the system, thus preventing disease.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man and Beast.

DR. ROGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

ASK your druggist for Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, and if he fails to supply you, address the Proprietor, DAVID E. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
STRICTLY PURE.
HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.
By its faithful use CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

JEREMIAH WRIGHT, of Marion County, W. Va., writes us that his wife had Pulmonary Consumption, and was pronounced incurable by their physician, when the use of Allen's Lung Balsam entirely cured her. He writes that he and his neighbors think it the best medicine in the world.

WM. C. DIGGES, Merchant, of Bowling Green, Va., writes, April 4th, 1881, that he wants us to know that the Lung Balsam has cured his Mother of Consumption, after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says others knowing her case have taken the Balsam and been cured; he thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

DR. MEREDITH, Dentist, of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the last Stages of Consumption and was induced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Balsam after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it at once cured his cough and that he was able to resume his practice.

WM. A. GRAHAM & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, writes us of the cure of Mathias Freeman, a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with Bronchitis in its worst form for twelve years. The Lung Balsam cured him, as it has many others of Bronchitis.

AS ALSO
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP.
All Diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and PULMONARY ORGANS.

C. S. MARTIN, Druggist at Oakly, Ky., writes that the ladies think there is no remedy equal to Lung Balsam for Croup and Whooping Cough.

Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup.

It is harmless to the most delicate child!

It contains no Opium in any form!

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers, and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

As an Expectorant it has no equal!

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

10 LARGE PAPERS SEEDS. Flower or Vegetable. Complete assortment, sufficient for small garden. Guaranteed fresh and reliable. In neat box, sent postpaid, for 30 cents. Send for price list of seeds, free. Prices lowest in the trade. PHILADELPHIA SEED CO., 14 W. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address, Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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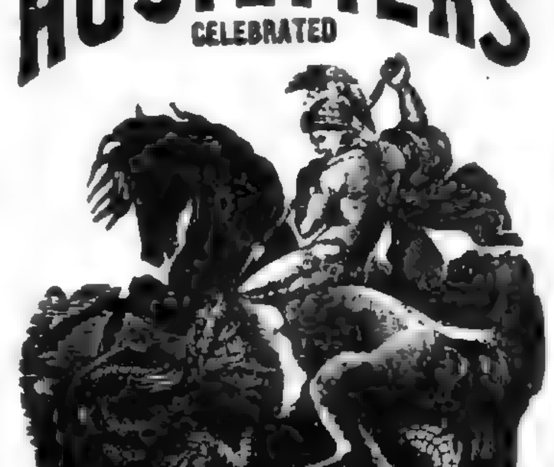

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56 Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane.
58 Marching Through Georgia.
60 Widow in the Cottage by the Sea.
65 The Minstrel Boy.
70 Take Back the Heart.
73 The Faded Coat of Blue. [Night.
77 My Old Kentucky Home, Good
84 I'll be all Smiles to Night Love.
86 Listen to the Mocking Bird.
93 Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still
94 Sunday Night When the Parlor's
96 The Gypsy's Warning. [Full.
102 'Tis But a Little Faded Flower.
104 The Girl I Left Behind Me.
106 Little Buttercup.
107 Carry Me Back to Old Virginny.
112 The Old Man's Drunk Again.
116 I Am Waiting, Essie Dear.
119 Take Me Back to Home & Mother
120 Come, Sit by My Side, Darling.
121 Kiss Me, Kiss Your Darling.
122 A Flower from Mother's Grave.
124 The Old Log Cabin on the Hill.
130 Coming Thro' the Rye.
131 Must We, Then, Meet as Strangers
138 The Kiss Behind the Door.
139 I'll Remember You, Love, in My [Prayers.
146 You May Look, but Mustn't Touch.
150 There's Always a Seat in the Parlor for You.
152 I've no Mother Now, I'm Weeping
153 Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground.
156 Say a Kind Word When You Can.
165 I Cannot Sing the Old Songs.
166 Norah O'Neal.
167 Waiting, My Darling, for Thee
169 Jennie the Flower of Kildare.
170 I'm Lonely Since My Mother Died
172 Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.
175 Don't You Go, Tommy, Don't Go.
180 Willie, We have Missed You.
182 Over the Hills to the Poor House.
183 Don't be Angry with Me, Darling.
191 Flirtation of the Fan.
194 Why did She Leave Him? [other.
196 Thou Hast Learned to Love An-
198 There's None Like a Mother
201 You Were False, but I'll Forgive.
208 Whisper Softly, Mother's Dying.
211 Will You Love Me, When I'm Old.
220 Annie Laurie.
222 Sherman's March to the Sea.
224 Come, Birdie, Come.
226 Love Among the Roses
228 Old Arm Chair (as sung by Barry.)
229 The Sailor's Grave. [In the Garden
242 Farmer's Daughter; or Chickens
243 Oh! Dem Golden Slippers.
246 Poor, but a Gentleman Still.
249 Nobody's Darling but Mine.
251 Put My Little Shoes Away.
252 Darling Nellie Gray.
255 Little Brown Jug.
256 Ben Bolt.
257 Good Bye Sweetheart.
263 Sadie Ray.
270 Tim Finigan's Wake.
273 The Hat My Father Wore.
275 I've Only Been Down to the Club.
277 Kiss Me Again.
279 The Vacant Chair.
280 The Sweet Sunny South.
284 Come Home Father.
286 Little Maggie May.
286 Molly Bawn.
288 Sally in Our Ally.
290 Poor Old Ned.
293 Man in the Moon is Looking.
295 Broken Down.
300 My Little One's Waiting for Me.
301 I'll Go Back to my Old Love Again
302 The Butcher Boy.
305 I'se Gwine Back to Dixie.
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32 Diamond Cut Diamond.
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VOL I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1882. NO. 16.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Oh, Painter of the fruits and flowers,
We own Thy wise design,
Whereby these human hands of ours
May share the work of Thine!

Apart from Thee we plant in vain
The root and sow the seed;
Thy early and Thy later rain,
Thy sun and dew we need.

Our toil is sweet with thankfulness,
Our burden is our boon;
The curse of earth's gray morning is
The blessing of its noon.

Why search the wide world everywhere
For Eden's unknown ground?
That garden of the primal pair
May never more be found.

But, blest by Thee, our patient toil
May right the ancient wrong,
And give to every clime and soil
The beauty lost so long.

Our homestead flowers and fruited trees
May Eden's orchard shame;
We taste the tempting sweets of these
Like Eve, without her blame.

And, north and south and east and west,
The pride of every zone,
The fairest, rarest and the best
May all be made our own.

Its earliest shrines the young world sought
In hill-groves and in bowers;
The fittest offerings thither brought
Were thy own fruits and flowers.

And still with reverent hands we cull
Thy gifts each year renewed;
The good is always beautiful—
The beautiful is good.

THE LECTURE.

'A lecture, eh?" said Deacon Hobn, as he stood entranced before the lletin board of the Stub Mountain Lyum. "And upon the 'Rights of Wom?' Well, I swan! Mrs. Hobson, 'll be a-waitin' to hear it, an' I ouldn't wonder, if Jemimy Ann set her dander, she'd go into the barin. Gals is always racin' after every w idee. And p'raps it's a good thing stir us country folks up—a rousin' d lecture once in a while. Tickets cents. Wal, I'll think about it."

'A lecture? said Dr. Briggs, the wly fledged M. D., who had just hung t his glittering blue-and-gold sign; nd respecting woman's rights? I cant say that I approve of the subject; t a new-comer like myself must show nself in public, and there are so few portunities in Stub Mountain. Upon e whole, I think that I will take a ket."

"Woman's rights?" said old Mrs. x, who was always tormenting the lectmen for the privilege of franchise election day, and who went out to ther her own hay, in harvest time, h a man's boots and rather more than an's strength. "I'm powerful glad t! The subject needs agitation in a ce like this, where there's wus than yptian darkness. I'll go if it costs a whole week's butter money!"

And thus, in various styles from vari- motives, the Stub Mountaineers mmented on and approved of the lect- which was to be delivered at the eum on that Wednesday evening.

Squire Dooley stroked his long beard he checked his gray pony before the lage store.

"I suppose my girls will insist on ing," said he; "but there are so few ngs going on at Stub Mountain that seems a pity to deny them a little rection."

And the landlord of the Stub Mountain tel chuckled.

"It was an ill wind that blew good to body," he said, "and any popular senion was good for business."

This was on Tuesday. Upon the ednesday morning a stout gentleman a chaise drew up to the hotel and utted up to the bar, with a very rubind face and little, fiery eyes.

"Mary Smith lectures here to-night?" d he.

"I guess you're about right there, uire," said the landlord, feeling in his cket for the bundle of tickets which lyceum proprietor had authorized m to sell. "A pop'lar subject, too," t can read all about it on the bulletin ard out there, and—"

"I forbid it!" said the stout gentlen, growing redder and more apoplec- with every moment.

"Land o' Goshen!" ejaculated the ndlord.

"She is my wife," said the stranger. My name is Smith—Zerubbabel Smith and I won't be disgraced by any of is public-lecturing nonsense."

"Yes, I know," said the landlord; but I don't b'lieve the law will uphold in it, Squire, arter the tickets are d and—"

"Hang the law!" shouted Mr. Zerubbel Smith, bringing his gloved fist wn among the glasses with a bang. I don't care two straws for the law! y wife is my wife, and I won't have her aking a Merry Andrew of herself here or anywhere else! When do you expect her?"

"The room was engaged from 12 o'clock," falter'd the landlord; "but—"

"Very well," roared the red-faced man, "I'll just go and stroll around the village, and you let me know when she arrives—d'ye hear?"

Mr. Zerubbabel Smith had hardly betaken himself to the shadow of the old elms on the village green, when an elderly woman of a starched appearance came in, with a striped carpet-bag on one arm, and carrying a gingham umbrella in the other hand.

"Is this the Stub Mountain Lyceum?" said she, primly.

"No, marm!" said the landlord. "This 'ere's the tavern. The lyceum ain't open till 8 o'clock. Want to buy tickets for the lecture?"

"Certainly not!" said the elderly female.

"P'raps you'd like to engage a room," said the landlord, with a glance at the carpet-bag.

"Nothing of the sort!" said the lady.

The font of the landlord's imagination was hopelessly drained dry by this time. He said nothing more, but stared hard at the starched female.

"I wish to see Miss Smith," said she, abruptly.

"Eh?" said the landlord.

"The lecturer on—Women's Rights," with a little grimace at the words, as if they had a bitter taste.

"She ain't arriv' yet" said the landlord.

"I do not intend to allow this outrage on public taste!" said the lady, vehemently.

"Marm?" said the landlord.

"I am Miss Smith's mother!"

"Be you?" gasped mine host.

"And here I set until she presents herself," said Mrs. Smith, depositing herself on the nearest chair, and clasping both hands firmly over the umbrella-handle.

The landlord looked feebly at her, and almost within the same second in hurried a short, over-dressed lady, with curls, jewelry, bangles and a scarlet shawl, while a shabby black-silk skirt trailed its flounces over the dusty floor.

"Landlord," said she, "take down those posters at once!"

"What for, marm?" cried the poor man.

"It's swindling!" said the curly fair one; "downright swindling! We are partners, and Miss Smith is to lecture nowhere unless I sing ballads in the intermissions. It's share and share alike in the profits and the expenses, and I won't be cheated! And so you may tell her, landlord!"

The landlord smote his forehead in despair.

"Be I goin' crazy?" he said, "or is the whole 'varsal world agee? Miss Smith ain't here, nor Mary Smith ain't, nor Mrs. Smith, nor none of the Smiths, as I know of!"

"Landlord," said the curly lady, screwing up her thin lips, "you are in the conspiracy against me!"

The landlord uttered a groan.

"I wish to goodness I'd never heard of the whole thing," said he.

"But if there's law and justice in the land, I'll have my rights!" screamed the excited lady. "I'll telegraph to Boston to a lawyer. I'll have up the constable. I'll—"

The landlord was vaguely considering in his own mind whether it was best to go under the counter, escape by the back window or seize his grandfather's rusty musket from the iron hook where it hung above the chimney piece, and defy the whole party then and there, when a merciful Providence interfered in his behalf. The depot hack rumbled up to the door, and out stepped a tall, pretty young woman with deep blue eyes and bronze-brown hair, a French gray traveling dress and a marvelously composed manner.

"Mary Smith!" said she to the landlord. "Are my rooms ready? I lecture here to-night in the lyceum."

"Never was so glad to see nobody in my born days," croaked the landlord. "Yes, the rooms is ready; but your husband, he's out on the green, and your mother's here a-waitin' to forbid the banses, and your pardner a-vowin' and a-swearin' she's been swindled, and—"

"It's some mistake," said Miss Smith, in her clear, incisive voice. "I have no husband. My mother has been dead seven years, and a partner is a luxury in which I have never indulged myself."

"This ain't my daughter!" said the starched female. "My Mary Smith has red hair, and she stutters."

"Quite a different sort of person from my partner," said the lady with the red shawl.

"And my wife weighs 200 pounds, and she wears the Bloomer costume," unwillingly confessed the stout person, who had by this time come in from the green, and was standing staring in the doorway.

The landlord heaved a mighty sigh of relief.

"Wal," said he, "I don't see but that the lectur' may go on, after all."

The three discontented spirits vanished. Miss Smith retreated to her room, and the landlord breathed freely again.

But in the afternoon train from Boston a young man in the undress uniform of a naval officer, came unexpectedly upon the scene.

"Is this the place where Mary Smith lectures to-night?" he asked of the landlord.

"I believe so," said that worthy, secretly wondering if there were any more relations to object. "Ef you want to speak to her, there she is out in the back garding, reading poetry under the pear trees."

"Polly," said the young officer, leaning over the pretty, French gray shoulder.

"I hear you," said Miss Smith, turning over a leaf and pretending not to be aware of the pink flush which was overspreading her cheek.

"Are you really determined to go on with this public-lecturing tour?" he asked, quietly.

"Why shouldn't I?" cross-questioned Miss Smith.

"Because I don't like it, Polly."

"You quarreled with me," said Mary.

"I beg pardon," said the young officer, "you quarreled with me!"

"Do you really care?" said Mary Smith, melting into softness.

"I care more than you will ever know!" he answered, fervently. "Polly, I love you! And as for women's rights, you shall have every right you wish, if only you'll give up this lecturing business and marry me!"

She smiled—hesitated—visibly yielded.

"But I've made the engagement."

"Break it, then," said the officer. "The clergyman lives just across the green—I had his house pointed out to me. Let's go there this very minute and get married!"

Mary Smith laughed and blushed, and burst into tears, and finally put her hand into that of the naval officer.

"Have it your own way," said she. "But I don't know what the public will say."

"Henceforward," said Capt. Lacy, "I am to be your public. And my verdict is entirely in your favor."

So there was no lecture in the Stub Mountain Lyceum that night. And the stout man went home, where he found his wife and mother-in-law in a great rage, the starched female proceeded to the nearest camp-meeting, and the curly ballad-singer composed a new song called "Love's Triumph," founded on the incident from real life which had just transpired.

"After all," said the bride, "Smith is an awkward name. And I'm glad I've changed it to Lacy."

SINCE the war between France and Germany the growth of the two countries in population has been curious in its contrasts. Germany has increased by 4,500,000 souls, but France by only 612,000. Births in France in 1867 were 26¼ in every 1,000 inhabitants; but in 1878 they were only 25¼ in every 1,000. The figures which correspond to these in Germany are 38 3-5 and 38¼. For 1867 the excess of births over deaths in France was 140,000; in 1878 it was only 98,175. Germany, on the other hand, shows an excess for 1869 of 428,000, and for 1878 one of 556,506. With these figures as a starting point it is intimated that at the end of the century, provided emigration and immigration do not interfere with conditions as they now are, France will have scarcely 40,000,000 people to the 60,000,000 that Germany will have. And this growth of Germany is in despite of an immense emigration to the United States and other countries, while nobody leaves France. The fact is that the Germans have large families, while the French are just the reverse in this respect. The average French family consists of but two or three children, while the Germans number at least half a dozen.

THE British Admiralty have directed compressed jute to be tried as armor against Nordenfelt and Gatling guns, with a view to ascertain whether it can be used, principally in torpedo vessels, instead of iron and steel.

CONGRESSIONAL SUICIDES.

There have been a number of members of Congress who have committed suicide.

Haywood Chauncy Riddle shot himself through the head, in Tennessee, about 1875. He was undoubtedly insane.

James Blair, a Representative from South Carolina, blew out his brains at a boarding-house on Capitol Hill, April 1, 1834.

Felix McConnell, a member from Alabama, committed suicide, in a fit of delirium, at the St. Charles Hotel, Washington, by stabbing himself and then cutting his throat, Sept. 10, 1846.

Representative James Ashmore, from South Carolina, blew out his brains at Sardis, Miss., Dec. 6, 1861.

Elijah Hise, Representative in the Fortieth Congress, committed suicide at Russellville, Ky., May 8, 1876.

John White, Representative from Kentucky, committed suicide at Richmond, Ky., Sept. 27, 1845.

James G. Wilson, United States Senator from New Jersey, threw himself from his house, in a fit of delirium, in 1832, and was killed.

William Ramsey, Representative from Pennsylvania, committed suicide at Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore, by shooting himself through the eye with a pistol, about 1840.

John Ewing, of Indiana, was found dead in his room at Vincennes in 1839, and on his table the following epitaph:

Here lies a man who loved his friends,
His God, his country, and Vincennes.

Representative Alfred B. White, of Ohio, committed suicide by taking poison on the grave of his two children, at Columbus, Aug. 1, 1865. He was charged with improper acts in connection with cotton speculations.

James Henry Lane, United States Senator from Kansas, committed suicide at Fort Leavenworth, about 1866.

James S. Johnson, Representative from Kentucky, committed suicide while suffering from ill-health, at Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 12, 1878.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

A number of Congressmen and ex-Congressmen have met with accidental deaths.

Clement L. Vallandigham died from the accidental discharge of a pistol in 1870, while arguing a murder case at Lebanon, Ohio.

Robert Young, United States Senator from Indiana, was killed by a railroad train while walking on the track, at Indianapolis, Nov. 14, 1856.

Abraham B. Venable, United States Senator from Virginia, perished in the burning of the Richmond Theater, Dec. 21, 1811.

James Martin, Representative from South Carolina, was drowned on the passage from New Orleans to Galveston, Nov. 15, 1857. He was the founder of the *Southern Quarterly Review.*

Josiah Stoddard Johnson, Senator from Louisiana, died May 19, 1843, from the effect of an explosion of gunpowder on a steam packet on the Red river.

Charles J. Julian, Senator from Delaware, died Oct. 17, 1862, from injuries received while experimenting with a rifle-cannon which he had invented.

HOMICIDES.

There have been members of Congress who have killed men not on the field of honor.

STATISTICS of railroads constructed in the Northwest, embracing six companies, show that 2,081 miles of new track have have been laid in 1881 as against 1,478 miles in 1880. The Northern Pacific has added 333 miles and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company 225 miles, making the total construction of that single system of 558 miles. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha has added 178 miles; the Chicago and Northwestern, 89 miles; the Iowa Southwestern, 87 miles; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 471 miles. The Southwest has not been behindhand. In 1865 there were only five lines of railway in Texas; now there are twenty-eight lines in active operation, and 1,634 miles of road have been constructed within the year. Several of these roads are pointing into Mexico. New Orleans has now a connection with the Pacific coast, though the main line between Shreveport and New Orleans is not yet completed. Together the Northwest and Southwest have added 3,715 miles of new railroads in 1881.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY is said to have written home to a friend in Alexandria, Va., that a good dentist could make a fortune in Hong Kong, China, in less than ten years, as good dentists are now hard to find there, and the charges for any kind of dental work are enormous.

MORE TREES WANTED IN THE PRAIRIE STATES.

During the last twenty years, and especially during the last ten years, much has been done in the way of planting trees upon the prairies of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, but it is the result of individual intelligence and taste more than of public enterprise. Ten years ago when it was proposed to place in the constitution of this State a clause requiring county boards to encourage the planting of trees along public roads, and generally throughout the State, it was rejected on the ground that to plant trees on the road-side would shade too much land and injure the value of farms. There has since then a more intelligent sentiment grown up in favor of tree-planting. In some parts of the West there have been exemptions from taxes voted to land on which groves and forests have been planted. In other parts land has been voted by the section to those who have planted lots of eighty or 100 acres and have seen that the growing trees were properly cared for. But in this State the planting of trees has been a matter of individual care. Thousands of farmers have planted groves near their dwellings and barns; others have taken strips along the exposed sides of their farms and planted them with forest trees to grow up thickly, and in a few years thinning them out. They are planted for protection against the severities of summer and winter storms and high winds. In almost every one of the once bare and shadeless prairie fields there are now to be seen at proper distances and localities and in sufficient numbers trees under which the cattle can find in hot weather some shady escape from the blazing sunlight. At all convenient fence corners and along the roadsides there are trees growing up all over Illinois where once there was not a shade-tree to be seen in a day's journey. Where orchards can be successfully maintained, they are to be found, but as these are not to be depended on, there are thousands of lots of five, ten, twenty and even forty acres to be seen on which are growing vigorously trees of every variety, including oak, walnut, hickory, ash, maple, beech, locust, willow, chestnut, buckeye, and other varieties of trees. As a general thing the growth of these trees in our prairie land is vigorous and healthy. They are already numerous enough and far enough advanced to give life and beauty to the landscape; this is strikingly evident by contrasting a farm thus liberally planted with one on which the dry rail fence is the only thing visible above the naked prairie. Thousands of farms on the prairies have now groves and small forests already sufficiently grown to furnish firewood.

It is to be hoped that this great work will be continued until the landscape of Illinois, and of Iowa, and of the prairies generally, will be as diversified with forest, grove and plain as is possible in the absence of hills and valleys. This improvement, which costs so little, and which will add so much to the value and to the comfort of our Western farms, is one of the best investments that can be made. Every man owning a farm should put a few acres in trees, and should plant a tree at every available corner where it can be utilized for any purpose.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE following is told of Frelinghuysen, President Arthur's new Secretary of State. Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen is popularly supposed to be a man of cold heart and of little feeling, and in whose nature pride of race rules supreme; but I know an incident which contradicts all this, and shows him in his true light; an incident which he has to-day forgot, and which he thought unknown at the time to any one but his coachman and the recipient of his kindness. It occurred during the winter so famous for its heavy sleets, about five years ago, and it was during one of the worst of those storms. A poor Irish woman was struggling along I street toward her home, with a heavy bundle in her arms; she was slipping and falling, and seemed quite unable to make headway against the stinging gale. The Senator was coming from his door to his carriage, on his way to a state dinner, when he saw her. He stopped, and then went toward her, saying, with the greatest courtesy he would have shown to a lady: "You seem to have trouble getting along?" "God knows I have, sir," she answered, almost crying. "Well, step into my carriage here and tell my man where to drive you." And then he fairly ran back to the house to escape the storms of blessings that fell with true Irish warmth athwart the storm.

PLEASANTRIES.

DOCTORS live by pillage.

CALIFORNIA is raisin' raisins.

A HEALTH-GIVING number—Quinine.

THE man who had so elastic a step wore rubbers.

HOW A man decides how he will build his house—By lot.

THE chiropodist first dates from William the Corncurer.

THE term Mormon means the more mon-y you have the more wives you can be sealed to.

THE man who hesitates is lost. That is why Charlie Ross hesitates about coming back.

IN the voyage of life every man is provided with a skull, with which to paddle his own canoe.

WICKED New York men want to be buried in Greenwood, because it won't burn so quickly as the dry.

DARWIN says: "Man, only can whistle." Darwin certainly never lived anywhere near a railroad crossing.

A PROCESSION of men passed through the Bowery and were an hour passing a given point. The given point was a saloon.

WHATEVER you have to do, do it with your might. Many a lawyer has made his fortune by simply working with a will.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S children stand in great awe of their regal mamma. No wonder; she is so much great awe than they.

"ALWAYS pay as you go," said an old man to his nephew. "But, uncle, suppose I have nothing to pay with?" "Then don't go."

"DO TRY and talk a little common sense," said a young lady to her visitor. "Ah, but wouldn't that be taking an unfair advantage of you?"

WHAT swindlers there are in college business! An institution in this State which claims to fit young men for the ministry doesn't own a single croquet set.

"WHOSOEVER shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also," is a biblical expression. In modern parlance it is termed "a reversible cuff."

IT seems that competition has forced the price of false teeth down so low that it isn't really worth a body's while to cut his natural ones.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

SCENE: Bridal reception. Several of the guests, after shaking hands with the bride, and all speaking at the same time: "Where is the bridegroom?" Bride, naively—"Oh, he's up-stairs watching the wedding presents."

ONCE more my eager, searching eyes
A sight of thee hath gladdened;
Once more thou bring'st a blest surprise
To him thine absence saddened.
Too long thy pearl-white hand hath pressed
That of some other feller,
Come let me clasp thee to my breast,
My loved and lost umbrella.

ALL women are naturally afraid of a cow. "Madam," said the oleomargarine dealer, when she uttered a shriek at discovering that it was bogus butter she was handling, "madam, you needn't be alarmed. The cow it was made from is too dead to hurt you."

BOB INGERSOLL has given a half hour of his time to a consideration of the subject of reform in the official habits of the President of the United States. He declares that the White House is a "horrid, cheerless old barrack." He says the Government ought to give the President a house which should be his castle, and into which no man should enter unless invited. He wants the President to have a private secretary capable of saying "No" to about ninety-nine out of every hundred callers at the Presidential mansion, so that the President's privacy may not be interrupted by the "American citizen from Gilligan's Mills," who is invariably consumed by a desire to talk over the political situation with the nation's Executive, in order that, upon his return to Gilligan's Mills, he may talk over in the bar-room the fact that he has talked over the political situation with the "Great Father," at Washington. There should be a better system at the White House, explains Mr. Ingersoll, so that the President can have "six hours a day for play." He wants the receptions discontinued, because they are "an imitation of monarchy," and because "they convert the President into a pump," and give everybody "a chance to take a jerk at the handle."

EDWARD S. STOKES, the slayer of Jim Fisk, having met with great pecuniary success in California, is living in a very extravagant style in New York.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
Editor and Proprietor.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 23, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - -	$1.50
One copy six months - - -	75
One copy four " - - - -	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

The Alabama Press Association meets in Montgomery in April next.

* * *

The Mobile Register comes to us this week in carnival dress. It portrays in colored illustrations the Mardi Gras pageants as seen on the streets of Mobile last Tuesday.

* * *

"Is your wife a Democrat or a Republican?" asked one citizen of another. "She's neither," was the prompt response, and then glancing cautiously around, and sinking his voice to a hoarse whisper, he explained: "She's a Home Ruler."

* * *

Alabama will elect, on the first Monday in next August, a Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, and all the members of the Lower House of the General Assembly, and Senators from the even numbered Districts. None of the county officers are to be elected this year.

* * *

Gen. Lee is said to have asked a straggler, whom he found eating green persimmons, if he did not know they were unfit for food. "I'm not eating them for food General," replied the man: "I'm eating them to draw up my stomach to fit my rations.

* * *

Postmaster General Howe has confirmed a ruling made by Assisting Postmaster General Hatton, making postmasters responsible for the subscription when they fail to notify publishers of the failure of subscribers to take papers from the office.

* * *

BIRMINGHAM AND MOBILE.

The Washington correspondent of the Mobile Chronicle says:

The primeval inhabitant of the coal and iron fields about Birmingham has at length triumphed. He, Columbus Neely, Napoleon Hill and two others, owners of the the richest coal fields about Birmingham, have effected negotiations in New York to result in the accession of much capital to Alabama enterprise, and, luckily, in the addition of much shekels to the wealth of these gentlemen. They gave a million dollars for mining property near Birmingham. They have profits of a million and still own property which they deem of inestimable value. Two thousand people live about the mouth of a cavern they have dug in the side of a mountain and ten thousand will speedily be drawn to that vicinity by enterprises to be inaugurated by New Yorkers. Such are facts given by a Wall street operator in coal and iron mines, and such is the luck of Alabama and of a few of its most enterprising citizens. Pittsburg papers say that the best iron brought to that market comes from Birmingham, paying its producers $10 per ton profits and still underselling Pensylvania iron in all the markets of Pensylvania. In other words, Pittsburgh capital must go to Birmingham. Peters says that Birmingham coal will yet drive that of Pittsburg out of all Southern markets. Gen. Gordon is building railways to accomplish this result. Birmingham only needs to make its wonderful resources known to become the central seat of the manufacturing energies of our race, and Birmingham is only an upper faubourg of the Mobile of the future.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Ed. Chilton View: Dear Sir—You published some time in December last, perhaps about the 15th or 20th, a communication, signed "Merchant," in which the writer did not get his facts and figures presented in an intelligent form; (perhaps from part of his communication having been lost). Ill health has prevented me from making this correction sooner, but if you will again allow me room in your columns, will try to be short and explicit.

The writer having heard that the Railroad Commission would only correct "through rates" on freight and leave the railroads to manage "local rates" as they please, would beg leave to call their attention to some local freight rates.

In December, 1880, we ordered a car load of corn from Athens, Tennessee, and got through rates to Calera, Ala., at 25 cents per 100 pounds. The Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad charged us $35 for transporting the car from Dalton to Calera, a distance of 162 miles. This charge is not quite 22 cents per mile for transportation of car; that was "through rates."

We paid the L. & N. railroad $35 for transporting the same car from Calera to Jemison a distance of 11 miles, or at the rate of $3.18 per mile for transportation of same car of corn (500 bushels); that was "local rates." Suppose it had come through from Louisville at the same rate, a distance of 400 miles, the freight would have been $1,272, nearly five times as much as the corn was worth in Louisville at that time. This shows the difference between through rates and local rates. If the S. R. & D. R. R. could transport a car for 22 cents per mile, it looks like the L. & N. railroad could have transported it for less than $3.18 per mile.

I am not so illiberal as to contend that railroads should carry local freight, for short distances, if handling the goods, and stopping to deliver them, would amount to more than their compensation; but in this case, they did not handle the freight, the car was already loaded, they only coupled it to their train and left it on the side track at Jemison. The S. R. & D. railroad had the same trouble of coupling and uncoupling. It cost us 7 cents per bushel to bring this corn from Calera, and Calera merchants could of course undersell us 7 cents per bushel, and make the same profit,

Do not understand me as contending that the L. & N. railroad charges higher local rates than the other railroads that exercise the privilege of making their own rates. In a communication published in the Shelby Sentinel, of a recent date, "W." (than whom no one carries a leveler head) complains that the S. R. & D. railroad charges nine cents per bushel for transporting corn from Calera to Montevallo, a distance of 7 miles; worse than the L. & N. charge of 7 cents for 11 miles. Suppose Montevallo's customers go to Calera for cheap corn. They can buy it at 9 cents cheaper than at Montevallo, but the loss of time of the team and driver is as much as the 9 cents gained on the price of the corn. Too much difference in price for so short a distance.

On June 25, 1881, we shipped a car load of hoops from Jemison to Whiting's a distance of 18 or 20 miles. Freight $7.20. On Aug. 29, 1881, shipped another car of hoops to the same point, and at same rate. On December 13th, shipped another car load of hoops from Jemison to Whiting, and the freight was $12, an advance in local rates of 66 2-3 per cent. Perhaps the first rate ($7.20) was not enough to pay the railroad, as it was only 36 cents per mile for transportation, or perhaps they are "revising," "reconstructing or "Mahoning" their local rates on freight, so as to offset the reduction made by the Railroad Commision in through rates and in passenger fare.

The rate on through freights will, to a certain extent, regulate itself by competing railroads, but the local rates, depend entirely on the consciences of railroad officials, which are too often made of rubber.

I have not seen the acts of the Railroad Commission. But suppose they have reduced through rates 20 or 25 per cent.; now suppose the railroads raise local rates 20 or 25 per cent. I think it a reasonable supposition that nineteen-twentieths of all the goods received in Montgomery, or other distributing points, are again shipped to the consumers at local rates. If the above suppositions are correct, will the consumers get their goods delivered any cheaper than before the organization of the Railroad Commission?

It is well known that all the corn we import into the State, comes from the northwest. Why then do we have to go south to Montgomery to buy the cheapest corn, and the same corn that passed our doors, a few days previously; we answer, that the railroad will not stop a car-load of corn at Jemison, for the same rate that it will carry it to Montgomery, 51 miles further south. The wholesale corn dealer makes his profit, and the railroad charges a local rate of nearly eight cents per bushel to return the corn to Jemison, and still it is cheaper for us to buy our corn in Montgomery than to buy it in Nashville or Louisville and pay the freight charged from those places. Our customers pay from 10 to 12 cents per bushel more for corn than they should, and that amount is divided between the Montgomery wholesale dealer and the railroad for return local freight over the same railroad that had so recently carried it south.

I was once in conversation with a railroad official, who said, "it was to the interest of railroads to give through rates to certain places, and build them up into cities, and make distributing points of them." But is it to the interest of cities at the expense of the consumers of the entire State? If it is worth twenty, twenty-five or thirty cents per mile to transport a car of corn from the State line to Montgomery why not stop it at Jemison or any other railroad station where there is a side track, at the same rate per mile? Then the consumer would have the advantage of the 10 or 12 cents that are now divided between the wholesale dealer and the return local freight."

I believe the Railroad Commission have, in some instances, compelled certain railroads to establish depots at certain points where they were needed for the convenience of the people. Would it be more arbitrary in the Commission to compel the railroads in the State to give through rates on freight by the card load to any station where they have a side track?

Who consume most of the provisions that are imported into the State? Unfortunately, it is the farmers, and if ten cents per bushel could be saved to them on corn, one dollar per barrel on flour, and one cent per pound on meat, what a great saving it would be in the aggregate.

The Railroad Commission should not legislate to build up cities, but for the "greatest good to the greatest number."

Yours truly,
Merchant.

NOTICE NO. 1451.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.,
February 15, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Chilton county at Clanton, Ala., on Saturday, March 25th, 1882, viz: Henry Foshee, Homestead Application No. 7167, for the west half of the southwest quarter, section 24, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Richard Malachi, William Smitherman, Ned. Houston, and William Headley, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Ala.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Feb 23-5w

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 11, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John F. Armstrong against William Armstrong for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6752, dated Nov. 9, 1875, upon the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 2, township 22 north, range 12 east, in Chilton county, Alabama, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of March, 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.
Paul J. Strobach, Receiver.

Feb16-5w

NOTICE NO. 1425.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.
February 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on March 11, 1882, viz: Peter Abney, homestead application No. 6928, for the north half of the southwest quarter of section 28, township 23 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Turner Campbell, Anthony Garner, Columbus Campbell and Richard Cary, all of Randolph, Bibb county, Ala.

Thomas J. Scott,
Feb9-5w Register.

NOTICE NO. 1426.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.
February 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on March 11, 1882, viz: Turner Campbell, homestead application No. 6929 for the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, ter, section 22 north, range 12 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David Hightower, Anthony Garner, Peter Abney and columbus campbell, all of Randolph, Bibb county, Ala.

Thomas J. Scott,
Feb9-5w Register.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

FACULTY:

REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.

MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

VERBENA
Male and Female School

VERBENA, ALA.

TERMS:

Primary Classes	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Incidental Fee	$1.00	per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Dec. 1, 1881. Teacher.

NOTICE NO. 1364.

Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.
January 19th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Alabama, on March 1st, 1882, viz: John R. Kemp, Homestead 8929, for the east half of south west quarter, section 26, township 21, north, range 14, east. Additional to Homestead No. 2373, for west half of southwest quarter, section 26, township 21, north, range 14, east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Popwell, Edward Mims, Abram C. Pool, James Owen, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Thos. J. Scott,
Jan. 26-5w. Register.

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GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

B. H. WARNER & CO.

Attorneys at Law, Warner Building, Washington, D. C., late assistant commissioner of patents, attention given to to Patent and Mining cases, Lands, Pensions, Bounties, and Government claims. Attention prompt, charges moderate, address with stamp. Refer to members of congress and heads of government departments.

Blank Deeds, Waive Notes, Crop Liens and Mortgages for sale at The View office.

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKI

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.
New Store--New Goods!

—: WHERE YOU CAN FIND :—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinwar

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles a

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton
intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Grocerie

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Gra

and Produce Sold at Importer's Price

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

—OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHO

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise
on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webst
and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgom
prices. Give him a call. Nov24

B. L. WYMAN. CHAS. P. B

WYMAN & BALL,

(Successors to B. L. WYMAN.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Iron, Steel, Farming Tools, Pl
Plow Shapes, Cutlery, Tools, Stoves, Tin and Wooden Ware,
Wagon and Carriage Maker's Supplies, Axes, Nails,
Horse and Mule Shoes.

NO. 3 COURT SQUARE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Nov7-6m Sign of the Big Pad Lock.

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacture

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE
PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North
bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the la
cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your o
to us. Nov7-tf

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 23, 1882.

OUR AGENTS.

The following persons are our duly authorized agents to receipt and collect for subscriptions at their respective postoffices:

Dr. T. E. Callier, Dixie.
J. L. Williams, Randolph.
E. O. Dawson, Jemison.
S. J. Heath, Strasburg.
J. M. Corderie, Cooper's.
A. L. Haralson, Verbena.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—William A. Collier.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

Fast Express	†6:24 a. m.
Fast Mail	†8:05 p. m.
Passenger and Freight	4:00 p. m.
Accommodation	11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

Fast Express	†8:50 p. m.
Fast Mail	*8:05 a. m.
Passenger and Freight	10:55 a. m.
Accommodation	6:55 p. m.

* Don't Stop. † Stops when flagged.

SCHEDULE S., R. & D. RAILROAD.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Leave 4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m
Leave 7:16 "	Demopolis	" 7:02 "
Arr. 10:30 "	Selma	" 8:10 "
Leave 7:09 "	Selma	Leave 4:00 "
Arrive 9:55 "	Calera	Arrive 5:14 "
" 4:30 p m	Rome	" 10:35 a m
" 6:10 "	Dalton	" 7:12 "
" 7:40 "	Cleaveland	" 5:52 "
" 11:55 "	Knoxville	" 2:28 "
" 4:55 a m	Bristol	Leave 9:55 p m

POSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from North arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from South 8:05 a. m.

All mails close 30 minutes before arrival of trains.

General delivery hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to 9:15 a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

Chancery court is now in session.

There will be a meeting of the school patrons for the Maplesville township on the 28th inst., for the purpose of selecting a teacher by vote. A full attendance is desired.

Adams and Marshall, the two persons arrested on Tuesday night last charged with breaking into a railroad car at Jemison, were discharged after a hearing on yesterday, before Esquire Baker. J. S. Edwards, Esq., represented the R. R. Company, and Col. Robt. H. Knox, the defendant.

Mr. Jack Dicky, who at one time was a prosperous merchant in the lower part of Montgomery county, has been committed to the Chilton county jail for safe keeping, he having been adjudged a lunatic. It seems that the State asylum at Tuscaloosa is too crowded to accommodate more persons than are already confined there.

A finely dressed gentleman was passing a new building, when he was stopped by a negro hod-carrier.

"Say, boss, am you de man dat rub de lecture las' night?"

"I am," was the response.

"Didn't you say dere was a dignity in labor, higher dan anything else a man can know?"

"Yes, I did; and I hope you laid it to heart."

"I did boss. An' didn't you say you loved dignity better'n anything else?"

"I did."

"Well, suppose you take this hod, and try a little dignity on dat sixty feet ladder. I want to go across the street to see a man."

TAKE YOUR COUNTY PAPER.

The Chicago Times delivers this on the county paper:

Do the city papers say anything in regard to your own county? Nothing. Do they contain notices of your schools, meetings, churches, improvements, and hundreds of local matters of interest which your home paper publishes without pay? Not an item. Do they ever say a word calculated to draw attention to your county and aid in its progress and enterprise? Not a line. And there are men who take such contracted views of this matter that unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their own as they do in a city paper, they are not getting the worth of their money. It reminds us of a man who took the largest pair of boots in the box because the price was the same as the pair, much smaller, that fitted him.

SMALL POX AT JEMISON.

It was reported, on last Friday, that there was a case of small pox at Jemison in this county, and Dr. J. P. Robinson, county health officer, was sent for to examine the patient. Dr. Robinson, on return, pronounced it a case of varioloid. Dr. Jerome Cochrane, State health officer, went up to Jemison, on Tuesday, and reported the case to be genuine small pox, but of a mild type, and as it is isolated, no one being allowed to visit it, little danger is apprehended of its spreading. The patient is Mr. S. J. Bowdon, who has been at work on the E. T., Va. & G. railroad, and he thinks he contracted the disease from one of the negroes who left Dunn's camp, near Oxford, soon after the three cases broke out at that camp. Mr. Bowdon has been working with said negro in Shelby county, and thinks he might have caught the disease from the negro's clothing being infected, though nothing has been heard of the negro having taken the disease.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.—On every side we hear men say, "this is going to be a mighty hard year on the poor farmers." They have, most of them no provisions on hand to run their farms this year, no money to buy them, and but little, if any credit. This outlook, at the first glance, does seem a gloomy one; but it may be a blessing in disguise, and bear fruit of the richest flavor in the end. If the hard lesson the year shall teach makes the farmers make more at home and spend less abroad, it will be an invaluable one. Most farmers have been just one year behind ever since the war.—How are they ever to catch up and and get even if they do not practice self-denial, and change their farming methods? When they make the food crops the main dependence, and the cotton crops a secondary reliance, they will throw that ugly one year behind clear out of the way, and their progress will then be steady and sure.

Milledgeville Recorder.

A WITTY ANSWER TURNETH AWAY WRATH.

The man who travels on the railroad and sits down by the side of lone females, while laboring under the impression that he recognizes a likeness in their faces to his wife's aunt's cousin, met his match on one of the roads in this vicinity lately. He sat down in the half of a seat, the other half of which was occupied by a pleasant-faced young lady. His first question was:

"Pardon me, Miss, but is your name James? I have a cousin of that name whom you greatly resemble."

"No, sir," was the reply, "my name is not James. But, pardon me, is your name Zink or Copper?"

"Zink or Copper? No, ma'am" said the astonished man. "What led you to suppose I had such a name?"

"Excuse me," was the quiet reply, "but I thought you must be first cousin to a brass foundry."

The man fell over two seats and kicked a bird cage half way down the car in his haste to get into the smoker, while the young lady smiled a gentle smile behind her handkerchief. It was a proof of the old adage that a witty answer turneth away bores.

THE LOVE OF A WOMAN.

Oh! the priceless value of the love of a true woman! Gold cannot purchase a gem so precious. Title and honors confer upon the heart no such serene happiness. In our darkest moments when disappointment and ingratitude, with corroding care, gather thick around, and even gaunt poverty menaces with his skeleton fingers, it gleams around the soul with an angel's smile. Time cannot mar its brilliancy, distance but strengthens its influence, bolts and bars cannot limit its progress; it follows the prisoner into his dark cell, and sweetens the home morsel that appeases his hunger, and in the silence of midnight it plays about his heart, and in his dreams he folds to his bosom the form of her who loves on still, though the world has turned coldly from him. The couch made by the hand of the loved one is soft to the weary limbs of the sick sufferer, and the potion administered by the same hand loses half its bitterness. The pillow carefully adjusted by her brings repose to the feverish brain, and her words of encouragement revive the sinking spirit. It would almost seem that God, compassing woman's first frailty had planted his jewel in her breast, whose heaven-like interests would cast into forgetfulness man's remembrance of the fall, by building up in his heart another Eden, where the perrennial flower ever blooms and crystal waters gush from exhaustless fountains.

MOBILE AND THE CARNIVAL.

We, "*un pauvre diable* of a country editor," as Charley McCall would express it, took the notion into our Satanic cranium to visit the Gulf City and witness the celebration of the Carnival, the beginning of the Lenten season. The last of the Carnival days, which are the twelve days just preceding Lent, is known as *Mardi Gras*, or Fat Tuesday, and is celebrated as a Day of Joy, by Their Imperial Majesties, Felix, the Emperor of Joy, and Rex, the King of the Carnival, at Mobile and New Orleans. But we are unable to describe the magnificence of the Gulf City's holiday attire, and so desist.

We will instead, give our readers some interesting information, statistical and otherwise, obtained in an interview with Gen. Jos. W. Burke, Collector of Customs at the Port. Gen. Burke has for seventeen years been a resident of Alabama, and though a Union General during the "late unpleasantness" has long been identified with the interests of Mobile, and of Alabama, and has invested largely in our State. He is a gentleman of affable manners and pleasing address. In reply to the remark sometimes heard that Mobile is a "dead town," he presented figures which go far to disprove its truth.

"One item of her exports—lumber—increased last year *three hundred per cent.*," says he, "and this year it will double that. Her imports and dues in the fiscal year ending 1878, amounted to $62,000, and at the end of the last fiscal year they reached $179,000."

Gen. Burke says Mobile is more advantageously situated as a coal shipping point than any other United States port, and presented figures showing it to be 200 miles nearer the mines than any other port, and it has the still greater advantage of being nearer tide water. And before five years," says he, "it will be King Coal instead of King Cotton, that will make Mobile one of the greatest cities in the country.

There are many other evidences of Mobile's prosperity, among which is the success of a new Democratic daily, the Chronicle, which has lately been established by the Chronicle Printing Association, with Hon. Leslie E. Brooks, as editor-in-chief. It is a paper of today, and is winning encomiums on all sides. Another institution which Mobile has cause to be proud of is the Barton Academy. It is situated in the heart of the city, has an attendance of 1500 pupils, and is consequently larger than any like institution in the Southern States. With its able and experienced Principal, and his splendid corps of assistants, among whom are to be found a Frazer, a Garrison and a Gilchrist, Barton Academy is an honor to Mobile and to Alabama

Taking Mobile altogether, in its geographical position, commercial advantages and educational facilities, we venture to predict that though it may now be called "a dead town," it will in the near future prove to be the livest corpse, so to speak, ever seen upon the sunny side of terra firma. And "the signs of the times" are certainly indicative of such a result. We would like to say more, but our limited space will not permit. Elsewhere will be found an extract from a letter written to the Mobile Chronicle, from Washington, and which states very plainly the part that Mobile, Birmingham and Alabama are destined to play in the great game of progress, which is now being inaugurated.

THE LAST OF GUITEAU.

Cincinnati, Commercial special: "No one need imagine," said District Attorney Corkhill to-night, "that Guiteau will not hang on the 30th of June. He will. The anniversary of that fateful Saturday night will find him under the dissecting knife. I hear that Scoville has deserted the case and will file no bill of exceptions. Whether he does or not is a matter of no moment at all. The court in banc will grant no new trial. It has practically passed already upon every point that could be presented in any possible bill of exceptions. Every word and every act of Judge Cox during the trial was the result of a conference with all his brethren of the bench. There is nothing to be decided now, and the assassin will never appear in a court room again. His next appearance in public will be on the scaffold."

The grading of the Georgia Pacific from Atlanta to Oxford, Ala., is to be completed, under the contract, by first of August. Surveys are about to begin from Columbus, Miss., west towards Grenada and Arkansas City.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of Wilson & Glenn, at Strasburg, Ala., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Glenn retiring from the firm. Persons holding claims against the late firm, will present them for payment to John T. Wilson, who assumes all liabilities.

JOHN T. WILSON,
WM. P. GLENN,
Strasburg, Feb. 21, 1882. 4t.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.

Dec. 29-6m

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Frank Rose and A. F. Rose on the 4th day of January, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., on the 24th day of February 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section 15, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Jan 26-5t Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Burnett and his wife Lucinda Burnett, on the 7th day of December, 1876, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door, in Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: West half of northwest quarter and west half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 22, north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Baker and his wife Martha A. Baker, on the 7th day of December, 1876, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 22, north of range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John L. Collins and his wife Charlotte Collins, on the 18th day of January, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, Alabama, on the 24th day of February 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The east half of the northwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1882.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES, AND Butterick's Paper Patterns.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling Fall and Winter Goods at Bottom Prices, to make room for Spring and Summer Stock.

Now is the time to Subscribe for
THE CHILTON VIEW.

THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CHILTON COUNTY.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

Tax Assessor's Notice!
LAST ROUND!

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes, of Chilton County, for the year 1882:

At McKee's Store	February 11
At D. H. Mullins	" 13
John Archer's	" 14
Jemison's	" 15
Providence Church	" 16
Benson's	" 18
Maplesville	" 21
Dixie	" 23
Verbena	" 27
D. C. Jones	" 28
Cooper's	March 1
Well's Gin	" 2
Clanton	March 6, 7, 8 & 9
Lomax	" 10

W. A. SMITH, Tax Assessor.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Inventors

address EDSON BROS., Attorneys at Law and Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C., for references and advice sent FREE We attend exclusively to Patent business. Reasonable terms. Reissues, Interferences, and cases rejected in other hands, a specialty. caveats solicited. Send model, or sketch and description for opinion as to patentability, free of charge. We refer to commissioner of patents and ex-commissioners. Established 1866.

PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of finger, toe, eye or rupture, varicose veins or any Disease. Thousands of pensioners and soldiers entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. PATENTS procured for inventors. Soldiers land warrants procured, bought and sold. Soldiers and heirs apply for your rights at once. Send 2 stamps for Pension and Bounty laws, blanks and instructions. Fees fixed by law. We can refer to thousands of Pensioners and Clients. Address E. H. Gelston & Co. U. S. Claim Atty's, Lock Box [illegible], Washington, D.C.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West

Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. O. GURLEY.

The first Speaker of the House was F. A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, and the second Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut. Muhlenberg was Speaker of the Third Congress, Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, Speaker of the Fourth and Fifth Congresses. Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, was Speaker of the Sixth Congress, Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, for the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth; Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, for the Tenth and Eleventh; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for the Twelfth, part of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and part of the Sixteenth and Eighteenth; Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, for the second session of the Thirteenth, and John W. Taylor, of New York, for the second session of the Sixteenth; Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, for the Seventeenth; John W. Taylor, of New York, for the Nineteenth; Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, for the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and first session of the Twenty-third; John Bell, of Tennessee, for the second session of the Twenty-third Congress; James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth; Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, for the Twenty-sixth; John White, of Kentucky, for the Twenty-seventh; John W. Jones, of Virginia, for the Twenty-eighth; John W. Davis, of Indiana, for the Twenty-ninth; Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, for the Thirtieth; Howell Cobb, of Georgia, for the Thirty-first; Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, Thirty-second and Thirty-third; Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, Thirty-fourth; James L. Orr, of South Carolina, Thirty-fifth; William Pennington, of New Jersey, Thirty-sixth; Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Thirty-seventh; Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses; James G. Blaine, of Maine, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third; Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, first session of the Forty-fourth Congress; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, second session of Forty-fourth Congress, and the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth.

THE DISCOVERER OF GRANT.

A striking feature of Mr. Fornpy's career in politics and journalism was his discovery of Gen. Grant as Presidential candidate. The suggestion was first made by Mr. Forney in the fall of 1867, just after his return from Europe, where he had been to visit the Paris Exposition of that year, to Chief Justice Carter, of the District of Colorado, and Senator Thayer, of Nebraska. After digesting the idea for a day or two it impressed Mr. Forney favorably, and—but he can tell the story in his own words: "I retired to my rooms on Capitol hill and prepared the five-column article which appeared in the Washington *Chronicle* and the Philadelphia *Press* of Nov. 7, 1867. After it was in type Senator Thayer and myself called upon John A. Rawlins, Chief of Gen. Grant's staff, and read it to him. He instantly advised that it should appear the very next day; but I answered that Gen. Grant was not a candidate for President, and did not desire to be, and, if I printed it without authority, there was little doubt that some superserviceable politician would call upon him and ask him if he had been made a candidate with his sanction. He will, of course, reply that he never saw the article until it was in print, and so all your schemes to make him President gang agley. Then Rawlins took it in to Gen. Grant and staid a long time. When he returned he said, 'Gen. Grant is quite pleased with your statement of his political record, and surprised that he proves to be so good a Republican.'" Of course Grant was predestined to be President of the United States, but there can be but little doubt that John W. Forney was one of the most potent instruments in the hands of the fate that shaped the civil career of the great Captain.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE question of increasing materially the speed of ocean steamships is now exciting considerable interest in the commercial world. Some time ago M. Raoul-Pictet, the well-known French chemist, undertook at Geneva the construction of an experimental vessel, which was to mark a great stride forward in rapid sailing. Very little is known of his plans, but the mathematical and physical principles involved in the construction of the new ship were recently brought before the French Academy. The vessel will be broad and comparatively flat, and the bottom will constantly receive an upward thrust, tending to raise it out of the water, and diminishing the draught of water in proportion as the speed increases. It will be understood that, beyond a certain velocity, on account of the considerable increase of work expended with this velocity, there may be some advantage in a vertical thrust diminishing the draught; the benefit will be represented by the difference between the excess of work expended to keep up this thrust and the diminution of work resulting from diminution of the immersed surface. M. Pictet calculates that speeds of fifty to sixty kilometres (thirty to thirty-seven miles) an hour may be got thus. At present the average does not exceed eighteen kilometres, or thirteen miles per hour.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S COURAGE.

September, 1860—I asked Changarnier his opinion of the courage of Louis Napoleon. Changarnier—It is great in theory, small in practice. At Strasbourg, when the regiment on which he depended refused its support, he ran and was found in a state of abject terror hiding under a carriage. In the Boulogne attempt, when he got half way across the Channel he became alarmed, and wished to turn back. The people about him called for champagne, and kept him to his purpose by making him half drunk. As he approached, and no friends appeared, his alarm returned. The first troops that met him were under the command of a sensible old officer, who, when he saw the strange procession, accompanied by the tame eagle, and was told that Louis Napoleon was at its head, instead of joining him, summoned him to surrender. Vaudreuil had said that at Strasbourg Louis Napoleon had not dared even to fire a pistol in his own defense. He recollected this mot, kept a pistol in his hand, and fired at the officer, but his hand shook so that though the man was not five paces off he missed him and wounded a poor cook, who, in his white apron, was standing at a door to see what was going on. Louis Napoleon turned, ran into the sea, and got into a boat. A boat from the shore pulled after him. He gave himself up, begged them not to hurt him, and said that he had 200,000 francs in his pocket which he would give them. He was landed, and begged M. Adam, the Maire, to take the 200,000 francs. Adam said he would take care of them, but, with business-like habits, chose to count them first. It was lucky for him, for, when it was counted in the presence of the crowd, there were found to be only 120,000. This sum when he was on trial before his peers he claimed, and the cruel Government of Louis Phillippe let him have them. Senior—Did he show courage at Magenta? Changarnier—He never crossed the Ticino. He was smoking in a house during the whole time. At Solferino, where he was two miles in the rear, he did not move or give an order, but he smoked fifty-three cigars. We knew this, as he always carries with him little boxes, each of which contains fifty cigars. One was quite exhausted and three had been taken out of the other. Once a spent ball came near him, but that is the only occasion on which he could be considered as under fire. I saw a letter from one of the Cent-Suisses to his mother: "You need be under no anxiety about me. I am with the Emperor, and, therefore, out of danger." In fact, none of them were hit.—*Senior's Conversations.*

FULLY one-third of the entire railway system of the country is now at the command of Jay Gould. All the railroads in the Southwest belong to him. One of his partners is President of the Union Pacific road. He controls the great Wabash system. He owns a line from the Hudson river to Boston, and in order to secure an unbroken railway connection from the northeastern to the southwestern boundary of the republic, with branches to every leading city in the Union, all he needs is the Delaware and Lackawanna system, which he can easily secure, or the Erie road, which may fall into his possession before many months are over. He owns the elevated system of railways upon which New York so largely depends. But the most enormous power he wields is through his control of the entire telegraphic system of the country. This puts the press and all the markets under his authority. The following list of securities, which are known as the Gould properties, will give some idea of the vast capital which this man directly and indirectly controls:

	Stocks.	Bonds.
Missouri Pacific	$ 30,000,000	$ 24,684,000
Wabash	46,136,400	69,650,000
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	46,405,000	44,893,000
Texas Pacific	25,884,000	37,450,000
New York and New England	20,000,000	8,000,000
Union Pacific	61,000,000	55,518,000
International and Great Northern	7,215,000	13,968,000
Elevated roads	26,000,000	21,500,000
Western Union	80,000,000	4,000,000
Total	$342,640,400	$279,668,000

But this does not tell the whole story. He is interested in barge lines on the Mississippi, in express companies, and is a heavy dealer in stocks like Lake Shore, Erie and Pacific Mail. He owns over $1,000,000 worth of real estate. His indirect influence, of course, is very great, and it is quite safe to credit him with controlling almost absolutely fully one-third of the railway system of the country.

AN innocent-looking young servant girl kept her employer's family in a fright for six months, at Norwich, Conn., by ringing the door bell and rapping on the windows at unreasonable hours. They were sure that a ghost was about, and it was only after watching for twelve nights that a detective solved the mystery.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR drives a handsome span of bay horses brought from New York.

TOO MUCH prosperity makes men fools.

NEVER interrupt any conversation with a hacking Cough; it creates a bad impression. Better invest a quarter of a dollar in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and cure it.

A Picture Worth Beholding.

Hanging between two small windows, and catching the light from a larger one opposite, in one of the offices of Adams Express Company, at 59 Broadway, N. w. York—the office occupied by Mr. W. H. Hall, head of the delivery department—is a plain finished but neatly framed chromo about 2½ by 3 feet in size, which is looked upon by hundreds of people daily, on many of whom it has a wonderful and salutary effect. It represents a flight of half a dozen rough stone steps leading from the swarded bank of a placid lake to a little rustic temple set in the rugged side of the mountain which rises in stupendous proportions in the background all covered with a rank luxuriant growth of foliage in brush and tree. In the open door of this little temple stands a half concealed figure, with an arm and hand extended, holding forth a small, dimly defined package, while seated on the sward at the foot of the steps an aged pilgrim, barefooted, lame and decrepid, bears a staff in one hand, and in the other holds before his dim eyes a small bottle, whose label he eagerly scans. This label bears the words "St. Jacobs Oil the Great German Remedy." Simple as this little chromo appears in its unostentatious position, it has an influence which it would be difficult to estimate. "It is to that picture and the persuasions of Mr. Hall," said Mr. Edward J. Douglass, a gentleman connected with Mr. Hall's department, "that I owe my present ability to perform my work. Some weeks ago I was violently attacked with sciatic rheumatism, and hour by hour I grew worse, and nothing my family or the doctor could do gave me any relief. I began to think in a few days that my case was hopeless and that I was doomed to be an invalid and helpless cripple for life. But at last I thought of that picture which I had so often looked at with but little interest, and then Mr. Hall came to my bedside, and telling me how St. Jacobs Oil had cured him of a worse and longer standing case than mine, urged me to use the same remedy. I did so that very night, directing my wife not to spare it but to apply it thoroughly according to the directions; this she did with a large piece of flannel cloth saturated with the Oil, and then bound the cloth to the affected parts. The next morning I was free from pain, and although a little sore in the hip, was able to dress myself, and the next day resumed my duties in the office as sound as a dollar. Here I am now in full health and strength, having had no touch of rheumatism or other pain since. Whenever I see one of our drivers or any other person who shows any symptoms of lameness or stiffness, I point him to the picture in Mr. Hall's office, and then direct him to go for St. Jacobs Oil at once."—*N. Y. Evening Telegram.*

A MUCH-LITIGATED steer case, which had excited West Brattleboro, Vt., and employed the county's heavy legal talent to settle the important question whether hair would grow on a clipped bovine's tail, resulted in a disagreement of the jury; and then the litigants settled it between themselves without disclosing their solution of the question.

MOSES HOW, Esq., of Haverhill, Mass., strongly indorses St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, etc., from the observation of its effects in his factory as also in his own family—so we see from one of our Massachusett's exchanges.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.*

A RESIDENT of Belfast, Ohio, has been put under bonds of $500 to appear before the Grand Jury on the charge of opening a letter written by his wife to her father.

NO PATENT required to catch the rheumatism. A cold and inattention to it, and you have it—the rheumatism. We cure ours with St. Jacobs Oil.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

THE late census of Japan shows a total population of very nearly 36,000,000. The Mikado and his family are shown at the head of the statistics as twenty men and seventeen women. Yeddo, of the vastness of which the old geographies used to tell such tales, contains only 957,121 inhabitants, Kioto approaches it closely with 822,098, and Ozaka comes next with 582,668.

"Do Likewise."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:—"Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment recommended in your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' In three months I was *perfectly cured.* I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them *and inclosing a stamped envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly invited them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks stating that they had commenced the treatment and were much better already."

MRS. E. F. MORGAN, New Castle, Me.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR does not propose to shake hands with miscellaneous crowds of people. No stranger is admitted to see him now until he has told his business to the private secretary.

DR. PIERCE'S "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the original "Little Liver Pills," (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp. 25 cents per bottle, by druggists.

JOHN W. BOOKWALTER, the late Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, has decided to build extensive manufactories at Atlanta, Ga.

"Beauty Unadorned (with pimples) is Adorned the Most."

If you desire a fair complexion free from pimples, blotches, and eruptions, take "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

THE fine span of carriage horses which belonged to President Garfield were presented after his death to Representative Updegraff, of Ohio, at the request of Mrs. Garfield.

LUCY HAMILTON HOOPER writes from Paris to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "It is really amazing to find how little is known about the United States in France. A Colonel in the French army once asked me, with a polite peroration respecting the vast size of my native land, if the United States were not twice as large as France. 'We have one State,' I answered, 'that is as large as France' (I meant Texas), 'and there are forty States in the Union.' The old gentleman looked at me with an expression that said, as plainly as words could have done, 'This woman is lying to me most abominably, but I will be polite and will not let her see that I know she is lying.' So he made some vaguely-civil remark, and changed the conversation. Yet this intelligent military man prided himself on having crossed the Atlantic and visited the United States—that is to say, New Orleans."

After Twenty Years.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 13, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in my case, cured a confirmed sickness of twenty years, I believe it to be the remedy for all female disorders, and can cheerfully recommend it. MRS. B. N. BOLTON.

EDWIN P. CHRISTIE, the father of negro minstrelsy, left an estate of about $200,000. By continued litigation it has been reduced to $35,000 which has recently been awarded to the heirs of the widow.

Notice.

From the 10th of October 1881, to the 1st of July, 1882, genuine ROCK SPRING WATER will be supplied to customers by Ellis & Co., of Bailey Springs, Ala., at the following rates:

Ten gallons in anti-corrosive cans	$5.00
Same can refilled at	4.00
Five gallons in anti-corrosive cans	3.25
Same can refilled at	2.50
Nine gallons in glass bottles	7.50

Reasonable freight and express rates are given by all railroads. This water has been known for nearly fifty years as a sure cure for Dyspepsia, a sure cure for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, a sure cure for all curable cases of Dropsy, a sure cure for Scrofulous cases of the Bones or Skin, and a certain destroyer of the terrible thirst for intoxicating drink that overcomes so many worthy resolutions. Deprive a drunkard of his dram for three days and meanwhile give him plenty of Rock Spring Water, and he won't want the whisky. Don't you think it's worth trying it? If you do drop a postal to Ellis & Co. It will cost only a cent.

THERE were 7,000 bills introduced in both houses during the Forty-sixth Congress. The Forty-seventh Congress bids fair to beat that record by a large majority.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

THE watchmaker can't afford to do a cash business, because he makes all his profits on time.

KEEP your bowels and kidneys in healthy state by the use of Kidney-Wort.

THE Boston papers are trying to encourage emigration to that town by claiming that they have 302 unmarried women there worth over a million each.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound saves long sickness, suffering and perhaps death.

MENSMAN'S peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

BARNUM offers $20,000 for the handsomest woman in America.

THE merciful man is merciful to his beast. Horses and cattle are sources of profit, therefore, should be well cared for. By the timely use of Foutz's Celebrated Horse and Cattle Powders, the lives of many valuable animals will be saved.

DR. J. B. MEYER, an Austrian editor, who is visiting this country, was asked what he thought the greatest feature of American journalism. He replied: 'Certainly the advertisements; the editorials also are grandly incomparable."

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleedings of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as half a dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness."

DARK rings around the eyes indicate the existence of worms. Hasten to use Shriner's Indian Vermifuge to expel these miserable pests. It is a safe and reliable agent. Always use it according to the directions, and it will do its work well.

THE texture of the bone of the lion's fore leg is so compact that that the substance strikes fire with steel.

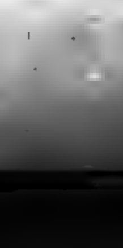
AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Book and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

ENGINES (Traction & Portable) for Farm, Saw Mill & Plantation. For prices, etc. write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield, O.

SKIN CURE Prescriptions for the safe and sure cure of all eruptions on the face. $1.00 Address LUCY CHURCHILL, W. Richfield, Summit Co., O.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. Lacy, Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Our valuable Hand Books, "Patents," and "Hints and Ricipes" sent free.

SIX CTS [illegible] Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZ [illegible]



What a Three-Cent Stamp Will Do.

It will do more than any other piece of paper of its size and value in the world. It accomplishes what would, a few years ago, have been deemed impossible. That talismanic placard on the corner of an envelope of package commands the use of capacious and beautiful buildings wherein to receive your letters, orders trains of cars to carry them, and starts an army of men to deliver them. It brings information from every section of the country and tidings of pleasure as well. But the crowning consideration is the fact that a three-cent stamp sent to A. VOGELER & Co., *Baltimore, Md.*, with the applicant's name and address, will procure a copy of ST. JACOBS Calendar, replete with interesting reading matter, and, better than all, containing specific instructions for the treatment and cure of rheumatism, neuralgia and all painful diseases by the use of ST.

JACOBS OIL. Concerning the efficacy of this wonderful substance, the following must impress the reader:—Hon. Thomas L. James, Postmaster-General of the United States, when Postmaster of the City of New York, concurred in the following testimonial from Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., Asst. General Superintendent Third Division Mailing and Distributing Department, New York Post-office: "I take pleasure in advising that the samples of ST. JACOBS OIL left for distribution among the clerks of this office, have, as far as they have been tried, proved equal to all that is claimed for the OIL. The reports from the several superintendents and clerks who have used the OIL agree in praising it highly. It has been found efficacious in cuts, burns, soreness and stiffness of the joints and muscles, and affords a ready relief for rheumatic complaints." Col. Samuel H. Taylor, Washington, Ind., and ex-Postmaster of Cumberland, Md., was cured of rheumatism by ST. JACOBS OIL.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

A remedy with such a reputation as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters deserves a fair trial. If you are dyspeptic your malady will eventually yield to it; if you are feeble, lack flesh and feel despondent, it will both build and cheer you up; if you are constipated it will relieve, and if bilious, healthfully stimulate your liver. Don't despond, but make this effort in the right direction.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
Can be sent by mail. Burlington, Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Add ess H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

OPIUM HABIT CURE. By B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. Reliable evidence given, & references to cured patients and physicians. Send for my book on The Habit & its Cure. Free

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl Street, New York.

DON'T FAIL to send 3-ct. stamp for the most complete Catalogue of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, PRESSES, &C. LOWEST PRICES. LARGEST VARIETY.
NATIONAL TYPE CO., 36 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Payne's Automatic Engines

Reliable, Durable and Economical, will furnish a horse power with ⅓ less fuel and water than any other Engine built, not fitted with an Automatic Cut-off. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "J," for Information & Prices. B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Box 850, Corning, N.Y.

MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
Atlanta, Ga. One of the best practical schools in the country. Circulars mailed FREE.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

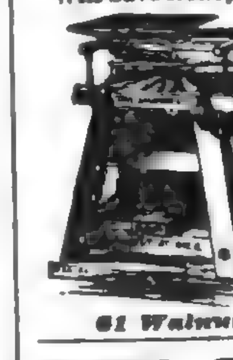
TO PROVIDE FOR 1882, SEND
WITHIN ONE WEEK From On's
A 1-cent Stamp for the PANSY
A 2-cent Stamp for BABYLAND
A 3-cent Stamp for LITTLE FOLK'S READER.
Three 3-cent Stamps for WIDE AWAKE.
To D. LOTHROP & CO., Boston, for samples of these Best Magazines in the World for Children. Brilliant Prospectus, Mem. of Prizes and Illustrated Catalogue free.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE
GUITEAU TRIAL
This is the only complete and fully illustrated "Life and Trial of Guiteau." It contains all the testimony of the experts and other noted witnesses; all the speeches made by the cunning assassin in his great efforts to escape the gallows by feigning insanity. Beware of catchpenny books. Millions of people are waiting for this book. AGENTS WANTED. Circulars free. Extra terms to agents.
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Atlanta, Ga.

This Riding Saw Machine cuts off a foot log in 2 minutes, and warranted the best and cheapest that is made. We will not be undersold if we know it. We want the address of every one who intends to cut logs, wood and ties. The person sending us such names can buy our machine at wholesale price. Circular free.
United States Manf'g Co., Washington, D.

A sure cure for Epilepsy or Fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. DR. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

Farmers, Planters, & Stock Feeders
Will Save Money by Grinding their own Feed
THE CELEBRATED



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MILL
FOR CORN, WHEAT, AND STOCK FEED.
Also Leather, Gum Belting, Bolting Cloth, etc.
Write for descriptive circular and Price List.
THOS. BRADFORD & CO.
61 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

NEW RICH BLOOD
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

"JUST LET ME SHOW YOU"
DR. FOOTE'S

HAND-BOOK OF HEALTH HINTS AND READY RECIPES,
Worth $25. Cost 25c
By the author of "PLAIN HOME TALK" AND "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."
128 PAGES of Advice about Daily Habits and Recipes for Cure of Common Ailments; a valuable Book of Reference for every Family. Only 25 cents.
The Hand-book contains chapters on Hygiene for all seasons, Common Sense on Common Ills, Hygienic Curative Measures, How to Avoid Undesirable Children, Knack Worth Knowing, Hints on Bathing, on Nursing the Sick, on Emergencies, Hints for Pregnant Women, together with some of the Private Formulæ of Dr. FOOTE, and other physicians of high repute, and directions for preparing food for Invalids. AGENTS WANTED.
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MILL and FACTORY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. BELTING, HOSE and PACKING, OILS, PUMPS ALL KINDS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENGINE GOVERNORS, &c. Send for Price List. W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO., 143 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

FITS A Leading London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS.
From Am. Journal of Medicine.
Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure, free to any sufferer who may send their express and postoffice address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address DR. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John Street, New York.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

GOOD and Sure Pay! Work Steady Employment. Address KNOWLTON, McLEARY & CO., Farmington

NO PAY TILL CURED. Sufferers from Nasal and Bronchial CATARRH desiring a sure, permanent cure, with no risk of failure or expense, until a cure is effected, will address at once for particulars, DR. WM HANSCHE, Centreville, Ind.

DIPHTHERIA
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Diary Free for 1882, with Improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave.,

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

SILVER WATCHES FREE
Every week Solid Silver Hunting-case Watches given away with The Boys' Champion. The names of those who get watches are published each week. It is the Best Boys' Paper in the World. Send 3c for a sample copy to
CHAMPION PUBLISHING CO.,
194 William St., New York C

Publishers' Union, Atlanta, Ga. Seven.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

DR. HARTER'S
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.
GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any Iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
3104 Wash Avenue.
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881.
It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.
IRON TONIC.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOL I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1882. NO. 17.

HOPE.

Little word so full of meaning,
How you brighten many a way;
Help the toiler in his gleaning,
Making sad hearts often gay.

Mistakes of life which bring us sorrow
Are made lighter far to bear,
With a hope of a brighter morrow,
When the skies shall be all fair.

When rough trials crowd life's pathway,
And our days are dark and drear,
Then this one word casts its bright ray,
And to sad heart brings comfort dear.

Hope shines forth to guide us onward;
Makes us battle hard with fate;
Gives us courage to push forward;
Makes us strong to watch and wait.

The blackest clouds but hide the sunshine;
Look beyond and see the light.
There's future pleasures in the Glad Sometime.
Live on, and hope for days more bright.

CANNON AIDING.

Whene'er a youthful lover
His courting has big gun,
Howitzer prizes him to learn
That 'tis not always fun.

For instance, when he's planned his siege,
And thinks the missile do,
The girl's distrustful parent
Shows him a trigger two.

And as with much momentum
He down the steps doth glide,
And on the picket fence doth land,
He feels much mortar-fied.

The maiden in the meantime
Escapes into the yard,
And shrieks, with much emotion,
"My pa has struck Petard."

The young man thinks it over,
And, though he'll not declare it,
Concludes, since he can't bullet,
That he will have to bear it.

Y SPIRITUELLE "SPOTTER."

ne, two, three—yes, I was sure that ad traced a family resemblance in e very different faces, during the e day, and that these faces had re- ed themselves at intervals during a od of several days.

happened in this wise. I was con- scent — recovering from nervous r, which had rendered my imagina- powers morbid, and so shattered nervous system that it was necessary ecover it by the mildest means and slowest stages. I durst not walk so I was recommended to ride. h reading, even of the lightest char- r, was declared one of the worst gs possible for me; so my young nds got up private theatricals for my fit, and, though I was forbidden as o take a public part in them, it gave nfinite amusement to aid them in r preparations. By degrees I be- e quite an artist in the necessities successful "make-up;" could de- at a glance, whether the eyebrows ired encouragement, or whether the were of a shade to stand a narrow severe touch of rouge immediately ath them. I could tell at a single whether the whiteness of a false plexion was due to flake-white, bis- , or alternate layers of camphor-ice powder; and probably no one ever ered more repeatedly the question, ve I too much on to-night?" That ame the criterion in such matters one of the piquant recompenses I for not being in a position just then e part in the public performances.

ave said that I was interdicted from walking. This drove me to the passenger-cars, for I could not af- the daily luxury of a carriage. is one of my idiosyncrasies l it a weakness, if you will— having once got into a track, hard to drive me out of it. equently I acquired the habit of g up and down the same city pas- r track—which one is not necessary articularize—several times a day.

one of these occasions I found lf occupying a corner of the car onal to one that was in possession lovely, spirituelle blonde.

very fair, pure blonde! And what exquisite sight is there on earth that of a white-rose-skinned, vio- ed girl, with face framed in with entanglements of light-golden This was the style of a beauty encountered me in that passenger nd whispered to me that my des- was at hand.

was about 9 o'clock in the morning, e were alone in the car. She took otice of me at all, nor indeed of ing but the school book she held in her lap. I noticed that the con- r looked at her from time to time, an expression which might have t a good deal had I in the least sus- d the truth, or met a case resem- it before. The young lady stopped r in the neighborhood of a large rick building, which I took to be a g ladies' seminary, and got out ut betraying a consciousness of xistence, from which I opined that she was afraid of being late for school and didn't know her lesson.

At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon I found myself riding up-town in the same car. The lack of other means of amusement had rendered me a close observer, and consequently when the car stopped and a woman's-rights-looking woman got in, apparently a spinster of uncertain age, my looks were riveted upon her, and, in spite of the difference in age, attire, manner and everything which constitutes personality, I exclaimed to myself:

"Heavens! what a strange family resemblance! I could swear this woman's-rights-looking woman was the maiden aunt of my spirituelle blonde. Those eyes, that nose, that chin"—and thereupon I sank off into a retrospective reverie which lasted until I found I had been driven six blocks past the paternal residence, and reflected that the dinner had by that time probably grown unpalatably lukewarm.

The mystery was not at an end yet. That same evening at about 8 I took another ride, which was to last me until next morning. Being again the sole occupant of the car, I was about to solve the problem how great a portion of my body could repose upon the velvet-cushioned seat without an impingement of my dusty feet thereon, when the car stopped. I heard the conductor exclaim: "All right, aunty," and the next moment there ambled in a middle-aged woman, who seated herself, painfully and with heavy breathing, opposite. She wore a thick veil, but my eyes were sharpened by much observation, and, for the second time that day, I exclaimed to myself:

"Heavens! what a resemblance!" and fell back on the old work of comparing eyes, chin and nose with those of my spirituelle blonde of the morning.

Yes; the family resemblance was there—there was no disguising that. If the woman's-rights woman had been the spinster aunt, this woman was the dowager mother. Mixing with it all there was a confusion, a mystery, a contradiction and defiance, which I tried in vain to understand or remove. Why, of all the faces I had seen that day, these three should flit before me, weaving themselves together, growing out of one another like monstrous heads, alternating each with incessant repetition, and mingling their identities like objects reflected infinitely in opposite mirrors, was the most inexplicable question of all.

I dreamed about those faces all that night. They grew out of my bed-posts; they hid themselves in the folds of my mosquito net; they sprouted from my neck and flashed before me like a fabled monster, and when I woke in the morning 'twas as though they had divided my appetite between them, for I certainly had none for breakfast.

So wearisome had grown this constant brooding that, in despair, I went to my doctor, and, conquering my fear of being laughed at, stated the case.

My doctor is an eccentric. He is not an old fogy. He is a young progressive, with respect for past good, but with greater respect for future better. He believes in phrenology, and he reads the newspapers, consequently he knows a thing or two which more celebrated physicians might search in their books for in vain.

He did not laugh at me. He did not feel my pulse. He did not ask me to go through the farce of putting out my tongue. But he felt of my individuality, and then he asked me the very singular question:

"Do you know what a 'spotter' is?"

I pondered for a few moments, and then pensively shook my head. I was not excessively green in city life, but I did not know what a "spotter" was, and so I said:

"I thought, perhaps, I was a little out of my head," I added. "Sometimes I fancy my fever jarred me there terribly. And I have been so haunted by these three faces. You don't know—"

At this point, for the first time, the doctor interrupted me with a hearty laugh.

"I do know all, my dear fellow," he said, slapping me on the shoulder. "Nothing's the matter there," touching my head. "Your being 'haunted,' as you call it, with those three faces, on the contrary, is one of the best proofs that you are all right. Take your customary ride to-day. Ten chances to one but you will encounter the same three faces. When you do, get as close to them as possible, and, if your eyes are not strong enough, borrow a pair of eye-glasses. Report the result of your observations to me, and if, by that time, you don't know what a 'spotter' is, I will tell you."

I rose to go, with returned cheerfulness.

"One word more," he said, holding out his hand as I stood on the threshold. "You are not in love with your violet-eyed blonde?"

"Ah! She is very beautiful," I answered, turning away; "and I think—I don't know—but I think I am in love," and, disappearing amid the doctor's merry peal of laughter, I went on my mysterious quest.

It was several days ere I called on the doctor again. When I did so it was with a clear head, but a heart not altogether light. I had pursued my investigations closely in the interim, and was now going to him with the result.

"And what have you to report?" he asked.

"The girl," I replied, "has genuine, unassisted beauty, and I pity her from the bottom of my heart that she is obliged to earn her living in such a way. Her spinster aunt is admirably got up, but I noticed that the way she counts is by turning down a leaf of the book she carries for every fresh passenger that gets in. The old lady is the greatest success of all. She takes her notes by pretending to figure her grocer's account in a greasy blank-book. But they are all three first-class 'spotters,' and do their business well."

"And pray, my friend," asked the doctor, "how did you arrive at a comprehension of the deep significance of that term?"

"My own eager eyes and senses informed me," I replied. ("You are pretty well cured," I heard the doctor mutter half aloud.) "A 'spotter,' usually a female, is an employe in the secret service of a passenger railway company. Her duty is to 'spot' dishonest conductors, and report them to the directors of this company. These women, whom I have seen, are all 'spotters,' regular artists in the work."

"And how about the family resemblance?"

"The same face," I replied, "bears an extraordinary family resemblance in itself, when seen in a number of clever disguises. I have said these women are artists and do their work well. But there is only one woman in the case! My spirituelle blonde is nothing but a spirituelle 'spotter,' and my violet-eyed beauty, my spinster aunt and my dowager mother are one and the same person. I brushed near her with the eye of a hawk. I saw the paint and patches and powders. It is the best 'make up,' on or off the stage, I ever witnessed. But I think one or two of the conductors, from the way they looked at her, are a little suspicious; and I suspect my lady will soon be obliged to 'spot' on another line."

From that hour my convalescence was rapid, and I ride less than formerly in city passenger railway cars.

YOU CAN DO YOUR BEST.

President Tuttle, of Wabash College, closed his Baccalaureate with words of inspiriting counsel to the graduating class. We commend them to all young men who may chance to read them:

"For several years you have been working for the honors of graduation. As you reach the coveted goal, you meet the crowds of the unemployed. The case is not one to inspire hope. Is there anything you can do about it? There is something you cannot do—you cannot change the fact. In spite of your wishes, the professions are overcrowded, or at least seem to be. But there is something you can do—you 'can do your best!' and that is something.

"A select few do it. Thousands do not. We sometimes speak of aristocracies. Those based on wealth and family are not the noblest of the class. This aristocracy, composed of those who 'do their best,' is the noblest. The professions are not overcrowded with this sort, but with the other. To be this sort of a man—one that 'does his best'—is as easy as to be a Milo, a Michael Angelo, or a Paul. Do you grant it? What then? This. In that difficult but splendid personal trait (if you have it) you have the strong presumption—I had almost said prophecy—of success. The man who 'does his best' has a passport, sealed with the King's signet, to some worthy field. There certainly is a place somewhere for such a man."

A MAN at Rome, Ga., felt that the best interests of the country demanded that he should attend a circus, then in town, but he had no money. He accordingly went to a merchant, bought a dollar's worth of coffee on credit, sold it for 75 cents in cash, and went to the show with as much unconcern as the man who had got a $25 bill changed to buy a ticket.

THE RACE IS ALWAYS TO THE SWIFT.

Night in a great city. The wind surged and moaned with a mournful cadence through the leafless trees that stood like gaunt specters of the night, ever and anon bending low their withered trunks and great black branches as if in mute appeal to the storm king to not prostrate them forever with his cold, merciless breath.

Adown a street where gleamed the bright lights of wine bibbers' haunts, and the baleful glare of the oyster saloon fell upon the sidewalk, a young man strode with quick, nervous step and a wistful, haunting look in his eye. At a corner where the crowd of eager, jostling pedestrians was thickest he paused and looked anxiously around. The soft, low tinkle of a bell was heard. Clasping a bruised nickel in his left hand, the young man stepped briskly forward, saying softly to himself: "My heart has not deceived me; I am in time."

Adelbert Quirk had caught the semi-weekly car on Van Buren street.

* * * * * * * *

In the elegantly-furnished parlor of a handsome residence, a tall and radiantly-beautiful girl sat silently in front of a grate fire, the flames from which leaped lightly up the chimney and cast a ruddy glow on all that came within the range of their lambent beams. Cleopatra McGuire was the only daughter of a father who fairly idolized the proud beauty who presided over his household with such stately grace—his wife having fallen into a wash-tub and been drowned within two years of their marriage.

"Which shall I choose?" said the girl, in soft, mellow tones. Shall it be the strong-limbed Rupert with his proud Saxon pedigree, or Adelbert, who would deck his bride in jewels? My heart tells me that, with Rupert ever by my side, life would always seem a pleasant dream. I love him with a wild, passionate devotion that time can never change. But Adelbert is rich and powerful. As his wife I should shine in society. Oh, me! Which shall it be?"

Suddenly rising from the *fauteuil*, she said: "I have decided. To him who gets here first this evening will I plight my troth. Fate shall decide."

* * * * * * * *

The Van Buren street car was slowly wending its way westward. On the sidewalk came with firm tread a sunny-haired young man—Rupert Gilhooley. Suddenly there fell upon the air the clangor of a bell. Rupert broke into a run. The bridge began to open. He succeeded in getting across. The car did not. In the rear left-hand corner of that car sat Adelbert Quirk.

Fate had begun work.

* * * * * * * *

After crossing the bridge Rupert did not slacken his pace, and was soon well toward the end of his journey, when the pitiful crying of a child attracted his attention. He stopped, and, finding that the little waif had lost its way, waited patiently till a policeman came up, unto whose care he confided the wanderer.

By this time the bridge was closed, and the car was thundering on its way, the horses lashed into their best speed by the driver, who was anxious to make up for lost time. Just as Rupert gave the child to the policeman the car caught up with him. He had but half a mile to go. Walking leisurely along, he reached the residence of Stuyvesant McGuire, and as the door opened Cleopatra fell into his arms with a glad cry.

"Fate has brought you to me, my darling," she said. "You must never leave me again."

An hour later the door-bell rang, and Adelbert Quirk was informed by the hired girl that Miss McGuire was not at home.

Rupert had outwalked the horse-car.—*Chicago Tribune.*

STAINED GLASS.

In 1370 there was celebrated at Tegernsee, Bavaria, the 900th anniversary of the stained-glass factory there. For a period, a dark age in art, the method of staining was lost, and its revival is thus explained. An Englishman, bargaining at Nuremburg early in this century for some fragments of old stained glass, remarked before one Siegmund Frank, a cabinet varnisher, that there was a fortune for any one who could revive the lost art. Frank took the hint, and got the sympathy of the Government. In 1845 an establishment was opened at Munich, under Mr. Ainmuller, who had been associated with Frank, which has become world famous. Within recent years England has rivaled Munich in this art industry.

READING THEIR SPEECHES.

It seems impossible for Senators to make speeches any more. They are impelled by some horrible and resistless force to write essays. The idea that any one can be convinced by a speech has gone out of fashion.

The essays are intended for publication in the newspapers and the *Record*, in order that the author's constituents may know that he remains true to his "principles." Many vigorous men have been deluded into adopting the vicious habit. Even Blaine was gradually becoming a captive, and his best friends were wishing that he could be taken back into the House by some fortunate freak of politics, in order that he might again assume his place among the strong men of Congress.

The absence of Conkling leaves Edmunds about the only strong man on either side who has enough confidence in himself to get on his legs and talk an hour or two as though he really were talking to the Senate and not to the country. The loss of Conkling is a sad one in this respect. He certainly added to the vigor of the Senate, and visitors to the gallery, who all dislike written speeches, will miss the entertainment which the New York Senator was accustomed to provide for them. Even Beck has fallen into the practice, and reads his speeches. It is impossible for him, however, to suppress his zealous Scotch nature, and it is very funny to see him bouncing up and down and gesticulating with his clenched fist, while he is bent almost double in the attempt to decipher his manuscript. Beck can not help the gesticulation, but he can help the manuscript, and he ought to throw it away. At present his performances are very much like those of the dumb orator. A placid man, in whose face there is no expression (because nothing is in view but the face and top of his head) and whose eye can not be seen, utters the word to the accompaniment of poundings and contortions that apparently have no connection whatever with the speaker. It don't do to have a gentleman get excited over manuscript that he can not read very well.

Imagine a man leaning down so that his head almost touches his desk, wetting his thumb and tearing over page after page to find the lost one in which is written the sentence he had begun, while all the while the disengaged hand, closely clenched, is pounding the circumambient air. "I say, sir, etc., etc. I say, sir, etc., etc. Sir, I say, etc., etc." Why do Senators who are members of this legislative body, for the purpose, presumably, of attending to the public business, waste themselves in this absurd way? Senator Vest was just saved by timely advice from abandoning oratory to become an essayist. He had announced his intention of making a speech on a certain morning, and then, for the first time in his life, wrote out what he had to say. He privately confessed afterward that, though the essay was a charming piece of literary work, it would have been a dead failure. Some Senator who happened to know the Missouri Senator's gift for speaking, passed behind his desk and noticed the huge pile of manuscript.

"Vest, are you going to be such a fool as to read your speech?" said he.

"Well, I find it's the custom," answered Vest, "and I don't want to insult the Senate by breaking into the established order of things."

"Custom be blowed," said the rude but wise man; "give me that manuscript, and then stand up on your legs and talk to 'em like a man." Upon this the other Senator snatched up Vest's manuscript and carried it off, leaving the Missourian to make an extemporaneous speech.

"Was it as good as the written one, Senator?"

"A sight better," was the confession.
—*Washington letter.*

IN a recent lecture Congressman (Sunset) Cox says that while he was on the Nile, the boatmen, who were devout Mohammedans, would lose their reckoning, and, not knowing the points of compass, would not know in what direction Mecca lay, toward which they must turn their faces in prayer. Having a compass with him, Mr. Cox good-naturedly corrected their bearings for them, and not infrequently had the honor of running a Moslem prayer meeting. They always passed, of course, a vote of thanks for the able manner in which he conducted their religious services. If he had wanted it they would probably have made a dervish of him.

SOME men's noses are like some books; the more immoral they are the more red they are.

PLEASANTRIES.

LINES ON A PLUMBER.

Most modest of men is the plumber—
No rival has he save the drummer;
Though the world e'er maligns,
Yet he never resigns,
And thriveth in winter and summer.
Give him but an order to plumb,
And his bill straightway reaches a sum
That depletes your exchequer—
Would equip a three-decker—
And makes you most awfully glum.

PARAPETS—Twins.

NEVER known to get tired—Outstanding debts.

NOT suitable for a clothes line—A cord of wood.

BOUND to make a man cross—Getting to the other side of the street.

AMBITIOUS man—"Is there any fixed rule for writing poetry?" There is. Don't.

LANDLUBBERS "double the horn" oftener than sailors do, and yet the latter come up groggy.

WHEN you are unable to purchase a set of scales on credit, bear in mind that "cash takes the balance."

IT rains alike on the just and the unjust—and on the just mainly because the unjust have borrowed their umbrellas.

ONE can't be too careful with firearms. A boy carried a pistol in his coat-pocket, and one day, while he was in swimming, the pistol unexpectedly went off. He has no suspicions as to who took it.

THE manner in which Connecticut courts and juries are run has provoked criticism from every State in the Union. A man who commits murder in that State has got to own it and prove it before a jury will believe it.

A GENTLEMAN was complaining that he had invested a large sum of money in Wall street and lost it. A sympathizing friend asked him whether he had been a bull or a bear; to which he replied: "Neither; I was a jackass!"

COLLEGE Professor—"Can we see an intangible object?" Pupil—"Yes, sir." Professor—"Eh? What do you mean? Cite your authorities." Pupil—"Shakspeare, sir. See Hamlet's advice to the players when he speaks of those who saw the air."

READING a list of the names of candidates for the General Court, one gentleman asked another, "Ben, who is this man? I don't seem to recall him to mind." "Why," replied Ben, "you know him. He goes to our church, but he never comes."

"IS THERE any opening here for an intellectual writer?" asked a seedy, red-nosed individual of an editor. "Yes, my friend," replied the man of quills, "a considerate carpenter, foreseeing your visit, left an opening for you. Turn the knob to the right."

PROFESSOR (to student)—"You wish me to give you a recommendation? I don't remember ever having seen you at any of my lectures." Student—"Ah, Professor, you evidently confound me with another man who looks very much like me, and who, it is true, has never attended your lectures." Professor—"Yes, yes, very likely." (Gives him the recommendation.)

NO TIDINGS have been received of Mr. Powell, the member of Parliament who recently made a balloon ascension in England, and, to the horror of the spectators, floated out over the sea. There have been several instances where men who have approached a similar fate have been rescued, but almost all hope of his safety has been abandoned. In 1874 two French aeronauts, M. Durouf and his wife, were carried out to sea from near Calais, and were not heard of for four days, when they were landed at Great Grimsby by a North Sea fishing smack, which had rescued them after they had given themselves up for lost; and a man named Saddler, whose balloon was blown out over the Irish channel twenty years ago, was rescued by a sloop. Drowning is one of the great dangers an aeronaut runs the risk of, if he ascends in the vicinity of a large body of water. Thirty years ago the body of an Italian who went up from Copenhagen was found washed ashore on a small island off the coast, and the case of Mr. Donaldson, who was drowned in Lake Michigan, will be remembered.

DURING the year just closed one house in Boston sent to Ireland 14,615 drafts, amounting to $150,500. Not one of the number exceeded £10, and very few reached that value. The same house sold 1,011 passage tickets, the value of which was $25,071. Nine-tenths of the money was sent by girls, principally domestics.

THE fellow made a bad bull when he went to steal a [illegible] and got gored,

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
Editor and Proprietor.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 9, 1882.

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Queen Victoria was shot at last week by a reputed lunatic. Certainly "uneasy rest the head that wears a crown."

◆

Floods are playing sad havoc with farms, houses and stock along the Mississippi from Cairo, Illinois, to New Orleans.

◆

President Arthur has received from Mr. Conkling a letter declining the Associate Justiceship of the Supreme Court.

◆

In an election for city officers in Mobile, last Monday, the Democrats elected their full ticket over the rag-tag and bob-tail Independents.

◆

Scoville has submitted to District Attorney Corkhill his bill of exceptions in Guiteau's case. It is such a voluminous document that several days will be required to get through with the examination. Scoville is alone in the matter of further defence, no other lawyer having come to his assistance.

◆

Some of the newspapers of the State are giving Gov. Cobb and Warden Bass "hail Columbia," on account of the management, or rather mismanagement, of the penitentiary convicts. The principle agitator seems to be the Selma Daily Times, which proposes "to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." The chief complaint is that great injustice is done in the convict law making no distinction between those sentenced for misdemeanors and those for greater crimes. A prisoner sentenced for a minor offence is hired to contractors and compelled to do the same work that is given to a burglar or a prisoner sentenced for manslaughter.

◆

TO THE FARMERS.

We have announced an early, open spring, with good weather for all practical purposes. What we wish to say now, as our announcement will not be published in time for the farmers of the South, is that early planting will win this year. A close, hot summer is anticipated by us, and what should be insured is an early, vigorous growth before the hot weather sets in. Frost or no frost, farmers must take some risks of spasmodic spells. There is not enough snow and ice this side of Canada to do us in the South much harm this spring by cold descents.—*Prof. G. R. Cather in Ashville Ægis.*

◆

A Russian journal, published in St. Petersburg, and quoted by the Paris Univers, comments satirically on the burst of sympathy, British sympathy, for the Jews in Russia. The writer of the article, who ought to be an Irishman, if he is not, recommends the Irish to become Jews! In that case, he thinks they would secure the sympathy which the English are now so lavishly bestowing on the persecuted Hebrews. "Poor Irish! why are you not Jews?" he asks. "We do not," he continues, "know whether the proposal made by General Ignatieff, in a recent interview with the English Ambassador, be authentic or not, but we willingly give it. 'Let the English,' said the General, 'take our Jews, and give us their Irish. We will even give them, if they like, ten Jews for one Irishman.'"

IS BRIGHAM YOUNG STILL ALIVE?

OMAHA, March 2.—A man from Salt Lake, visiting in this city, in the course of an animated conversation on the anti-Mormon movement, said that he believed that Brigham Young was still alive. He said that he saw the body which was supposed to be that of the Mormon leader, and while it might have borne some slight resemblance to that of Brigham Young, it was in reality that of some other man. He said he knew of a hundred Latter Day Saints who also failed to recognize the body as that of Young He had heard Brigham Young often predict that he should be resurrected from the dead; and he firmly believes that when the crisis arrives in the affairs of the Mormons, the resurrection dodge will be played upon the ignorant, superstitious and fanatical people who compose the Mormon Church This cunning plan will be in keeping with the various tricks and pretensions that have characterized the Mormon Church since its inception. Brigham Young, a shrewd and far-seeing man, knew that the day was not far off when a vigorous crusade will be made upon the Mormon Church, and he adopted the resurrection game, to be put into operation at a time when the people shall need something in the shape of a miracle to firmly cement them together and fight to maintain the principles of faith.

The man who made these statements is a Mormon, but not a polygamist. He is what is termed a Josephite or a believer in the true Mormon Church, founded by Joseph Smith, and he denies with all Josephites that polygamy was ever a part of the Mormon faith preached by Smith. He is extensively engaged in business in Utah, and is regarded as a man of sound judgment and veracity. While here he visited some of the Omaha Josephites, and it was to them that he made the revelation of the plan by which Brigham Young is to create the greatest sensation of modern times. He had many business dealings with Young, and was intimately acquainted with him. He asserts that with a complete organization and secret workings of the Church, it would be an easy matter to keep Brigham Young concealed for almost any length of time, and reproduce him when most needed to revive the faith of believers by his apparent resurrection. That this resurrection would be taken as a matter of fact there is no doubt, and the superstitious people would follow the prophet's banner with the zeal of fanatics, and shed their blood in its defence.

This Josephite's statement is to some extent confirmed by a retired army officer who was on the most friendly and intimate terms with Brigham Young. This officer, who viewed the alleged remains of Young, has, it is said, made the assertion that they did not bear the least resemblance to Brigham Young.

◆

A MODEL POLITICAL PRIMER.

Philadelphia Times Washington Letter.

Sitting in the galleries and gazing upon our gathered wisdom and demagoguism, I have prepared a short political primer, which I propose to introduce into the common schools. The following are sample chapters, which are from the advance sheets:

"What is this on the Man's breast; Is it a Dog check; No; it is a med-al. It is made of bronze. What is this on the med-al? It is '306.' What does 306 mean? This 306 means that the Man is a charter member of the present Ad-min-is-tra-tion. Why does the Man wear the dog check? Be-cause He is brave. Was He a brave Man? O, yes; a very brave man. He was one of 306 who voted — times for Grant at Chi-cago by or-der of the Oth-er Man. Yes, yes; He is a brave Man. He is Al-so Glad, Why is the man with the Dog-check glad; Be-cause he will Now get an of-fice. Does every man who wears A Dog-check get an of-fice; Yes. Every one not Dead or in Jail.

"O, see the man With a red Head! He is a Boss. He don't Look like a Big man. But He is. A Boss is a Man who runs things. He is a Good man to have In the House. Sometimes the Boss' gets mad. Then He swears. Have you seen a Boss Mad? Say Post Office to This one and then you will pinch his Leg. This Boss has two legs and Two Votes. He is a Great man. The President asks Him what To Do. His party asks Him what to Do. His State leans up a-gainst Him. He is Boss. If he should die things Would stop so Quick it Would snap Your Head off.

"Look at the Fat man smile! Who is the fat Man, and why Does he smile? The fat man Is Da-vid. He smiles be-cause He has No Par-ty and gets All the plums. He is in The tree. The Man with a Par-ty is On the ground and Can only Have such plums as are Thrown to him. The fat Man roosts High and will not Come down Un-less he can be Presi-dent. The Men with a Par-ty on the Ground hate Da-vid, but they would Make him Presi-dent to get More plums. They are Nice men.

"What is this? It is a Stal-Wart Is it Alive? It is. It is Very much alive. Does it feel Sad? No, no; it Is not Sad—it is drunk with Joy, and is glad Of it. It wears A collar. It is a Brass collar. What is on The collar? '306.' Why does it wear a Collar? Because it wants a Post Office. Does every Stal-wart Want a Post Office? No. Only those which do Not have a Post Of-fice Al-ready. Can every Stal-wart get a Post Office? If it cannot, it will shoot a President and Have a New deal. See How Sad the Man looks! What makes him So Sad? He is Sad because He made Garfield President. What makes him so small? O, it is Sor-row. He was once Large and a great many of Him. Now Grief has Got Him. He gets small-er Every day. Next week He can't Be found.

"Who is the man in a White hat? He is a G. M. What is a G. M.? A G. M. is a Con-gress-man and means a great Man. He makes laws and Is in-spired by the De-ity. He can make water run up Hill by law. A post-office in his District gives Him more Trouble. There is only one thing he Can't do; that is, put Ten Men in one Office. If he could do that He would be pleased.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued out of the clerk's office of the circuit court of Chilton county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment obtained against James A. Dudley, and in favor of Moses Simmons, out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said James A. Dudley, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Lots 9, 10, 15 and 16 in Block 5, according to plan of town of Clanton, east of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 10 of said town, west of said railroad, and the remainder of said Block 10 east of said railroad, except lot No. 1, in said Block 10.

Also, Lots 1, 3, 7, 11 and 13 in Block 5 of said town, east of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 1, west of the South & North Alabama Railroad, in said town.

Also, That parcel of land bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said Block 10, and running thence west, along the south line of said Block to the Clanton and Chestnut Creek road to the south line of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, of section 1, township 21, range 14; thence east to a point opposite the southeast corner of said Block, thence north to the place of beginning.

All of said property being in the county of Chilton, in the State of Alabama.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named James A. Dudley, in and to the above described property, on the 6th day of March, 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the Court House door, for cash, in Clanton, Alabama.

Dated at Clanton, this 23d day of January, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Sheriff Chilton Co., Ala.,

The above sale is postponed until Monday, April 3d, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Mar9-3w. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two fieri facias issued out of the clerk's office of the circuit court of Shelby county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against C. W. Cary, and in favor of Anderson Green & Co. and James Spence, out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said C. W. Cary, I have levied on the following property to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land bounded as follows: On the west by Mahon's creek from Mulkey's ford down to the mouth of a certain drain, and on the north by the east and west line, running to a certain mound in the rocky hill where it corners; on the east by the land bought by R. H. Meredith, of H. Butler, of Montevallo, and on the south by the line running through Mulkey's lane containing thirty acres more or less; also five acres more or less east of Mahon's creek, including the west bank running from Mulkeys ford up to the mouth of the Spring branch; also the southeast quarter of section 3, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 2; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2 the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 10; the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 3, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 3, all of said lands being in township 23, range 12 east, containg five hundred and fifty acres more or less situated in chilton county in said State.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named C. W. Cary in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the courthouse door, for cash, in clanton, Ala.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Mar3-3t Sheriff Chilton Co.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

VERBENA
Male and Female School
VERBENA, ALA.

TERMS:

Primary Classes	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Incidental Fee	$1.00	per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian
spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Dec. 1, 1881. Teacher.

"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."

W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,

COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in Chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

---

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of Wilson & Glenn, at Strasburg, Ala., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Glenn retiring from the firm. Persons holding claims against the late firm, will present them for payment to John T. Wilson, who assumes all liabilities.

JOHN T. WILSON,
WM. P. GLENN,
Strasburg, Feb. 21, 1882. 4t

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND
GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to

Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia

The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK
TIME AND THROUGH
CARS.

"The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

B. H. WARNER & CO.

Attorneys at Law, Warner Building, Washington, D. C., late assistant commissioner of patents, attention given to to Patent and Mining cases, Lands, Pensions, Bounties, and Government claims. Attention prompt, charges moderate, address with stamp. Refer to members of congress and heads of government departments.

J. T. MAULL. J. E. HOCKINSM

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.
New Store—New Goods!
—WHERE YOU CAN FIND:—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles an

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton,
intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.

Engines of All Sizes and of All Kinds.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEE

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,
General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar9-1y

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large st
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHO

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise
on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webst
and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgo
prices. Give him a call. Nov24

W. N. RANEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Gra
and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacture
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE
PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North
bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the
cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your
to us. Nov7

THE CHILTON VIEW.

LANTON, ALA., MAR. 9, 1882.

OUR AGENTS.

The following persons are our duly thorized agents to receipt and collect r subscriptions at their respective stoffices:

Dr. T. E. Callier, Dixie.
J. L. Williams, Randolph.
F. O. Dawson, Jemison.
S. J. Heath, Strasburg.
J. M. Corderie, Cooper's.
A. L. Haralson, Verbena.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Divisn—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. obb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. arby.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District William P. Oden.
Representative—William A. Collier.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. ewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

ast Express	†6:24 a. m.
ast Mail	†8:05 p. m.
assenger and Freight	4:00 p. m.
ccommodation	11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

ast Express	†8:50 p. m.
ast Mail	*8:05 a. m.
assenger and Freight	10:55 a. m.
ccommodation	6:55 p. m.

* Don't Stop. † Stops when flagged.

HEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

oing North	Daily Mail	Going South
eave 4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m
eave 7:16 "	Demopolis	" 7:02 "
rr. 10:30 "	Selma	" 8:50 "
eave 7:00 "	Selma	Leave 4:00 "
" 9:45 "	Calera	" 5:43 "
" 4:05 p m	Rome	" 11:15 a m
" 6:29 "	Dalton	" 7:12 "
" 8:25 "	Cleaveland	" 7:40 "
" 11:40 "	Knoxville	" 3:35 "
rrive 4:50 a m	Bristol	" 9:55 p m

POSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from orth arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from outh 8:05 a. m.
All mails close 30 minutes before arval of trains.
General delivery hours from 8 a. m. 5 p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to 15 a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

Bring your job printing to the iew office.

Important sale of town lots by heriff Lowe, has been postponed l the first Monday, the third day April next.

A very good hotel has been pened at Verbena by Mrs. Lynch Son. Work on the new hotel uilding will soon begin.

Mr. Jackson Dicky who has been nfined in our jail as a lunatic for e past two weeks, has been taken the Insane Hospital at Tuskasa.

Dr. J. M. Powers, is our duly auorized agent at Helena and Pelm postoffices, Shelby county, to ceipt and collect for subscriptions the VIEW.

The Selma Times man should me over this way, and we will ow him files of a paper published years back, which has the lead him in regard to the convict estion.

We note that the number of ortgages recorded at the Courtuse for the present year up to te is 200, which is a larger numr than was recorded up to same te last year. A sad fact, but true.

The Chilton county teachers et in Clanton on the second Satday in April, for the purpose of ganizing a Teachers' Institute. n interesting occasion is looked , and every teacher should atnd.

Messrs. Sam and Jessie Bowdon ve entirely recovered from their ack of small pox, and have rerned to their work in Shelby unty. Their attack had the ect of causing a general vaccinon all through the county.

The entertainment at Verbena morrow evening, promises to be very enjoyable affair. The laes will be glad to welcome all itors, and those so disposed can ve the pleasure of spending a easant evening and helping a rthy cause.

In another column will be found advertisement of the largest chinery establishment in Ala., at of Moore, Moore & Handley, at rmingham. They are agents for kinds of saw mill machinery d farm implements. Orders from am. Their terms are liberal.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you, or some one of your numerous readers please inform us whether an incorporated town, situated in a beat where prohibition has been voted since its incorporation is included in such prohibition, and oblige

CONSTANT READERS.

Common intelligence, we think, would give as a reply to the above, that if the sale of whiskey is prohibited from a beat, it is prohibited from any and every part of that beat, unless the prohibitory law especially provides for its sale in certain portions of the beat, and in such case it would not be prohibited, but only partially prohibited from such beat. If our enquirers wish to get legal authority, a competent attorney is the proper person to get such information from, and from that source, they may be able to get a *suitable* reply, for, in the language of another "it is a mighty poor lawyer that can't produce an argument on either side of a question." But, whatever may be the opinions of the lawyers in the matter, we will say for the benefit of "Constant Readers" and the public at large, that so far as Clanton beat is concerned, the whiskey business is as dead as an Egyptian mummy, and it will be as easy to revive it as it would be for such mummy to swim the Hellespont with a ten ton cannon lashed to its back.

CHILTON COUNTY.

SOME OF ITS RESOURCES, CAPABILITIES, &C., AS SHOWN BY AN OBSERVANT CITIZEN.

DIXIE STATION, ALA., Mar. 3.

ED. CHILTON VIEW: Dear Sir—Our county, so long unknown, is gradually coming into notice, and being appreciated by the outside world. In this valley of Big Mulberry our fine ranges of timber are being brought into service, and in the last eighteen months three large lumber mills have been erected almost in sight of this station and a fourth will probably be commenced in a few weeks. Agents from Michigan have been here prepared to purchase large bodies of land. More than this, we have numerous fertile valleys with thousands of acres of fine arrable land now lying untouched by the plow. No more inviting field can be found by the settler or immigrant in search of a cheap and healthy home. The fabulously low price of farming lands might induce strangers to believe the soil to be sterile and unproductive. Such is not true, however. One of my neighbors last year made 800 bushels of rice, which was admitted yesterday, by the provision dealers in Selma, to be equal to anything they could obtain in Carolina.

Our hills are rich in iron ore, as to the quality of which I cannot speak; but the mineral resources are yet to be developed. A very large deposit, I am informed is now being opened along the Coosa river, which is now reached by a branch railroad, and, to my profound astonishment, I learn that it is proposed to convey the ore to Birmingham, instead of erecting a furnace on the spot, near vast forests and fine timber, which would furnish ample coaling grounds that are scarce at Birmingham. If this is not sending coal to Newcastle, it is certainly going to a great deal of trouble and expense to send a valuable mineral far from the point where it could be most cheaply and conveniently converted into the most useful and indeed indispensable of metals, for which a ready market offers abundant promise.

Allow me, again to refer to our cheap farming lands where we have every advantage of pure water, perfect health, numerous streams and springs, abundant water power, unlimited range for stock, and where we raise corn, oats, rye, wheat, cotton, rice, sugar cane (not Sorghum) all root and garden crops, two of Irish potatoes, in one season, all fruits except tropical, cattle, hogs and sheep without winter shelter, on land at one dollar an acre!

We have a quiet, hospitable neighborhood. You cannot stop at the wrong house, or get a bad supper or a bad bed. DIXIE.

P. S.—Let me mention that a family of seven whites from Arkansas, and one of six from the sea coast of Georgia, are here, perfectly satisfied with their move, and say Dixie will be their home for life.

◆

MERIDIAN, MISS., March 3.

Bob. Jones, white, and Bill Miller, colored, were hanged at Aberdeen at 12 o'clock to-day for the murder of three brothers named Walker, near that place, on the 26th of November last. Both died instantly, their necks being broken by the fall. Jones fainted while the rope was being adjusted. Miller said he expected to go straight to heaven and commenced to sing in a sad wailing voice. Life was extinct in 12 minutes, and the bodies were cut down 8 minutes later.

For the View.]

INFLUENCE.

Upon her harp the maiden lays her hands;
A moment only are they still,
Then wander forth among the chords and form
Soft harmonies without her will.
What tones will vibrate 'neath her fingers' touch
She knows not till their sounds betray;
Sweet, fervid thoughts expressed in music's voice
Lie far beyond the fingers' play—
The soul, that part immortal, lists and learns
The melody of heavenly strain
And when the soul is filled with song, the hands
Impelled, repeat the rich refrain.

In daily life 'tis thus with thoughts and deeds;
If mind be filled with purpose true,
And heart, with love and purity—therefrom
The bravest, noblest acts ensue.
And like melodious sounds upon the ear
Of list'ner, thrilling e'en his soul,
A holy life's restraining power falls,
And virtues wake 'neath its control.

A. M. K.

◆

CALLIERVILLE ITEMS.

Nothing of interest has transpired is why you have not heard from Callierville lately.

Bogue Broadhead and Miss Roberts, daughter of Thos. Roberts, of this vicinity, were married recently.

Miss Della Robuck died on the 2d inst.

Mr. N. Foshee brought suit of ejectment against Miss Mary McGee. Failed to eject, but since that time an election has been held for a teacher in Maplesville township, and Miss Mary was ousted.

There is a considerable boom in the saw mill business here. There are two here now and another is to be erected soon by Messrs. Gregory & Coe, of Selma.

Our farmers are late in their preparations for planting, but we are glad to note that there are few mortgages and no guano this year.

A large quantity of grain sowed.

MORE ANON.

◆

VERBENA VIEWS.

Material is being collected for erection of the hotel. The foundations will be laid in a few days, and the work pushed forward to an early completion.

There will be a social prayer-meeting every Thursday night at the Baptist Church. All are invited to attend.

The Rev. Mr. Falkner, preached a very earnest and instructive sermon last Sabbath.

There is near Verbena an eligible site for a cotton factory.

LOCAL.

◆

The Secretary of War has issued instructions to the officers in charge of the commissary depot at New Orleans to communicate at once with the commissioners appointed by Governor McEnery, that desired relief may be afforded to the sufferers by the floods in Louisiana with as little delay as possible.

◆

The Spring term of the circuit court of Chilton county begins on the first day of May next.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued out of the clerk's office of the circuit court of Chilton county and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against W. L. Campbell, John P. Nix and W. H. Burton, out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said W. L. Campbell, John P. Nix and W. H. Burton, I have levied on the following as the property of John P. Nix, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 10, township 22, range 13. Part of section 12, township 22, range 13. Southeast quarter, section 13, township 22, range 13.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named John P. Nix in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the courthouse door in Clanton for cash.

Dated at Clanton, this 2d day of March, 1882. J. E. LOWE,
Sheriff Chilton Co.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CHILTON CO.,
Probate Court, Special Term,
February 24, 1882.

Present the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge.

In the matter of the Estate of J. T. McBee, Deceased.

And now on this day came T. S. Bowen, administrator of the estate of J. T. McBee, deceased, and presents to the court his petition in writing under oath praying for an order to sell the personal property of the said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate. And the court having examined said petition, it is ordered that the same be filed in this court and that the 3d day of April, 1882, be set for the hearing thereof, at which time all persons can appear and contest said sale if they think proper.

Given under my hand this the 24th day of Feburary, 1882.

H. J. CALLEN,
Mar2-3t Judge of Probate.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.
VERBENA, ALA.
Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.
Dec. 29-6m

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

NOTICE NO. 1425.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
February 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on March 11, 1882, viz: Peter Abney, homestead application No. 6928, for the north half of the southwest quarter of section 28, township 23 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Turner Campbell, Anthony Garner, Columbus Campbell and Richard Cary, all of Randolph, Bibb county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Feb9-5w Register.

NOTICE NO. 1426.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
February 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on March 11, 1882, viz: Turner Campbell, homestead application No. 6929 for the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, ter, section 22 north, range 12 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David Hightower, Anthony Garner, Peter Abney and columbus campbell, all of Randolph, Bibb county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Feb9-5w Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 11, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John F. Armstrong against William Armstrong for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6752, dated Nov. 9, 1875, upon the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 2, township 22 north, range 12 east, in Chilton county, Alabama, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of March, 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.
PAUL J. STROBACH, Receiver.
Feb16-5w

NOTICE NO. 1451.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.,
February 15, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Chilton county at Clanton, Ala., on Saturday, March 25th, 1882, viz: Henry Foshee, Homestead Application No. 7167, for the west half of the southwest quarter, section 24, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz; Richard Malachi, William Smitherman, Ned. Houston, and William Headley, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.
Feb 23-5w

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES, AND Butterick's Paper Patterns.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling Fall and Winter Goods at Bottom Prices, to make room for Spring and Summer Stock.

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
TradeMark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
AND SPERMATORRHŒA.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) $7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
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PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

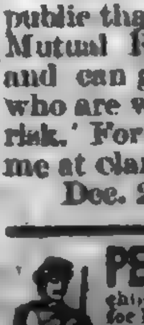
I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

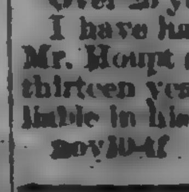
I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.



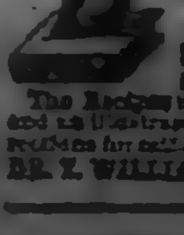
PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of finger, toe, eye or rupture, varicose veins or any Disease. Thousands of pensioners and soldiers entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. PATENTS procured for inventors. Soldiers land warrants procured, bought and sold. Soldiers and heirs apply for your rights at once. Send 2 stamps for Pension and Bounty laws, blanks and instructions. Fees fixed by law. We can refer to thousands of Pensioners and Clients. Address E. H. Gelston & Co., U.S. Claim Att'ys Lock Box [illegible], Washington, D.C.

Consult and secure the advantages of **DR BUTTS** [illegible] experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, [illegible] Affections specially treated [illegible] (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address [illegible]) Address DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

Blank Deeds, Waive Notes, Crop Liens and Mortgages for sale at THE VIEW office.



HOME TREATMENT.
A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, [illegible]
[illegible] DR. T. WILLIAMS, [illegible]



FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
[illegible]

THIS year the Irish farmers are sending cargoes of potatoes to the western ports of Great Britain. Moreover, a considerable quantity of Irish potatoes is being shipped to the United States. Scotch and German potatoes are also being shipped to the United States. Scotch regents are very scarce in all the wholesale markets of the North, and champions are plentiful; champions are not liable to disease, whereas the best East Lothian regents have suffered considerably from it.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES is spending much of his time reading over the scrap-books made by one of his clerks, who, during his four years of the Presidency, spent his entire time in reading the newspapers and clipping out everything that was said about the President and his family, good, bad and indifferent. These scrap-books fill a large library, and are a feature of curious interest. Mr. Hayes is reported to enjoy the reading of them very much.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is the first American President to cut loose from the fashion of the fathers and shroud himself in a frock coat and gloves at a morning reception. It was doubtless the right thing to do, but it was a departure from the habit which had survived in the White House from the last generation, when full dress was the dress of ceremony at all hours, and precise lawyers and careful law-makers and dignified clergymen never wore anything else.

THE members of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States during the past year gave $7,311,784 for its support, an increase of $298,032 over their gifts of last year. It has sixty-five Bishops, 3,401 clergymen and 3,085 parishes, and 314,580 communicants, an average of one clergyman to each 102 communicants. The baptisms during the year have shown a decrease of 3,000.

THOMAS T. HENRY was the first colored lawyer to pass the local examining board in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar last week. He was born of slave parents in 1852, was a letter carrier in Richmond, then a school teacher and later a waiter at the St. Elmo Hotel, Philadelphia, but, attracting the notice of a wealthy merchant, was put in training for a lawyer.

A YOUNG lady, recently graduated from Vassar College, desires to know if we would recommend her to continue the study of metaphysics, or to commence the study of the higher mathematics. It is very vulgar of us we know, but we have advised her to take a course of boil a potatology and cookiphysics.

ALTHOUGH the Baroness Burdett-Coutts—or, more properly speaking, Mrs. Bartlett—gave up a large part of her fortune in order to secure the husband of her choice, the good woman hopes to be able to worry along on her reduced income of $375,000 a year, provided there is no unusual rise in fuel or garden truck.

YOUNG mistress (in utter despair): "Why, Bridget, what have you done? Company expected any minute, and the cake burned to a crisp! It's of no use now: Throw it into the ash-barrel." Bridget (with the utmost composure): "Shure, ma'am, I wuldn't fret myself about the loikes o' that, if I wuz you. Jist give it to the donation party."

THE crops of Pennsylvania for the year 1881 are estimated by the State Board of Agriculture as follows: Corn, 32,780,000 bushels; wheat, 19,470,000 bushels, oats, 34,250,000 bushels; buckwheat, 1,687,000 bushels; potatoes, 6,031,250 bushels; tobacco, 22,025,000 pounds.

MR. W. R. WINANS, of Baltimore, who is making England his home, has built a monster "cigar ship" on the Clyde at a cost of about $1,000,000. He thinks she will be able to cross the Atlantic in five days. Mr. Winans' residence is one of the finest private palaces in London.

THERE is a signature of wisdom and power impressed upon the works of God, which evidently distinguishes them from the feeble imitations of men. Not only the splendor of the sun, but the glimmering light of the glow-worm proclaims his glory.—*John Newton.*

A SAILOR went to see a funeral; on his return from the churchyard, he said he never saw a funeral ashore before. "Why, what d'ye think they does with their dead men?" said he to a shipmate. "I'll just tell ye; they puts 'em up in long black boxes and directs 'em."

A PETRIFIED alligator is said to have been found imbedded in solid rock twenty feet under ground, in a quarry two miles from Saratoga springs. It is five feet seven inches in length, and measures, two feet back of the head, nine inches in diameter.

No one finds fault with the jury itself, but the system by which fools are given the preference on the panel is what the whole country is growling about.

HAVING used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family for the last three years, I find it is the best preparation I have ever used for Coughs and Colds, giving almost immediate relief.

B. WALKER, Gen'l Com. Merchant,
113 Light St., Balto., Md.

NEWSPAPER "ORGANS."

If the excellence of a newspaper is not always measured by its profitableness, it is generally true that if it does not pay its owner, it is valueless to the public. Not all newspapers which make money are good, for some succeed by catering to the lowest tastes of respectable people, and to the prejudice, ignorance and passion of the lowest class; but as a rule the successful journal pecuniarily is the best journal. The reasons for this are on the surface. The impecunious newspaper cannot give its readers promptly the news, and, still worse, it cannot be independent. The political journal that relies for support on drippings of party favor or patronage is a poor affair, and, in the long run or short run, comes to grief. The newspaper only becomes a real power when it is able on the basis of pecuniary independence to free itself from all such entanglements. An editor, who stands with hat in hand, has the respect accorded to any other beggar.—*Charles Dudley Warner.*

THE St. Louis (Mo.) *Post-Dispatch*, at the close of a long article, says: In fact, St. Jacobs Oil is pushing all other remedies out of the field, and, excellent though some of the liniments, formerly offered are, the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil is magical in cases of sciatica, rheumatism, pleurisy, neuralgia, nervous headache, lumbago, and scores of other disorders; while in the case of sprains, burns, or injuries it is an absolute panacea, and for general use is better than the advice of many physicians. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

AN editor in New Jersey publishes a daily paper which is Republican in politics, and a weekly which is intensely Democratic. In the daily he pitches into himself as the editor of the weekly. But in the weekly he gets even by bitterly annihilating himself as editor of the daily. It is a question, so far, which has the better of it.

Well Indorsed by Our Own Citizens.

No matter how useful anything may be in itself, good indorsements seem to increase its usefulness greatly by insuring a wider field for the display of its special merits. We were thus impressed in view of the following statements received by one of our representatives from the leading individuals connected with some of the largest enterprises in our midst. Among others whose testimony was freely given was W. H. Stearns, Esq., Master Mechanic of the Conn. River Railroad, residing at No. 28 Boylston street, who observed:—St. Jacobs Oil has had remarkable effect among the men employed here. One of them jammed his arm very badly, and by the use of St. Jacobs Oil was greatly benefitted, and the arm was healed. Another used it for severe rheumatic pains in the knee, and pronounced the Oil a complete success as he was cured by its use. Mr. A. B. Taylor, of the "Bay & Taylor Manufacturing Co." was pleased to say: "My aunt, Mrs. Pillsbury, of Mount Clair, N. J., while visiting at our house tried St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism and neuralgia, and found immediate relief every time. She pronounced it the best thing she had ever tried for the trouble. Mr. J. B. Weston, 45 Greenwood street, Supt. Car Works, Boston & Albany Railroad, thus addressed our reporter: "I am one more of the fortunates who have had the good luck to hear of that wonderful remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. I had rheumatism in the shoulder severely and could find no relief until I used the Oil. I applied it and must confess I was surprised at the results. I am almost well and expect to be entirely so in a few days."—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

SOME of the Danes living in Leadville belong to a religious body called Skages, who centuries ago practiced human sacrifice, and still hold to it in theory.

The "Golden Bloom of Youth"

May be retained by using Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a specific for "female complaints." By druggists.

"HAVE you got the rent ready at last?" "No, sir; mother's gone out washing, and forgot to put it out for you." "Did she tell you she'd forgotten?" "Yes, sir."

Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

THE most thoughtful man has been discovered in New Jersey. Just before he died he said to the undertaker: "When you put me on ice do not waste any on my feet; they have already been frozen."

Consumption Cure.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—Death was hourly expected by myself and friends. My physicians pronounced my disease consumption, and said I must die. I began taking your "Discovery" and "Pellets." I have used nine bottles and am wonderfully relieved. I am now able to ride out. ELIZABETH THORNTON,
Montongo, Ark.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* printed last year the announcements of the death of 839 persons who had reached 80 years of age, 334 of whom were men and 505 women. Two of the men and ten of the women had passed 100 years.

Gratitude Beyond Expression.

HAMPTON C. H., S. C., May 2, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.; *Sirs*—The result of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in my case has been astonishing, so much so that I can find no words in which to express my indebtedness to you.

REV. W. H. PRESTON.

A YOUNG man named John W. Torry was admitted to the city hospital at San Antonio, Texas, as a pauper, but when he died funds to the amount of $9,000 were found among his effects.

In this issue appears a new advertisement of the DR. HARTER MEDICINE COMPANY, manufacturers of the justly celebrated IRON TONIC, endorsed and recommended by the medical profession. As a general tonic, and especially for Dyspepsia and General Debility, it has no equal, having been thoroughly tested and recommended as having virtues which no other tonic possesses. It is certainly a valuable remedy, judging from the satisfactory testimonials from prominent persons it has received.—*Cincinnati (Ohio) Chris. Standard.*

THE qualities we possess never make us so ridiculous as those we pretend to have.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

THE young shoots of hops are used for greens in Bavaria, and are preferred to asparagus.

KIDNEY-WORT radically cures biliousness, piles and nervous diseases.

BATS always shear off the wings of flies before eating them.

FOR dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Two PHYSICIANS and surgeons of London, England, are supposed to receive about $100,000 per year each in fees.

FROM Maine to Mexico, the farmers speak in praise of the great medicinal worth of Foutz's Horse and Cattle Powders. They speak from experience.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

PARCHED and swollen lips indicate Worms. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and eject these detestable creatures from the intestines, thus restoring the child to health and beauty.

OURS is the principal dramatic country of the earth at present. We have an acting President, an acting Vice President.

WEATHER--OR NOT.

We admire the philosophy of the unfortunate man, who, when everything had been swept away, said, "Well, there'll be weather and taxes left, at any rate." Alas! weather is the "yellow dog" of all subjects; everyone thinks it his special right to try to better the weather, and hurls his anathemas against "Old Probabilities," and all who endeavor to assist him in regulating the weather. The following communication is from Prof. Tice, of St. Louis, Mo., the renowned meteorologist and weather prophet of the West. It does not discuss the weather but something surely of more importance to those who suffer with that painful malady he speaks of: "The day after concluding my lectures at Burlington,

Iowa, on the 21st of December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, giving me excruciating pain and almost preventing breathing. My pulse, usually 80, fell to 25; intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold, clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me. After suffering for three hours, I thought—as I had been using ST. JACOBS OIL with good effect for rheumatic pains—I would try it. I saturated a piece of flannel, large enough to cover my chest, with the Oil, and applied it. The relief was almost instantaneous. In one hour I was entirely free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment that night in a neighboring town had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, in St. Louis, and have not been troubled since.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOOD and Sure Pay! Work Steady Employment! Address KNOWLTON, McLEARY & CO., Farmington, Me.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl Street, New York.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE
GUITEAU TRIAL

This is the only complete and fully illustrated "Life and Trial of Guiteau." It contains all the testimony of the experts and other noted witnesses; all the speeches made by the cunning assassin in his great efforts to escape the gallows by feigning insanity. Beware of catchpenny books. Millions of people are waiting for this work. AGENTS WANTED. Circulars free. Extra terms to agents.
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Atlanta, Ga.

HEALTH FOR ALL.—MARTIN'S SPLEEN WEED TONIC is warranted to cure Chills and Fever, Ague, Enlarged Spleen, etc., of long standing. Purely vegetable; costs but little to make. For the next 90 days I offer the recipe and right to make and sell in your county (with recipe for making best Liniment extant) for only 25 cents. $750 can be made with it in your county. A. C. MARTIN, Terrell, Tex., Box 81.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

A remedy with such a reputation as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters deserves a fair trial. If you are dyspeptic your malady will eventually yield to it; if you are feeble, lack flesh and feel despondent, it will both build and cheer you up; if you are constipated it will relieve, and if bilious, healthfully stimulate your liver. Don't despond, but make this effort in the right direction.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

FITS A Leading London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS.

From Am. Journal of Medicine.

Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends, with a large bottle of his wonderful cure, free to any sufferer who may send their express and postoffice address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address DR. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John Street, New York.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

ENGINES,
Boilers & Machinery
CHEAP!

Second-hand and new. Send for circular to SMITH & McINTYRE, Tidioute, Pa. P. O. Box 765.

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Maine.

Diary Free for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

EMPLOYMENT AT HOME or to Travel. State which preferred; also amount wanted per month for services and expenses. Business honorable, permanent, and easily operated. Write us. SLOAN & CO., 306 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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CRACKERS —AND— CAKES If you want the best send for samples and prices. This factory is fast becoming the leading Bakery in the West. A. L. BAUMAN, Dayton, O.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS.

Clover, Timothy, Orchard and Herd Grass Seeds; Extra Early and Marrowfat Peas; all the new varieties of Sugars and Field Corn, MAMMOTH WHITE AND BLOUNT'S WHITE PROLIFIC CORN FOR SILOS; and a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, warranted fresh and true to name. Particular attention paid to orders per mail. Send for catalogue for 1882. C. B. ROGERS, No. 133 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THRESHERS The Best is the cheapest. Illustrated price list free. THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
by thousands and tens of thousands all over the country to be the SUREST CURE ever discovered for all
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (every druggist will recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Incontinence or retention of Urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
PRICE $1. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS.
KIDNEY-WORT

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Book and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. Lacy, Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Our valuable Hand Books, "Patents," and "Hints and Recipes" *sent free.*

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Delivered on Trial, FREE OF CHARGE
WILSON'S OSCILLATING
Shuttle Sewing Machine!
BUY NO OTHER!
LASTS A LIFE TIME. Warranted 5 Years.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR "B."
AGENTS WANTED in Unoccupied Territory.
Address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
255 & 257 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

MILL and FACTORY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. BELTING, HOSE and PACKING, OILS, PUMPS ALL KINDS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENGINE GOVERNORS, &c. Send for Price List. W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO. 143 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
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OPIUM HABIT CURE. By B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. Reliable evidence given, & references to cured patients and physicians. Send for my book on The Habit & its Cure. Free.

DON'T FAIL to send 3-ct. stamp for the most complete Catalogue of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, PRESSES, &C. LOWEST PRICES. LARGEST VARIETY.
NATIONAL TYPE CO., 28 [illegible] PHILADELPHIA, PA.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

DR. SCHENCK'S
Pulmonic Syrup,
Seaweed Tonic, and
Mandrake Pills.

When taken as directed, will cleanse the whole system, restore the appetite, make the food digest easily and cause it to make new and healthy blood. In this way the system is put in a condition that renders it possible for the lungs to heal in Consumption, and in no other way can this disease be cured.

Before anything can be done towards a cure the stomach and bowels must be cleansed, so that the food that is taken will digest and make healthy blood. Emaciation or loss of flesh in Consumption, is always caused by a lack of nourishment, and nourishment can only come from well digested food. To attempt to stop a cough when the lungs are diseased is always dangerous. To try to stop night sweats without building up the general system by well digested food is useless, and in many cases the medicines given to relieve these symptoms are the cause of death.

CONSUMPTION

is inherited, or it may be brought on by Dyspepsia or a diseased and inactive liver. In either case it is usually developed by a heavy cold settling on the lungs. If you are liable to the disease from any of the causes we have mentioned, write your name and address plainly on a postal card and mail it to us. We will send you

FREE, POST PAID,

A copy of Dr. Schenck's Book on Diseases of the Lungs, their Causes, Prevention and Cure. This book is the result of many years' experience, and gives a full description of the disease in all its various forms.

Address
DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS

Do not produce sickness at the stomach, nausea or griping. On the contrary, they are so mild and agreeable in their action that a person suffering with a sick headache, sour stomach or pain in the bowels, is speedily relieved of these distressing symptoms. They act directly on the liver, the organ which, when in a healthy condition, purifies the blood for the whole body.

They are a perfect preparation of that great and well-known remedy, Mandrake or Podophyllin, a remedy that has displaced the use of mercury, as well as many other poisonous drugs, in the practice of every intelligent physician.

Prof. John King, of the College of Medicine, of Cincinnati, says: "In Constipation it acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent costiveness. In Chronic Liver Complaint there is not its equal in the whole range of medicines, being vastly more useful than mercurial agents, arousing the liver to healthy action, increasing the flow of bile, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted." (See American Dispensatory, page 790.)

In all cases of Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, when there is great weakness or debility, Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic should be used in connection with these Pills.

HEREDITARY CONSUMPTION CURED.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir: In the autumn of 1877 I had a severe cough, with terrible pain in my sides and between my shoulders. I had very little appetite, and what little I could eat only distressed me. I consulted physicians, who said my condition was a very bad one and gave me five different cough syrups and tonics, from which I received no benefit, but seemed to grow worse and kept losing flesh and strength. I had night sweats, and sweat most of the time during the day. I coughed and raised blood and a salt, foamy phlegm; my throat was filled with ulcers, I could hardly swallow; sometimes I could not speak a loud word for weeks; my lungs grew more painful every day with difficult breathing, while pleurisy pains would almost stop my breath. I had colic pains, sour stomach and vomiting up everything I ate. My whole body was filled with pain. I could not lie down, but had to recline in a sitting posture to breathe.

I gave up and did not think of ever getting up again, as it was hard moving myself; my feet and ankles began to swell badly, and my hips had given out long before.

In this sinking condition, I thought I would try your remedy for consumption; it might do me some good; it could do me no harm, for I was certain I could not live a month longer the way I was.

At that time, May, 1878, I procured your Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Pills, and took them as directed. In a week I was better and began to throw off from the lungs a greenish yellow matter streaked with blood.

I could eat a little without throwing it up, the pains in my sides were not so severe, I could sleep an hour very soundly, and that was what I had not done for three months.

I took your medicines steadily six months, my cough got better, I did not sweat so bad at nights, kept gaining slowly, and in a year after I began your medicines I could say I felt well.

I began to gain flesh, and last September weighed one hundred and thirty-five pounds, fifteen pounds more than I ever weighed before in my life.

Your medicines, I know, saved my life; and I would say, from my own experience, to all consumptives, take Dr. Schenck's medicines, for they will certainly cure you.

I had Consumption, it is hereditary in our family, my father and two brothers having died of it.

I have had better health the past winter than for ten years previous. Yours Respectfully,
MRS. SARAH A. CARTER.
CARLISLE, Mass., April 5th, 1880.

From Springfield, Mass.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir: About sixteen years ago, while living in Canada, my health became very poor. My disease came on gradually, beginning with a loss of appetite and afterwards great weakness, which brought on night sweats and a dry, hacking cough. My chest and back were very weak, and so sore that I could not bear my weight against the back of a chair. At different times I raised considerable blood, which my physician said came from the lungs. I employed several doctors, but they all told me the same thing—that my lungs were badly affected; and the last one that I had also said that I could live but a short time, and that I had better go to my mother's home in Winstead, Ct., as soon as I could, that with careful nursing I might live for some time. When I got to my mother's I was very low indeed, so that my mother sent for her doctor. He pronounced me beyond all help. He, however, left me some medicine which he said would relieve my worst symptoms. After this, my mother employed another doctor, who said that one of my lungs was nearly gone. I ate scarcely anything for several months, and never expected to get well. One day, a friend who lives in Collinsville, Ct., gave my father one of your pamphlets on Consumption. He brought it home and told me to look over it and see if any of the cases described in it were like mine. I read the book through, and found so many cases described there that seemed as bad as mine, that were cured, that I began to hope that I too might recover by using the medicines. My father, finding that they were not kept in Winstead, sent to New York and got a supply. In one week after I began their use, my night sweats ceased, and my appetite began to improve. In two weeks after this I was much better in every way; I commenced to use the medicines in March; in July I felt quite strong; in two months more I was well, and I have had good health ever since. I believe that I would not be alive to-day but for the use of your medicines, and all the doctors I had said my disease was Consumption, and that I was incurable. Yours Truly,
MRS. CHAS. W. PLUMMER,
April 29th, 1881. 374 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir: Seeing one of your agents distributing your books in this village a few days ago, has reminded me of the past, and has made me feel that I ought to acknowledge with gratitude the benefit I once received from your medicines.

I was a soldier in the army from 1862 to 1865, and when mustered out was in a crippled state, having had during my service, scurvy and camp fever, which, with the malaria of the swamps in which much of our operations were carried on, left me diseased all over. I was soon attacked with chronic diarrhœa and a constant, hacking cough. My whole nervous system was completely prostrated. I was apparently fast approaching the grave. In looking over the newspapers to find something advertised that would do me good, I found the advertisement of your medicines. Though I had but little faith, I bought the Syrup and Tonic, and commenced their use. I soon found that what you said of your medicines was true, for they worked an entire revolution in my system—my cough gradually grew less until it disappeared altogether, as also did my diarrhœa and other alarming symptoms, and I was entirely cured.

I shall always hold in grateful remembrance two things: The "Cooper Shop" Free Refreshment Saloon for Soldiers, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Schenck's Medicines, of Philadelphia. I believe the medicines saved my life, as I have stated. Pardon the late acknowledgment of the great benefit I have received from you.
Your obedient servant,
JOEL B. STEVENS,
16th Regiment Maine Volunteers, Army of the Potomac.
Present Residence, Orange, Franklin Co., Mass.
May 28th, 1881.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES;
MANDRAKE PILLS,
SEAWEED TONIC,
and PULMONIC SYRUP
Are sold by all Druggists, and full directions for their use are printed on the wrappers of every package.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
Sold by all Druggists.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!
DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.
Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

PAINTERS, Enclose Stamp for Circular of ALPHABET PATTERNS for SIGN PAINTING and LETTERING. SIXTY STYLES, all Sizes, Plain and Ornamental, adapted to all kinds of work.
T. B. McCLAIN,
Yorkville, S. C.

GRAPE VINES
1,000,000 of Concord, 1 year, $20 to $25 per 1,000; 2 year, $35 to $40. All other varieties cheap. Also all kinds of Small Fruit, Plants and Trees. DR. H. SCHRODER, Bloomington, Ill.

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$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

NO PAY TILL CURED. Sufferers of Nasal and Bronchial CATARRH desiring a sure, permanent cure, without risk of failure or expense, until a cure is effected, will address at once for Circulars, DR. WM. HANSCHE, Centreville, Ind.

Publishers' Union, Atlanta, Ga.........Eight.—'82

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

DR. HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of Iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other Iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26th, 1881. 2104 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOL I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1882. NO. 18.

SONGS OF NATURE.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

The harp at Nature's advent strong
Has never ceased to play;
The song that stars of morning sung
Have never died away.

And prayer is made and praise is given,
By all things near and far;
The ocean looketh up to heaven,
And mirrors every star.

e waves are kneeling on the strand,
As kneels the human knee,
Their white locks bowing to the sand,
The priesthood of the sea!

They pour their glittering treasures forth,
Their gifts of pearl they bring,
And all the listening hills on earth
Take up the song they sing.

The green earth sends her incense up
From many a mountain shrine;
From folded leaf and dewy cup
She pours her sacred wine.

The mists above the morning rills
Rise wide as wings of prayer;
The altar curtains of the hills
Are sunset's purple air.

The winds with hymns of prayer are loud,
Or low with sobs of pain,
The thunder-organ of the cloud,
The dropping tears of rain.

With drooping head and branches crossed
One twilight forest grieves,
r speaks with tongues of Pentecost
From all its summit leaves.

The blue sky is the temple's arch,
Its transept earth and air,
The music of its starry march,
The chorus of a prayer.

o nature keeps the reverent frame
With which her years began,
nd all her signs and voices shame
The prayerless heart of man.

ODERN DETECTIVE WORK.

o begin with, I'll say that detectives divided into three general classes: ows, investigators and ropers. When n begins the business, he is put at owing. It is an excellent way to test and see what stuff there is in him. e will watch a house night after t in all sorts of weather, or a man after day, without exciting suspi , it is pretty safe to employ him reg y. A good shadow is an important of a detective force. In a great y cases of crime, there is no clew to criminal, but only a suspicion. The ow is told to watch such a man and what he does, what sort of company eeps, where he resorts; or he is told atch a house, see who goes in and what the character of the inmates hat hours they keep. Now, in order o this, a man must have tact, intelli e, perseverance. He must not only excite the suspicions of the suspected ies, but he must not excite the sus ns of the police. It is very awk for a detective to give an account mself to a policeman. While the po an may be the most honest and ful in the world, it endangers the case knows a detective is around, and tions it casually to a brother police You can see that to do his work a shadow must be a man whose ap ance will not provoke comment or ct attention. You'd not make a good ow. You're too tall. A very short won't do. In fact a thoroughly nonplace-looking man is the very He should be young and active. have had office boys who developed iderable talent for that sort of work. stimes a boy can be used where a cannot. He can hang around a e and make the acquaintance of r boys in the neighborhood, and criminal, who may be watching from e the house for a chance to steal unobserved, may think the coast when he sees that there is no one nd except two or three boys play marbles on the sidewalk. We had e of this kind in Baltimore at the of the robbery of the Third Nation Bank there. We wanted to watch a e on Perry street, and we couldn't with our regular shadows. So we a boy there. He was playing les when the man came out, and gave the signal which resulted in capture. But boys, as a rule, are fe. They are likely to become too ortant in their own estimation, and may talk. Some great criminals be captured by means of shadows. Northampton Bank robbers were owed months before the arrest of t and Dunlap. Billy Connors was owed two months, and Red Leary, re his last arrest, was shadowed nine s by three different detectives.

The investigator," continued Mr. erton, "is the man who, after a e has been committed, makes a minary investigation. He usually s with the local officers. He seldom nds to work in secret. He looks ground over, mingles with civilians, with every one, and forms his con ons. He must be a man of greater ligence than is necessary to make a shadow. He reports the results of his investigations, and on this report is decided the course to be pursued. Perhaps one result of his report will be that a shadow is put on a certain man, and an effort is made in that way to reach the truth in the matter. The preliminary investigator, in short, opens the way for private investigation.

"The roper must, to speak plainly, 'rope' men in. He comes nearest to the dime-novel detective of any in the list, but he is a great way off from that romantic hero. The roper is simply a gentlemanly person, social, of good address, able to frame excuses for anything he may do or say, and able to turn the conversation in any way he pleases. He must have traveled, must have a good knowledge of men, must be an easy talker, but a better listener."

"Is a detective's life particularly dangerous?"

"Not in the least. No more so than yours. When a man has the law on his side, and attempts to arrest a criminal, there is not much danger. Criminals are very often cowards, especially our Eastern thieves and burglars. Occasionally a young and reckless thief will attempt to shoot, but such men are of the lower order of criminals. Burglars, counterfeiters, forgers, and the like, take chances of being arrested as one of the chances of their business. If you have the law on your side, and go at them in a proper manner, you'll win every time. There is everything in going strong enough. If a detective is foolish enough to go single-handed into a thieves' resort, he's bound to have trouble, no matter who the criminal is. But in the West and South a detective takes his life in his hand. The detectives who are sent into Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Western Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, the Indian Territory, and into the great South and West generally, run a tremendous risk. We lost five men in Missouri in eight months in looking up the James and Younger brothers. Our men were working for the Adams Express Company at the time. The men who go out after such criminals earn their money every time, I can assure you."

"That suggests the question of pay."

"Well, the pay runs all the way from $15 and $20 a week to $3,500 a year. The man that goes on a dangerous mission doesn't necessarily get higher wages. In fact he does not get them. He works for so much, and does what he is ordered to do. But at the same time a man is not asked to do a dangerous piece of work against his will. If he hesitates he need not go. To succeed a man must go willingly. Of course the fact that a man succeeds in a dangerous piece of work is often the means of an increase of his salary. Why, it's like any other business exactly. Each man has his value. It won't do to work for a reward. Human nature is human nature, and when a man sees a big pile of money coming as the result of fixing a crime on some man—well, it's often dangerous for that man, guilty or innocent. The work should be done for so much, whatever the result."

"What is the average life of a detective?"

"Well, I don't know as to that. I think, though, they stick to the work on an average, say fifteen years. Then they get tired of traveling, and want to settle down. They get situations in banks, hotels and other institutions."

"Are female detectives much employed or depended upon?"

"It is difficult to get a respectable woman to do detective work. There are lots of them that claim to be detectives, but they must be employed with caution. They are occasionally useful to work up a case against a woman. In such cases we usually employ a female relative of some of our men—a woman who knows what detective work is, and who is respectable. But we have to be very careful always in employing women."

"Do detectives marry?"

"Sometimes. But a man with a family cannot, in the nature of the case, be as good a detective, as daring, as ready to go anywhere at a moment's notice as an unmarried man. But of course a good many of them marry."

"Are disguises much used?"

"Not nearly so often as the student of Gaboriau would imagine. It's all nonsense, this talking of a man's so disguising himself by false whiskers, a wig and paint that he can pass unrecognized in daylight. He might not be recognized, but he would surely be detected. The police will pounce on a man at once if they see him wear a false beard—and it's easy enough to tell a false beard—much easier than a wig, and they are easily detected. The shadows usually carry a soft cap or hat, or both, in their pockets to use in case of necessity; and sometimes in the night a beard can be used, but not often. If the criminal has 'dropped on' a shadow the best plan is to put another man on him. As I said in the start, there's very little romance or mystery about a detective's life."—*G. H. Pinkerton, in New York Sun.*

THE MORAL OF A PAIR OF STOCKINGS.

The following letter was written by a distinguished literary lady to a learned Judge on the eve of his marriage:

DEAR COUSIN: Herewith you will receive a present of a pair of stockings knit by my own hands; and be assured, dear coz, that my friendship for you is as warm as the material, active as the finger work, and generous as the donation.

But I consider the present as peculiarly appropriate on the occasion of your marriage.

You will remark, in the first place, that there are two individuals united in one pair, who are to walk side by side, guarding against coldness, and giving comfort as long as they last. The thread of their texture is mixed; and so, alas, is the thread of life.

In these, however, the white is made to predominate, expressing my desire and confidence that thus it will be with the color of your existence. No black is used, for I believe you will be wholly free from the black passions of wrath and jealousy. The darkest color here is blue, which is excellent when we do not make it too blue.

Other appropriate thoughts rise in my mind regarding these stockings. The most indifferent subjects, when viewed by the mind in a suitable frame, may furnish instructive influence, as saith the poet:

The iron dogs, the fuel and tongs,
The bellows that have leathern lungs,
The firewood, ashes and smoke,
Do all to righteousness provoke.

But to the subject. You will perceive that the top of these things (by which I suppose courtship to be represented) are seamed, and by no means of seaming are drawn into a snarl, but after comes a time when the whole is made plain, and continues so till the final toeing off. By this I wish to take occasion to congratulate you, that you are now through with seeming and have come to plain reality. Again, as the whole of these comely stockings was not made at once, but by the addition of one little stitch after another, put in with skill and discretion, until the whole presents the fair and equal piece of work which you see, so life does not consist of one great action, but millions of little ones combined; and so it may be with our lives—no stitch dropped when duties are to be performed, no widening made when bad principles are to be removed or economy is to be preserved, neither seaming nor narrowing where truth and generosity are in question.

Thus every stitch of life made right and set in the right place—none either too large or too small, too light or too loose; may you keep on your smooth and even course, making existence one fair and consistent piece, until together having passed the heel you may come to the very toe of life, and here in the final narrowing off and dropping off the coil of this emblmeatic pair of companions and comforting associates, nothing appears but white, the token of innocence and peace, of purity and light. May you, like these stockings—the final stitch being dropped, and the work completed—go together from the place where you were formed to a happier state of existence, a present from earth to heaven.

Hoping that these stockings and admanitions may meet a civil reception, I remain in the true-blue frendship, seemingly without seaming, yours from top to toe.

ACCORDING to the latest official information, vaccination is steadily advancing in favor with the people of India. During 1879-80 the operation was performed in Bengal in something like 500,000 more cases than in the previous year. Satisfactory returns were also obtained from the Bombay Presidency and the central provinces of Berar and British Burmah. The Burmese, indeed, are so ready to accept vaccination that it only remains to supply them with a competent staff of honest vaccinators, and to provide a regular supply of good lymph. In this respect they form an agreeable contrast to some of the people of the Punjab, who show considerable opposition, which, however, appears to be due partly to the ignorance and partly to the obstruction and apathy of the local authorities.

A STRANGE STORY.

The prevalence of drunkenness in the State prison at Auburn puzzled the officers for a long time. It was at first supposed that whisky was brought in by some one, but finally it was discovered that a distillery was in full operation within the walls of the institution. An enterprising convict had rigged a "worm" in a secluded spot in the kitchen, and, with corn meal and rye, was able to produce a liquor that would intoxicate whoever drank very much of it. The man did a thriving business, and when he was discovered he was making money at a rapid rate. "Beer," as it is called, is made even at this day. The beverage is a brewing of bread crust and yeast and is exhilarating, if nothing more. The men in the kitchen make it and sell it to the prisoners. At one time counterfeiting was actually carried on in the prison. Imitations were made of silver coins which would readily deceive unless closely examined. Molds were made of plaster of paris, and the 10, 25 and 50 cent pieces were plated in the saddlery hardware shop. The convicts were well supplied with this bogus money, and a great deal of it found its way into circulation outside.

The men are not allowed to carry watches, but a great many of them do, notwithstanding the rule to the contrary. Usually the watches are kept in leather bags which are suspended by a string about the neck underneath the clothing. A good many of the prisoners read the newspapers regularly. How they obtain them is a mystery. The New York dailies reach Auburn at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and often they will get into the hands of the convicts the same evening. Of course, each prisoner is not supplied with a paper. One paper will do for a dozen men or more. The newspapers must be brought in by officers who are a little lax in discipline. It is supposed that all letters written by convicts pass through the hands of the chaplain, whose duty it is to see that they contain no mischievous or improper language. Half of the men in the prison send and receive letters that the chaplain never sees. These "go through the underground," as the officers say. Generally they are taken in and out by citizen foremen, whose sympathies the men enlist. Some of the convicts send out for raw steaks, which they broil at the forges and in the furnaces. Others prefer cake and pie, for which they will spend every cent they can procure. Joe Coburn used to have two large mince pies sent to him regularly twice a week from New York. Finally the agent told Joe that he would be compelled to deny him his toothsome pastry, and the semi-weekly shipment of pies was discontinued.—*New York Times.*

THE TRANSPLANTATION OF BONE.

The ingrafting of flesh is a surgical feat which has been frequently accomplished with success; but the first known instance of transplanting a piece of bone from one living person to another was announced at a recent meeting of the Royal Society. In 1878 a young child was admitted into the Glasgow Infirmary with necrosis or mortification of the right humerus or bone of the upper arm. The mortified part was removed from the bone, but even after fifteen months no fresh bone had grown to fill up the gap. This extended to two-thirds of the entire shaft, and it became necessary to try and transplant a piece of alien bone into the place. On three several occasions portions of living bone were transplanted into the child's arm—the pieces being obtained from osseous wedges which had to be excised from the healthy bones of other patients. The pieces were divided into many small fragments before being applied, and in course of time they united together into a solid rod, thereby converting a helpless arm into a useful one. The operation is of great importance as demonstrating that a piece of transplanted bone is capable of living and growing on another system, to the benefit of the latter.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG and her colored maid, and Mr. Pond, her business manager, sat down for dinner at a hotel in Milan, Tenn., recently. The proprietor stepped up and informed the maid that separate tables were reserved for servants. Miss Kellogg at once became very indignant. If the maid was not permitted to sit at the same table, the whole party would leave the dining-room. This argument was a clincher, and the meal was served without further objection on the part of the proprietor.

WHAT is it that goes all around the house, and yet never makes a track? [illegible]

MANUFACTURERS of hats for the market are finding, to their surprise, that within a generation the standard sizes have decreased, so much so that large-sized hats are not made to keep in stock, as formerly, and are now only made to order. Twenty years ago the popular sizes were hats with a circumference of 21¼ to 23¾ inches—that is, from 6 5-16 to 7⅝; but now the popular sizes are 21 to 22½ inches or 6¾ to 7⅛. There is no agreement among manufacturers as to the reason for the decline. Some say that the close cropping of hair, now fashionable, is a proper explanation; but it is stated, on the other hand, that no head of hair would make this difference. Others say the different style of wearing the hat, which formerly was to push it well down on the back of the head, accounts for the change. American dealers say that, whereas the soft hat used to be worn by clerks and other salaried men, and stovepipes by ministers and lawyers, the reverse is now the fact. The hat-doctors disagree. It is generally supposed that the quality of the brain, not the size of the envelope, is the real mark of talents and intelligence. The hatter, however, seems to hold to a different theory. In a list of illustrious names presented in this connection, lo! in the matter of head circumference Mr. Tilden's leads all the rest, as witness: Gov. S. J. Tilden, 8 1-16; Gen. Grant, 7¼; ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, 7⅜; Gen. Garfield, 7¼; John Sherman, 7¼; Benjamin H. Bristow, 7¼; W. M. Evarts, 6⅞; L. M. Barlow, 7⅜; ex-Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, 7¼; Prince of Wales, 7; Beaconsfield, 7; Gladstone, 7¼; John Bright, 7¼; Lord Chelmsford, 6¾; Dickens, 7¼; Thackeray, 7¼; Earl Russell, 7¼; Macaulay, 7⅜; Louis Phillippe, 7¼; Archbishop of York, 8.

GIRL POST-BOYS.

In his book, "The Land of the Midnight Sun," Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu gives many novel experiences. Not the least interesting of these were his rides with girl drivers over Scandinavian roads. "At every station in Finland," he writes, "I had a young girl for a driver, and these children of the north seemed not in the least afraid of me. My first driver's name was Ida Catherina; she gave me a silver ring, and was delighted when she saw it on my finger. I promised to bring her a gold one the following winter, and kept my word. She was glad, indeed, when at the end of the drive, after paying, I gave her a silver piece. Another driver, 12 years of age, was named Ida Carolina. The tire of one of our wheels became loose, but she was equal to the emergency; she alighted, blocked the wheel with a stone, went to a farm house and borrowed a few nails and hammer, and with the help of a farmer made everything right in a few minutes; she did not seem in the least put out by the accident; she chatted with me all the time, though I did not understand what she said, for I did not then know the Finnish language. She was a little beauty, with large blue eyes, thick fair hair, and rosy cheeks."

AN INCIDENT AT A REVIVAL MEETING.

In the little town of Peninsula there lives a disciple of Blackstone who had acquired more than a mere local reputation as a collector of hard bills. His ability in this direction was so well recognized that a threat of a weary creditor to hand the bill to McNeil for collection would usually extract shekels from the toughest canaler. A few months since Peninsula was visited with an awakening grace. Protracted meetings were held, and many wanderers were gathered into the fold. On one occasion, at an experience meeting, one of the elect, Brother Coleman, arose to testify. In one corner of the building slumbered a rough, rugged canal boatman, who awakened with the discourse.

"My dear brethren and sisters," said Prof. Coleman, "I served the devil more'n thirty year, and he never gin me a cent of pay—"

At this juncture the canaler, who had not taken in the principal idea sought to be advanced, roared out in stentorian tones: "Send in the account to Bill McNeil, and he'll collect every blasted cent of it."

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, the great pedestrianic failure, is lecturing in England on temperance. He says he has walked 56,000 miles in the last fourteen years, and that the training he has undergone has improved his constitution.

TIMES of the greatest calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore comes from the hottest furnace; the brightest flash from the darkest cloud.

PLEASANTRIES.

MOSES was a Bush un.

A DEBTOR's tree—Willows.

HOT wether—Roast mutton.

GONE against the tide—A decree of divorce.

A BOARDING-HOUSE keeper's tree—'Ash.

A MAN feels bowlder when he has the rocks in his pockets.

A GOOD whisky sling—Sling the bottle out of the window.

AN aeronaut, after inflating his balloon, highs him away on his trip.

"Define a gentleman," you say! Well, yes, I think I am!
He's as gentle as a woman, and as manly as a man.
—*London Truth.*

THE evil that men do lives after them. Cows, likewise, do not give oleomargarine until they are dead.

"ALL work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Very few Jacks will become dull boys if left to themselves.

WHAT is that which you cannot hold ten minutes, although it is lighter than a feather? Your breath.

A YOUNG married man whose house rent is paid by his mother-in-law alludes to her as his darling pay-rent.

HUMORISTS are not necessarily dark-eyed, but we have seen a good many practical jokers with black eyes.

AN Ohio man has taken the small-pox from a pet pig. When once this disease gets into a family it is pretty sure to go through it.

OLD Ocean may be excused for "lashing himself to fury" occasionally, on the ground that he has been crossed a good many times.

THE condor of the Andes is said to kill his prey with his bill, and the milliners of this country are trying the game on married men.

ATMOSPHERICAL knowledge is not thoroughly distributed to our schools. A boy being asked, "What is mist?" vaguely responded, "An umbrella."

SOME fellows are never satisfied. We know a chap who sat down to dinner with twelve females, and then had the concentrated cheek to call for molasses.

"MY day's work's big gun," as the foundry man said when he commenced to cast a cannon. "My day's work's ore," said the man at the blast-furnace.

CONJURORS astonish an audience by taking rolls of ribbon from their mouths, but then it is a common thing to see a carpenter take hammer and nails out of his chest.

THE brilliant Sophia Arnold, when she heard of a certain diplomatist that had been eaten by the wolves, exclaimed: "Poor brutes! Hunger must indeed be a terrible thing!"

"THE most difficult man to please that I ever saw," said an old Judge, "was my friend, Col. ——, who didn't wish to be lied about, and couldn't bear to have the truth told of him."

"NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP."

By virtue of its age and value and previous associations, this little prayer has become a classic. It must be very ancient, for who can tell when or by whom it was written? Thousands, from the silver-haired pilgrim to the lisping infant, sink to nightly slumber murmuring the simple petition. It has trembled on the lips of the dying. One instance was that of an old saint of 86 years, whose mind had so failed that he could not recognize his own daughter. "Very touching," says the relator, "was the scene one night after retiring, as he called his daughter, as if she were his mother, saying, like a little child, 'Mother, come here by my bed and hear my prayers before I go to sleep.' She came near. He clasped his white, withered hands, and reverently said:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to take;

then quietly fell asleep and woke in heaven."

A distinguished Judge, who many years ago died in New York in extreme old age, said that his mother had taught the stanza to him in infancy, and that he never omitted it at night. John Quincy Adams made a similar assertion, and an old sea Captain declared that, even before he became a decided Christian, he never forgot it on turning in at night.—*Anon.*

A NEW YORK jeweler says that [illegible] out of every four men who come into his store come to buy, but only one woman out of seven comes to a [illegible]. One lady paid twenty-three visits to his store before buying a [illegible] watch.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 16, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to
THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Mr. Scoville says that as soon as the bill of exceptions in Guiteau's case is ready he will retire from the defence. Guiteau has not broken down in the least, but is more unreasonable than ever.

Roderick McLean, the man who shot at Queen Victoria has been committed for trial on the charge of high treason. His is the sixth attempt that has been made upon the life of the present queen.

A Louisiana paper says: "But what of the overflows that carry so much dread with them? Do they not enrich the lands and are not heavier crops made upon them? We are of the opinion that the inundations are beneficial."

Senator Edmunds, who was tendered the Associate Justiceship of the U. S. Supreme Court after Mr. Conkling declined to accept, has also sent to the President a declination of the proffered honor. Samuel Blatchford, of New York, has been tendered the position.

From the press telegrams there appears to be terrible destitution along the Mississipi river. Whole counties are submerged, and the river is reported as sixty miles wide in some places. Thirty of the best cotton producing counties in Louisiana are inundated, and the waters are hardly expected to subside before the first of April.

Some of the "shining lights" are now charging the late President Garfield with treachery to his commander, Gen. Rosecrans, who was deposed from the command of the Army of the Cumberland in 1863. Garfield was chief-of-staff to Rosecrans, and statements made by him to President Lincoln, detrimental to the military ability of Gen. Rosecrans, were the grounds upon which that officer was removed from his command. Lights lately thrown upon the matter, prove that Garfield's statements were untrue.

A CONTRAST.

The following statement of notorious facts we find in the columns of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

"Some twenty years ago Conkling, Blaine, Sherman, Allison, Windom, and Wilson were all Republican members of the House together. They were alll poor at time—very poor. Blaine is now a millionaire; Allison of Iowa, in the Senate, is another millionaire; Sherman is trebly a millionaire; Windom is a millionaire; Wilson also got to be very rich; Roscoe Conkling—the ablest, greatest, proudest of them all—is poor today."

This contrast is striking, but it is eminently to the credit of the former Senator from New York, who, whatever may have been his faults as a leader, was never accused of venality, and whose whole record in Congress is sustained.

Blaine, Allison, Sherman, Windom, and Wilson, on the other hand, have all been investigated in one form or another, and they have all needed "vindication." Their lives and their success reveal the sources of wealth at Washington, and make plain the character of legislation by which needy Congressmen have become millionaires.

N. Y. Sun.

SERGEANT MASON'S SENTENCE.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The sentence of Sergeant Mason, who fired at Guiteau, has been approved by General Hancock. The sentence is that he be dishonorably discharged with the loss of all pay and allowances and to be confined in the penitentiary at hard labor for eight years.

PETITION FOR MASON'S PARDON.

TOLEDO, O., March 11.—A petition to President Arthur for the pardon of Sergeant Mason was circulated here to-day. It has already received the signature of a large number of prominent business men. The grounds presented for the exercise of the executive clemency are the excitement under which the shooting was done, and the petition claims that punishment enough has been suffered to meet the demands of military discipline.

CHILIAN NEWSPAPER ABUSE.

WASINGTON, March 8.—One of the officers of the Navy Department has received from a friend in Santiago, Chili, a number of Chilian newspapers, with marked articles abusing the United States in general terms, ridiculing Mr. Blaine's proposed American Congress, and lampooning the United States Navy in particular. One of the papers contains a large cartoon representing the destruction of the United States Navy by a Chilian fleet. A large wash-tub manned and rigged in a most ridiculous fashion is made to do duty in the picture as the United States Navy.

Under the cartoon are the words "The Chilians can beat the Yankees every time." Several of the articles were translated and submitted to Secretary Hunt. He attaches no importance to them and says they can hardly be regarded as representing, in any way, the true state of feeling existing among the people of Chili toward the United States.

ABUSE OF WORDS.

The Montgomery Advertiser (Feb.—) speaks of the "national government," and the Talladega Watchtower (Feb. 15) alludes to the "war of the rebellion."

Ten or fifteen years from now the youth of the South will be inquiring the meaning of the word "federal," and will ask the use of the side show government at the state capitals when all of it could be done at Washington. They will also wonder why Robt. E. Lee and Benedict Arnold should not have been overtaken for their crimes by Divine vengeance when they escaped the hangman, and will look with gratitude on the Grants and Sheridans and Blaines for not butchering more of the men and women of the Southern States as traitors.

All of our literature is printed at the North except a few newspapers. Our grown people as well as our growing ones are insensibly absorbed in the Yankee ideas of the struggle between the sections. We subscribe to newspapers and books which glibly talk of "the rebellion," of "the traitor Jeff Davis," "the pirate Semmes," "the national government," "the sainted Garfield," and the like. There is no protest from us at these false and malignant terms.

True, words are not facts, but they often create impressions that become the equivalent of facts. Acquiescence in the wrong that others do us is often to allow that wrong to ripen into a right.

Hayneville Examiner.

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

THE STORY OF A BOUQUET AND A BOTTLE.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Evening Critic to-night publishes the following: A great many funny things occur in life that can not be explained by any one save those dircetly interested. One of these came to pass yesterday in this way: About 2 o'clock p. m. a messenger boy made his appearance at the south entrance to the Senate chamber with a very handsome bouquet, and in a little box accompanying the bouquet was a card with the following directions on it: "To seat seventy-six, east side of the capitol." Now, there is no seat numbered seventy-six on the east side of the Senate chamber, but on the west side there is, and Senator Farley occupies it. So the bouquet and box were taken to him. He denied any knowledge of the matter. The boy, who had brought it all the way from Thirteen and E. northwest, was anxious to find an owner, so he told the Senate messenger to ask the gentleman at seventy-six to open the box and probably he would get an explanation. Thereupon, Mr. Farley opened the box, and in it he found a note with no outside direction at all, and a nice little flask of corn-juice. He opened the note, and it began thus: "My Darling: Our meeting was so happy ——" when the old Senator stopped. He read no further. "Take," said he, "the d—d thing back to the boy. I know nothing about it." The boy was advised to take it over to the House and see if he could not find a claimant. He did so. A glance at the Congressional directory shows that seat seventy-six on the east side of the Hall of Representatives, is occupied by the festive and warlike J. C. S. Blackburn, of old Kaintuck. A further inspection of that publication will show that the gay Jo is just about the right age to mash and be mashed and have happy meetings with sweet charmers. That flask of corn-juice, too, would remind the jolly Jo of his happy home in the dark and bloody grounds, where every spring that gurgles from the earth has a still backed up against it, and where the juice of the yellow corn is alike the sustenance of the babes and the milk of old age. Anyway, the bouquet and its accompanying box never got back to the Senate end of the capitol, nor was it taken back whence it came.

A woman in Worcester who gave birth to twins fourteen months ago has just produced triplets. The next war will find Massachusetts prepared.

A National Gas Company has been organized in Washington.—Congress is there. What do they want with another one?

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued out of the clerk's office of the circuit court of Chilton county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment obtained against James A. Dudley, and in favor of Moses Simmons, out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said James A. Dudley, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Lots 9, 10, 15 and 16 in Block 5, according to plan of town of Clanton, east of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 10 of said town, west of said railroad, and the remainder of said Block 10 east of said railroad, except lot No. 4, in said Block 10.

Also, Lots 1, 3, 7, 11 and 13 in Block 5 of said town, east of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 1, west of the South & North Alabama Railroad, in said town.

Also, That parcel of land bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said Block 10, and running thence west, along the south line of said Block to the Clanton and Chestnut Creek road to the south line of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, of section 1, township 21, range 14; thence east to a point opposite the southeast corner of said Block, thence north to the place of beginning.

All of said property being in the county of Chilton, in the State of Alabama.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named James A. Dudley, in and to the above described property, on the 6th day of March, 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the Court House door, for cash, in Clanton, Alabama.

Dated at Clanton, this 23d day of January, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Sheriff Chilton Co., Ala.

The above sale is postponed until Monday, April 3d, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Mar9-3w. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two fieri facias issued out of the clerk's office of the circuit court of Shelby county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against C. W. Cary, and in favor of Anderson Green & Co. and James Spence, out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said C. W. Cary, I have levied on the following property to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land bounded as follows: On the west by Mahon's creek from Mulkey's ford down to the mouth of a certain drain, and on the north by the east and west line, running to a certain mound in the rocky hill where it corners; on the east by the land bought by R. H. Meredith, of H. Butler, of Montevallo, and on the south by the line running through Mulkey's lane containing thirty acres more or less; also five acres more or less east of Mahon's creek, including the west bank running from Mulkeys ford up to the mouth of the Spring branch; also the southeast quarter of section 3, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 2; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 10; the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 8, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 8, all of said lands being in township 23, range 12 east, containg five hundred and fifty acres more or less situated in chilton county in said State.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named C. W. Cary in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the courthouse door, for cash, in clanton, ala.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Mar2-3t Sheriff chilton co.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

VERBENA
Male and Female School
VERBENA, ALA.

TERMS:

Primary Classes	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Incidental Fee	$1.00	per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Dec. 1, 1881. Teacher.

"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in Chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of Wilson & Glenn, at Strasburg, Ala., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Glenn retiring from the firm. Persons holding claims against the late firm, will present them for payment to John T. Wilson, who assumes all liabilities.

JOHN T. WILSON,
WM. P. GLENN,
Strasburg, Feb. 21, 1882. 4t

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Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
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WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia

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SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

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JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

B. H. WARNER & CO.
Attorneys at Law, Warner Building, Washington, D. C., late assistant commissioner of patents, attention given to to Patent and Mining cases, Lands, Pensions, Bounties, and Government claims. Attention prompt, charges moderate, address with stamp. Refer to members of congress and heads of government departments.

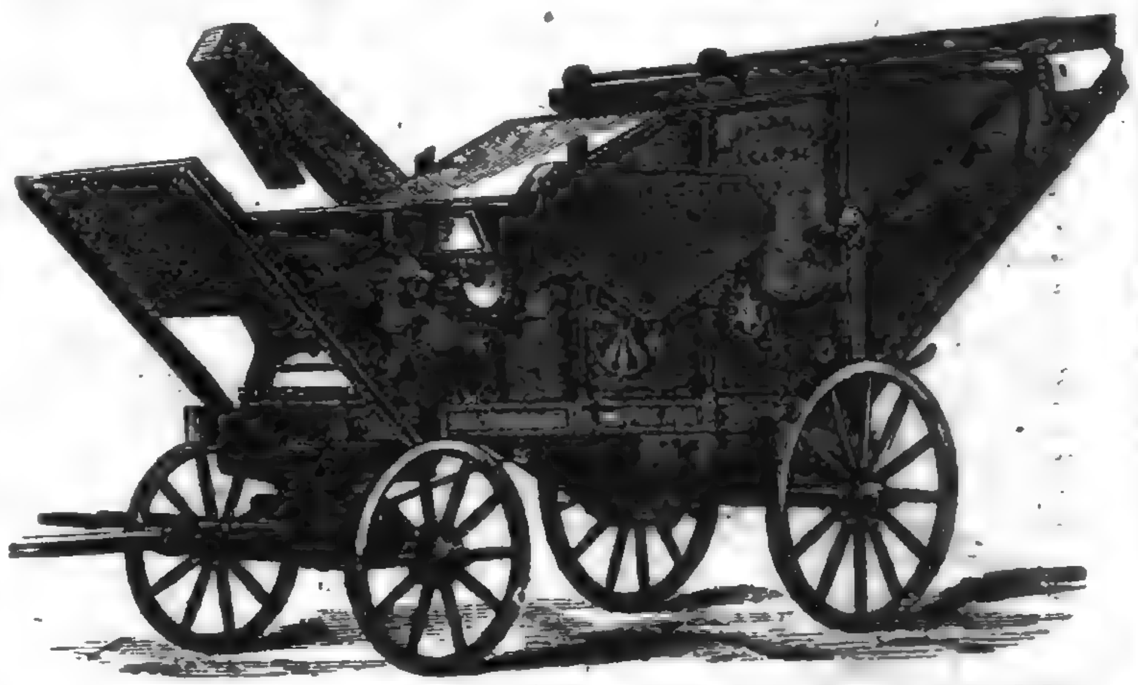
J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENSMITH.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
New Store—New Goods!
WHERE YOU CAN FIND
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS,
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, and intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



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PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

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General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar9-1y.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of
SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webster's and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgomery prices. Give him a call. Nov24-tf

W. N. RANEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grain, and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.
Dec 22-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the larger cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us. Nov7-tf

CHILTON VIEW.

TON, ALA., MAR. 16, 1882.

OUNTY DIRECTORY.

ellor Eastern Chancery Divis- .S. Graham.
Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
tor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
or Fifteenth Senatorial District m P. Oden.
entative—William A. Collier.
te Judge—H. J. Callen.
t Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
er in Chancery — Dr. W. E.
f—James E. Lowe.
urer—James M. Parish.
essor—Wm. A. Smith.
ollector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Education—James M. Corderie.
issioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon- R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

ULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

press	†6:24 a. m.
il	†8:05 p. m.
er and Freight	4:00 p. m.
nodation	11:50 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

press	†8:50 p. m.
il	*8:05 a. m.
er and Freight	10:55 a. m.
nodation	6:55 p. m.

't Stop. † Stops when flagged.

LE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

orth	Daily Mail	Going South
:20 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m
16 "	Demopolis "	7:02 "
:30 "	Selma "	8:45 "
:30 "	Selma Leave	4:00 "
:15 "	Calera "	5:45 "
5 p m	Rome "	11:30 a m
0 "	Dalton "	9:30 "
5 "	Cleaveland "	7:20 "
0 "	Knoxville "	3:35 "
:30 a m	Bristol "	10:20 p m

FFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from rrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from 05 a. m. ils close 30 minutes before ar- trains. al delivery hours from 8 a. m. n. Sunday hours from 8:15 to n. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

the prospectus of that en- ng journal, the Selma Argus, in this issue.

ry pleasant entertainment en the young folks, at the e of Capt. T. M. Ternan, on nday evening.

S. Pitts will attend to any s for the VIEW, at Verbena, way of receipting and col- for subscription.

entertainment at Verbena, day evening, was very well l, and reflected credit upon who took part in it. We not learned the amount .

announced with some sur- y certain newspapers that en men want to be Gover- California. That's nothing we will bet a ten dollar ere are fifty-seven hundred who want such a job.

dollars and sixty cents will Chilton View and the mery Weekly Advertiser. vertiser stands at the head bama journals and every should take this opportuni- bscribing for his home pa- l one from the capital of te.

itnessed some remarkable g by circuit clerk Foshee esday. He shot at a target of a silver dollar, at a dis- f 20 paces, and with his the target he sent a rifle ough it five times in suc- The rifle resting on Mr. d, and aim being taken by f a small mirror.

TO SHOOT THE PREACHER. is an actual occurrence. mmer as a northern man s looking up land in Alaba- riding along the highway a father and son both armed ot guns. They drew up as ached him and the old man ut:

stranger, hev ye met a man and a gal riding the ule and humping along as was after them?"

, my darter has eloped ll Gordon, and Sam and me g to git within shooting before the knot is tied." Why, that couple were be- rried in Blankville as I rough there an hour ago." he gal hev on a blue waist?"

it was a tall fellow with a look?"

s."

was them, stranger, and h obleeged. Sam, we're to stop 'em, and the only ion we can git is to let our og along into town and e preacher after we git thar."

Decatur News.

WHAT MRS. GRUNDY SAYS:

That people who advertise, and people who do not should remember that people have grown rich by advertising in a good and liberal fashion, and this is why some people get rich faster than others.

That debts of gratitude run at compound interest for life, and should not be rashly incurred.

That if a man would insult you without a cause, "back off from him in true canine style."

That he who aims at unimportant objects, grovels; but he whose aims are high, rises towards the sky.

That in things indifferent, be yielding; in things moral, unbending.

That it is easier to make a place than to hold one made to your hand; easier to make a fortune than to keep one; easier to swell the stream when low than to raise it higher in flood.

FROM MAPLESVILLE.

On Thursday, the 2d inst., we mounted our Bucephalus, and started over the country to the neighborhood of Cooper's, on business with our county superintendent of education. On the road there we noticed many improvements. The country around Well's Gin particularly attracted our attention. Any person prejudiced as we were against piney woods land, would be surprised at the appearance of the fields, which indicate the production of good cotton, corn, wheat and oats, to say nothing of the minor crops. Well's Gin appears to be a place of some importance from the number of people seen there. On our arrival at Prof. Corderie's, we were most hospitably entertained by that gentleman and his lady. At night we heard of a dancing party in the neighborhood and being invited we went to see the young folks "trip the light fantastic," etc., and to hear some good music. In the latter we were not disappointed. The musician, Mr. J. S. Jones gave us some of the best we ever heard outside of a concert hall. His rendition of "Jackson's Retreat," and the "Walls of Jericho," were particularly impressive. The latter was one of the most solemn and impressive airs ever played upon the violin.

BIJOU.

SOME NEW GEOGRAPHY.

FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT CUT THEIR EYE-TEETH.

Of what is the surface of the earth composed?

Of corner lots, mighty poor roads, railroad tracks, base ball grounds, cricket fields and skating rinks.

What portion of the globe is water?

About three-fourths. Sometimes they add a little gin and nutmeg to it.

What is a town?

A town is a considerable collection of houses and inhabitants, with four or five men who "run the party" and lend money at fifteen per cent. interest.

What is a city?

A city is an incorporated town, with a mayor who believes that the whole world shakes when he happens to fall on a cross walk.

What is commerce?

Borrowing $5 for a day or two and dodging the lender for a year or two.

Name the different races.

Horse race, boat race, bicycle race, and racing around to find a man to indorse your note.

Into how many classes is mankind divided?

Six; being enlightened, civilized, half-civilized, savage, too utter, not-worth-a-cent, and Indian agents

What nations are called enlightened?

Those which have had the most wars, the worst laws and produced the worst criminals.

How many motions has the earth?

That's according to how you mix your drinks, and which way you go home.

What is the earth's axis?

The lines passing between New York and Chicago.

What causes day and night?

Day is caused by night getting tired out. Night is caused by everybody taking the street car and going home to supper.

What is a map?

A map is a drawing to show the jury where Smith stood when Jones gave him a lift under the eye.

What is a mariner's compass?

A jug holding four gallons.

Ex-President Grant, whom the government at Washington lately placed upon the retired list of army officers, with a salary of $25,000 per annum, has for some time been gambling in railroad stock on Wall street. A late report hath it that a sudden fall in some the stock which he held has "busted" him, and it being learned, on investigation, that he at once deeded his Long Branch property to Mrs. Garfield, seems to have gone far towards confirming the report.

"JESSO."

We want more industry and more opportunities for our boys and our girls, and we want our cotton worked up at home and that will give us cheaper goods for we wont have to pay freight both ways. They talk a great deal about a tariff for revenue only, but I have never seen one yet that didn't prove to be a tariff for protection, and I never will. It is all a complicated piece of machinery fixed up by politicians to get to Congress, and they stay there and the poor consumers don't know anything about it. Jesso. In the good old honest days when the masses of the people made nearly everything at home it didn't matter so much, but it does now. I was a-thinking of the days when we used to wear country jeans and home-made shoes and wool hats an drank water out of a clean gourd instead of a silver dipper, and sat in split-bottom chairs—the best chair in the world—and lived in houses we were not afraid of. I do hate to be afraid of a house when I go in it. I was thinking of the times when the boys went to mill and chopped the firewood and wore home-made galluses and made balls out of old rubber shoes ant played marbles without fudging, and called up doodle-bugs out of their sand-holes. The boys are now too smart for the like of that. They know more than we know, and by the time they are grown they will know it all and quit. Jesso. But still I am hopeful. There is always some good seed in the basket, and maybe the old stock won't run out.—*Bill Arp.*

IN MEMORIAM.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by Amand Lodge No. 250, February 25, 1882:

Whereas, it has pleased the Alwise and Supreme Architect of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst by death, our worthy and beloved brother and Secretary, William G. Easterling. Therefore, be it

Resolved 1. That by this sad dispensation, the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons mourns the loss of one of its beneficial members. He was a brother tried and found true, and was ready to respond to every obligation belonging to the order; and as a husband and father he was kind and affectionate.

Resolved 2. That in the life and character of Bro. Easterling, we have an example of the matchless power of our Creator, who giveth and taketh at His will, and that in the nature of this sad bereavement, we have a warning to be at all times ready to cross that dark valley and river of death, and be prepared to enter into that home made by the Great Architect of the Universe.

Resolved 3. That we tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and realizing the uncertainty of all earthly happiness, only in the due performance of many charitable duties enjoined upon us by the great I Am, would direct them as did our brother, with confidence to Him whose promises are to the widow and the fatherless.

Resolved 4. Brethren we too are mortal and must give an account for every vain and idle word. Yes, and every secret of our heart will shortly be made known. We now behold two seats made vacant by the monster death, within the past twelve months.

Resolved 5. That we examine ourselves more minutely, and get the beam out of our own eye, remembering we cannot be forgiven unless we forgive.

Resolved 6. That in testimony of respect for the memory of our brother, the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved 7. That a copy of these resolutions be published in THE CHILTON VIEW, that a copy be furnished the family of the deceased, and that a page in our minute book, be inscribed with his name and dedicated to his memory.

JAS. L. FARR,
W. E. DOBBS,
P. C. DENNIS,
Committee.

Cooper's Station, March 14, 1882.

TWO GOOD PAPERS FOR PRICE OF ONE.

As the coming political campaign in this State promises to be unusually interesting, the people at large should be fully posted in all matters of general and local importance.

We have made arrangements by which the Montgomery WEEKLY ADVERTISER and THE CHILTON VIEW will be furnished subscribers for $2.00 per year. This is certainly cheap enough to bring the two papers in the reach of all who desire to know what is going on in the State and country at large. The price for both papers is little more than was charged for one a few years ago.

Scoville has lectured, Scoville will write, has written a book. Let him be hanged as soon as Guiteau gets cold.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CHILTON CO.,
Probate Court, Special Term,
February 24, 1882.

Present the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge. In the matter of the Estate of J. T. McBee, Deceased.

And now on this day came T. S. Bowen, administrator of the estate of J. T. McBee, deceased, and presents to the court his petition in writing under oath praying for an order to sell the personal property of the said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate. And the court having examined said petition, it is ordered that the same be filed in this court and that the 3d day of April, 1882, be set for the hearing thereof, at which time all persons can appear and contest said sale if they think proper.

Given under my hand this the 24th day of Feburary, 1882.

H. J. CALLEN,
Mar2-3t Judge of Probate.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.
VERBENA, ALA.
Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.
Dec. 29-6m

NOTICE NO. 1498.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
March 9, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on April 20th, 1882, viz: Joseph C. Traywick, Pre-emption Declaration No. 655, for the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 31, township 21 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James T. Mullins, Francis A. Gulledge, Elliott E. Esters, Francis W. Bobbit, all of Verbena P. O., Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Mar16-5w Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 11, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John F. Armstrong against William Armstrong for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 6752, dated Nov. 9, 1875, upon the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 2, township 22 north, range 12 east, in Chilton county, Alabama, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of March, 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.
PAUL J. STROBACH, Receiver.
Feb16-5w

NOTICE NO. 1451.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.,
February 15, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Chilton county at Clanton, Ala., on Saturday, March 25th, 1882, viz: Henry Foshee, Homestead Application No. 7167, for the west half of the southwest quarter, section 24, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Richard Malachi, William Smitherman, Ned. Houston, and William Headley, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.
Feb 23-5w

DO YOU WANT
THE BEST WEEKLY
IN ALABAMA?
One Made for Alabama Readers,
Devoted to Alabama Matters,
Full of Alabama News:
Then subscribe for the
Times-Argus
of Selma.

The Weekly Times and The Southern Argus Consolidated January 26, 1882.

THE TIMES-ARGUS is thoroughly Democratic, and is an earnest worker for the continual supremacy of the intelligent property holders in the politics of Alabama. To secure that end, it maintains a fearless, independent tone in criticism of parties, measures and men. Its readers can always rely upon its faithfulness in giving news and criticising events.

Only $1.50 per year. Morning Times $10 per year. Address
GLASS & MCKEE, Selma, Ala.

Blank Deeds, Waive Notes, Crop Liens and Mortgages for sale at THE VIEW office.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical
Instruments, Fine
Oil Paintings,
Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES, AND
Butterick's Paper Patterns.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling Fall and Winter Goods at Bottom Prices, to make room for Spring and Summer Stock.

15,000 SOLD IN A YEAR
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
AND SPERMATORRHŒA.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) $7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Consult and secure the advantages of DR. BUTTS

[illegible] experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for list of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. [illegible] Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
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H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

HOME TREATMENT.
A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. [illegible] DR. T. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
[illegible]

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 16, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Mr. Scoville says that as soon as the bill of exceptions in Guiteau's case is ready he will retire from the defence. Guiteau has not broken down in the least, but is more unreasonable than ever.

Roderick McLean, the man who shot at Queen Victoria has been committed for trial on the charge of high treason. His is the sixth attempt that has been made upon the life of the present queen.

A Louisiana paper says: "But what of the overflows that carry so much dread with them? Do they not enrich the lands and are not heavier crops made upon them? We are of the opinion that the inundations are beneficial."

Senator Edmunds, who was tendered the Associate Justiceship of the U. S. Supreme Court after Mr. Conkling declined to accept, has also sent to the President a declination of the proffered honor. Samuel Blatchford, of New York, has been tendered the position.

From the press telegrams there appears to be terrible destitution along the Mississipi river. Whole counties are submerged, and the river is reported as sixty miles wide in some places. Thirty of the best cotton producing counties in Louisiana are inundated, and the waters are hardly expected to subside before the first of April.

Some of the "shining lights" are now charging the late President Garfield with treachery to his commander, Gen. Rosecrans, who was deposed from the command of the Army of the Cumberland in 1863. Garfield was chief-of-staff to Rosecrans, and statements made by him to President Lincoln, detrimental to the military ability of Gen. Rosecrans, were the grounds upon which that officer was removed from his command. Lights lately thrown upon the matter, prove that Garfield's statements were untrue.

A CONTRAST.

The following statement of notorious facts we find in the columns of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

"Some twenty years ago Conkling, Blaine, Sherman, Allison, Windom, and Wilson were all Republican members of the House together. They were alll poor at time—very poor. Blaine is now a millionaire; Allison of Iowa, in the Senate, is another millionaire; Sherman is trebly a millionaire; Windom is a millionaire; Wilson also got to be very rich; Roscoe Conkling—the ablest, greatest, proudest of them all—is poor today."

This contrast is striking, but it is eminently to the credit of the former Senator from New York, who, whatever may have been his faults as a leader, was never accused of venality, and whose whole record in Congress is sustained.

Blaine, Allison, Sherman, Windom, and Wilson, on the other hand, have all been investigated in one form or another, and they have all needed "vindication." Their lives and their success reveal the sources of wealth at Washington, and make plain the character of legislation by which needy Congressmen have become millionaires.

N. Y. Sun.

SERGEANT MASON'S SENTENCE.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The sentence of Sergeant Mason, who fired at Guiteau, has been approved by General Hancock. The sentence is that he be dishonorably discharged with the loss of all pay and allowances and to be confined in the penitentiary at hard labor for eight years.

PETITION FOR MASON'S PARDON.

TOLEDO, O., March 11.—A petition to President Arthur for the pardon of Sergeant Mason was circulated here to-day. It has already received the signature of a large number of prominent business men. The grounds presented for the exercise of the executive clemency are the excitement under which the shooting was done, and the petition claims that punishment enough has been suffered to meet the demands of military discipline.

CHILIAN NEWSPAPER ABUSE.

WASINGTON, March 8.—One of the officers of the Navy Department has received from a friend in Santiago, Chili, a number of Chilian newspapers, with marked articles abusing the United States in general terms, ridiculing Mr. Blaine's proposed American Congress, and lampooning the United States Navy in particular. One of the papers contains a large cartoon representing the destruction of the United States Navy by a Chilian fleet. A large wash-tub manned and rigged in a most ridiculous fashion is made to do duty in the picture as the United States Navy.

Under the cartoon are the words "The Chilians can beat the Yankees every time," Several of the articles were translated and submitted to Secretary Hunt. He attaches no importance to them and says they can hardly be regarded as representing, in any way, the true state of feeling existing among the people of Chili toward the United States.

ABUSE OF WORDS.

The Montgomery Advertiser (Feb.—) speaks of the "national government," and the Talladega Watchtower (Feb. 15) alludes to the "war of the rebellion."

Ten or fifteen years from now the youth of the South will be inquiring the meaning of the word "federal," and will ask the use of the side show government at the state capitals when all of it could be done at Washington. They will also wonder why Robt. E. Lee and Benedict Arnold should not have been overtaken for their crimes by Divine vengeance when they escaped the hangman, and will look with gratitude on the Grants and Sheridans and Blaines for not butchering more of the men and women of the Southern States as traitors.

All of our literature is printed at the North except a few newspapers. Our grown people as well as our growing ones are insensibly absorbed in the Yankee ideas of the struggle between the sections. We subscribe to newspapers and books which glibly talk of "the rebellion," of "the traitor Jeff. Davis," "the pirate Semmes," "the national government," "the sainted Garfield," and the like. There is no protest from us at these false and malignant terms.

True, words are not facts, but they often create impressions that become the equivalent of facts. Acquiescence in the wrong that others do us is often to allow that wrong to ripen into a right.

Hayneville Examiner.

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

THE STORY OF A BOUQUET AND A BOTTLE.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Evening Critic to-night publishes the following: A great many funny things occur in life that can not be explained by any one save those directly interested. One of these came to pass yesterday in this way: About 2 o'clock p. m. a messenger boy made his appearance at the south entrance to the Senate chamber with a very handsome bouquet, and in a little box accompanying the bouquet was a card with the following directions on it: "To seat seventy-six, east side of the capitol." Now, there is no seat numbered seventy-six on the east side of the Senate chamber, but on the west side there is, and Senator Farley occupies it. So the bouquet and box were taken to him. He denied any knowledge of the matter. The boy, who had brought it all the way from Thirteen and E, northwest, was anxious to find an owner, so he told the Senate messenger to ask the gentleman at seventy-six to open the box and probably he would get an explanation. Thereupon, Mr. Farley opened the box, and in it he found a note with no outside direction at all, and a nice little flask of corn-juice. He opened the note, and it began thus: "My Darling: Our meeting was so happy ——" when the old Senator stopped. He read no further. "Take," said he, "the d—d thing back to the boy. I know nothing about it." The boy was advised to take it over to the House and see if he could not find a claimant. He did so. A glance at the Congressional directory shows that seat seventy-six on the east side of the Hall of Representatives, is occupied by the festive and warlike J. C. S. Blackburn, of old Kaintuck. A further inspection of that publication will show that the gay Jo is just about the right age to mash and be mashed and have happy meetings with sweet charmers. That flask of corn-juice, too, would remind the jolly Jo of his happy home in the dark and bloody grounds, where every spring that gurgles from the earth has a still backed up against it, and where the juice of the yellow corn is alike the sustenance of the babes and the milk of old age. Anyway, the bouquet and its accompanying box never got back to the Senate end of the capitol, nor was it taken back whence it came.

A woman in Worcester who gave birth to twins fourteen months ago has just produced triplets. The next war will find Massachusetts prepared.

A National Gas Company has been organized in Washington.—Congress is there. What do they want with another one?

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued out of the clerk's office of the circuit court of Chilton county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment obtained against James A. Dudley, and in favor of Moses Simmons, out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said James A. Dudley, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Lots 9, 10, 15 and 16 in Block 5, according to plan of town of Clanton, east of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 10 of said town, west of said railroad, and the remainder of said Block 10 east of said railroad, except lot No. 1, in said Block 10.

Also, Lots 1, 3, 7, 11 and 13 in Block 5 of said town, east of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 1, west of the South & North Alabama Railroad, in said town.

Also, That parcel of land bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said Block 10, and running thence west, along the south line of said Block to the Clanton and Chestnut Creek road to the south line of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, of section 1, township 21, range 14; thence east to a point opposite the southeast corner of said Block, thence north to the place of beginning.

All of said property being in the county of Chilton, in the State of Alabama.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named James A. Dudley, in and to the above described property, on the 6th day of March, 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the Court House door, for cash, in Clanton, Alabama.

Dated at Clanton, this 23d day of January, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Sheriff Chilton Co., Ala.,

The above sale is postponed until Monday, April 3d, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Mar9-3w. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two fieri facias issued out of the clerk's office of the circuit court of Shelby county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against C. W. Cary, and in favor of Anderson Green & Co. and James Spence, out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said C. W. Cary, I have levied on the following property to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land bounded as follows: On the west by Mahon's creek from Mulkey's ford down to the mouth of a certain drain, and on the north by the east and west line, running to a certain mound in the rocky hill where it corners; on the east by the land bought by R. H. Meredith, of H. Butler, of Montevallo, and on the south by the line running through Mulkey's lane containing thirty acres more or less; also five acres more or less east of Mahon's creek, including the west bank running from Mulkeys ford up to the mouth of the Spring branch; also the southeast quarter of section 8, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 2; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 10; the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 8, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 8, all of said lands being in township 23, range 12 east, containg five hundred and fifty acres more or less situated in chilton county in said State.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named C. W. Cary in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the courthouse door, for cash, in clanton, Ala.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Mar2-3t Sheriff chilton co.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

VERBENA
Male and Female School
VERBENA, ALA.

TERMS:

Primary Classes	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Incidental Fee	$1.00	per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Dec. 1, 1881. Teacher.

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in Chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of Wilson & Glenn, at Strasburg, Ala., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Glenn retiring from the firm. Persons holding claims against the late firm, will present them for payment to John T. Wilson, who assumes all liabilities.

JOHN T. WILSON,
WM. P. GLENN,
Strasburg, Feb. 21, 1882. 4t.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia

The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

B. H. WARNER & CO.
Attorneys at Law, Warner Building, Washington, D. C., late assistant commissioner of patents, attention given to to Patent and Mining cases, Lands, Pensions, Bounties, and Government claims. Attention prompt, charges moderate, address with stamp. Refer to members of congress and heads of government departments.

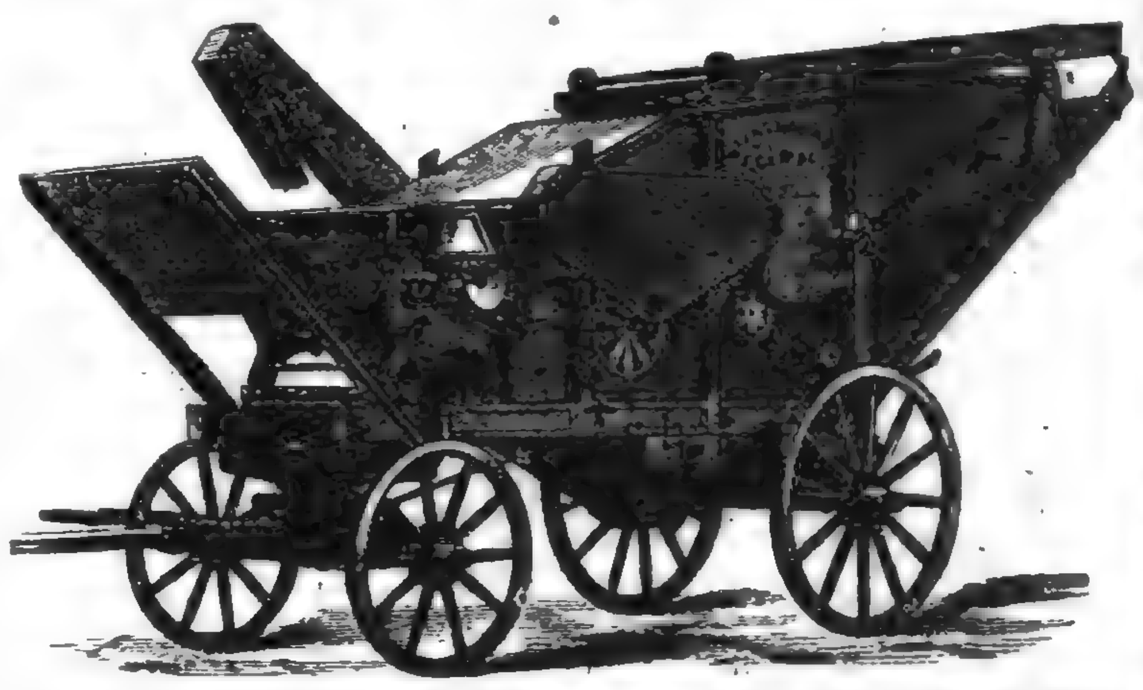
J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENSMITH.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
New Store--New Goods!
WHERE YOU CAN FIND
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS,
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, and intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.
Engines of All Sizes and of All Kinds.
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address
MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,
General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar9-1y

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of
SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webster's and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgomery prices. Give him a call. Nov24-tf

W. N. RANEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grain, and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.
SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.
Dec 22-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the larger cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us. Nov7-tf

A LEAVENWORTH paper relates the following: One of the saddest stories ever written has been enacted in the county of Platte, in Missouri. The foundation was laid in a terrible crime at the Platte county fair last September, when Clay Snell, a young man of good family, stabbed and killed a young man named Nathan Andrews. Although public opinion ran high against Snell at the time, the strange and apparently inexplicable events which have occurred of late have tended to create a sympathy for him. He is now in jail at Platte City awaiting trial on the charge of murder, and it is not intended here to speak of the merits or demerits of his case, but to recount the sad circumstances which have happened in his family since the crime was committed, and which has tended to change the current of public opinion in his favor. This is no more nor less than the death of the entire family of the Snells. Shortly after the murder, Mrs. Lucy Ann Standiford, mother of Clay Snell, became very much excited over the murder and grew quite ill. Within a short time she died. Then Robert Snell became ill from what is supposed to be the same cause, and after a lingering sickness, during which time he talked constantly of the family trouble, he passed away, soon followed by his 6 months babe. John Snell, another brother, succumbed to the strain of family excitement, and after a short illness he also died. The past week Miss Nettie Snell, the last but one of the family of one blood, died, and now the news is to the effect that Thomas Standiford, the little 7-year-old half-brother of Clay Snell, is not expected to live, thus leaving the prisoner the only survivor of this doubly unfortunate family—and he in jail awaiting trial on the charge of murder. He is said to have been so crushed with grief at the death of his mother that for some time he was not informed of the other deaths in his family. He pleaded hard to be permitted to gaze upon the face of his mother before she was laid in her last resting place, saying: "Send 100 men to guard me, cover me with chains double locked, but for God's sake let me see the last of my poor old mother." This request, however, was not granted. A more sorrowful chapter of family history never was written.

THE MOSQUITOES OF LAPLAND.

In these latitudes the snow has hardly melted when the mosquitoes appear in countless multitudes, and the people have no rest night or day. In wooded districts they are a perfect plague in July, after which a gnat appears. This bites very hard during the day, but at night leaves one in peace, for it never enters the houses. Last comes a species of sand-fly, which is so very disagreeable. I was surprised, at a turn of the road, to see a black cloud. It was a swarm of mosquitoes, so thick that it was impossible to see anything beyond. I was hurrying the horse through it, when he suddenly stopped, and then I saw three men working on the road who had previously been invisible. This seems incredible, but such are the facts. Josefsson laughed, and observed: "We have a saying here that when a traveler comes he writes his name in a bed of mosquitoes, and when he comes back the following year, he sees it again."—*The Land of the Midnight Sun—Paul B. Du Chaillu.*

PLUMAGE OF BIRDS.

The plumage of birds is composed of materials which are bad conductors of heat, and are so disposed as to contain in their interstices a great quantity of air, without leaving it space to circulate. For such species as inhabit the colder climates a still more effectual provision is made; for under the ordinary plumage, which is adapted to resist the wind and rain, a still finer and more delicate down is found, which intercepts the heat which would otherwise escape through the coarser plumage.

What the plumage does for the bird, wool for the animal, and clothing for the man, snow does in winter for the soil. The farmer and the gardener look with dismay at a hard and continued frost which is not preceded by a fall of snow. For the snow is nearly a non-conductor, and when sufficiently deep may be considered as absolutely so. The surface may therefore fall to a temperature greatly below 32 degrees, but the bottom in contact with the vegetation of the soil does not share in this fall of temperature, remaining at 32 degrees—a temperature at that season not incompatible with the vegetable organization. Thus the roots and young shoots are protected from a destructive cold.

ONE of the drawbacks of married life is sickness of the little ones. For a Cold or Cough you cannot find a better remedy than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Nearly all physicians prescribe it and no family should be without it.

ELECTRICITY is now employed in the rectification of inferior alcohol. The electricity generated by a voltaic battery and a dynamo-electric machine is passed through the alcohol so as to disengage the superfluous hydrogen. By this means beet-root alcohol, which is usually very poor, can be made to yield 80 per cent. of spirits, equal to that obtained from the best maize.

CLEVELAND is taking the lead of all the American cities in testing the practicability of illumination by electricity. An "electric mast" has just been erected in the square in that city 260 feet in height, upon which four lights are to be placed having an illuminating power of from 20,000 to 40,000 candles.

An Ex-Consul's Story.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

A late United States Consul at one of the English inland ports, who is now a private resident of New York, relates the following interesting story. He objects, for private reasons, to having his name published, *but authorizes the writer to substantiate his statement*, and, if necessary, to refer to him, in his private capacity, any person seeking such reference. Deferring to his wishes, I hereby present his statement in almost the exact language in which he gave it to me,

C. M. FARMER,
1690 Third Avenue, New York

"On my last voyage home from England some three years ago, in one of the Cunard steamers, I noticed one morning, after a few days out of port, a young man hobbling about on the upper deck, supported by crutches and seeming to move with extreme difficulty and no little pain. He was well dressed and of exceedingly handsome countenance, but his limbs were somewhat emaciated and his face very sallow and bore the traces of long suffering. As he seemed to have no attendant or companion, he at once attracted my sympathies, and I went up to him as he leaned against the taffrail looking out on the foaming track which the steamer was making.

"'Excuse me, my young friend,' I said, touching him gently on the shoulder, 'you appear to be an invalid and hardly able or strong enough to trust yourself unattended on an ocean voyage; but if you require any assistance I am a robust and healthy man and shall be glad to help you.'

"'You are very kind,' he replied, in a weak voice, 'but I require no present aid beyond my crutches, which enable me to pass from my state-room up here to get the benefit of the sunshine and the sea breeze.'

"'You have been a great sufferer, no doubt,' I said, 'and I judge that you have been afflicted with that most troublesome disease—rheumatism, whose prevalence and intensity seem to be on an alarming increase both in England and America.'

"'You are right,' he answered; 'I have been its victim for more than a year, and after failing to find relief from medical skill have lately tried the Springs of Carlsbad and Vichy. But they have done me no good, and I am now on my return home to Missouri to die, I suppose. I shall be content if life is spared to me to reach my mother's presence. She is a widow and I am her only child.'

"There was a pathos in this speech which affected me profoundly and awakened in me a deeper sympathy than I had felt before. I had no words to answer him, and stood silently beside him watching the snowy wake of the ship. While thus standing my thoughts reverted to a child—a ten year old boy—of a neighbor of mine residing near my consulate residence, who had been cured of a stubborn case of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, and I remembered that the steward of the ship had told me the day before that he had cured himself of a very severe attack of the gout in New York, just before his last voyage, by the use of the same remedy. I at once left my young friend and went below to find the steward. I not only found him off duty, but discovered that he had a bottle of the Oil in his locker, which he had carried across the ocean in case of another attack. He readily parted with it on my representation, and hurrying up again, I soon persuaded the young man to allow me to take him to his berth and apply the remedy. After doing so I covered him up snugly in bed and requested him not to get up until I should see him again. That evening I returned to his stateroom and found him sleeping peacefully and breathing gently. I roused him and inquired how he felt. 'Like a new man,' he answered with a grateful smile. 'I feel no pain and am able to stretch my limbs without difficulty. I think I'll get up.' 'No, don't get up to-night,' I said, 'but let me rub you again with the Oil, and in the morning you will be able to go above.' 'All right,' he said, laughing. I then applied the Oil again rubbing his knees, ankles, and arms thoroughly, until he said he felt as if he had a mustard poultice all over his body. I then left him. The next morning when I went upon deck for a breezy promenade, according to my custom, I found my patient waiting for me with a smiling face, *and without his crutches*, although he limped in his movements, but without pain. I don't think I ever felt so happy in my life. To make a long story short, I attended him closely during the rest of the voyage—some four days—applying the Oil every night, and guarding him against too much exposure to the fresh and damp breezes, and on landing at New York, he was able, without assistance, to mount the hotel omnibus and go to the Astor House. I called on him two days later, and found him actually engaged in packing his trunk, preparatory to starting West for his home, that evening. With a bright and grateful smile, he welcomed me, and pointing to a little box carefully done up in thick brown paper, which stood upon the table, he said: "My good friend, can you guess what that is?' 'A present for your sweetheart,' I answered. 'No,' he laughed—'that is a dozen bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, which I have just purchased from Hudnut, the druggist across the way, and I am taking them home to show my good mother what has saved her son's life and restored him to her in health. And with it I would like to carry you along also, to show her the face of him, without whom, I should probably never have tried it. If you should ever visit the little village of Sedalia, in Missouri, Charlie Townsend and his mother will welcome you to their little home, with hearts full of gratitude, and they will show you a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil enshrined in a silver and gold casket, which we shall keep as a parlor ornament as well as a memento of our meeting on the Cunard steamer.'

"We parted, after an hour's pleasant chat, with mutual good will and esteem, and a few weeks afterwards I received a letter from him telling me he was in perfect health, and containing many graceful expressions of his affectionate regards."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE census returns just given in Bombay are quite interesting. Asked to state their profession or calling, the simple Hindoos have filled up the paper with an accuracy that might in vain be sought for in any other country. In Bombay there are, upon their own confession, twenty-six gamblers and swindlers, one dog poisoner, sixteen wizards and 606 tattooers.

No PATENT required to catch the rheumatism. A cold and inattention to it, and you have it—the rheumatism. We cure ours with St. Jacobs Oil.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

IN St. Louis a man was fed seven months through a hole in his stomach, and died of a disease due to another cause.

REMARKABLE FLOW FROM AN OIL WELL.

Any one familiar with the heavy oil developments knows that a goodly part of the drilling is done on the hill known as the "Point," near Franklin. It rises from the bank of the French creek in a very abrupt manner. Philip Grossman's brewery is situated at the foot of South Park street, on the west side of the creek. His beer vault is on the other side. It is an immense vault, blasted out of solid rock, and penetrates into the hillside nearly 100 feet. In this is stored large quantities of lager beer. The casks that hold the beer contain on an average about ten barrels each. One cask in the rear end of the vault is used as a supply cask. All the others are connected with this one by pipes, and the supply cask, being sunken, is always kept full of beer. The hill at this place is so steep that it cannot be ascended.

Above this vault, on the hilltop, Rial & Son own a lease. They drilled a number of wells on their lease, and they were all profitable. Some time ago they located No. 9 directly over this beer vault. The rig was built and things ran along in the usual manner for about a week. When they had reached a depth of 490 feet, 200 feet less than where they usually find the sand, the drill struck a crevice and dropped away several feet. The tools were withdrawn from the hole and the bailer run. It came up seemingly full of oil. Bail as they would, they could not exhaust the supply. They decided to tube the well, and were ordered to do so by Mr. Rial. The next day the well was tubed without being shot. They commenced to pump it, and it threw the fluid out at a great rate. Noticing something queer about the oil, one of the men tasted it. He found it so good that he put his lips to the pipe and took long gulps of the delicious stuff. First one and then another drank. They became what is known as drunk. The owners visited the well, drank, and were overcome. Operators came to see it, drank, and were overcome. The people of the town who had heard of it went up the hill, drank, and were overcome.

Little by little they came to realize what they had been drinking. One man was found in the crowd who had tasted beer before. He affirmed that it was beer, but they laughed at him. How would this Rip Van Winkle elixir get into the bowels of the earth? At last they decided to call in undoubted authority on the beer question, and sent for Philip Grossman. Grossman came. He tasted it once, twice, and then he tore his hair. "Is it beer?" they asked. "Beer? Yes; it's mein own make. Mein Gott in Himmell, you are pumping mein beer vault dry." Such was the fact, and the way that well was shut down was a caution. They visited the vault and found it to be so. Three of the large casks were empty.—*Oil City Derrick.*

A CAPTURE of wild Arizona camels has been made by Indians in the vicinity of Gila Bend. A car-load has been sent east. It consisted of seven large and two small camels, and was consigned to a circus manager of Kansas City. They were in charge of an Egyptian, who had been sent out expressly to get them. They do not differ from ordinary camels excepting that they exceed in size any yet exhibited.

Cured a 20 Year's Invalid.

No. 422 Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Maryland.—Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—My wife was a hopeless invalid for nearly twenty years. Your "Favorite Prescription" has cured her. Gratefully, R. T. McCAY.

MR. SETH GREEN announces that any one sending 50 cents to his address, Rochester, N. Y., will receive from 300 to 500 eggs of the California mountain trout for experiment in fish-culture. This species is very hardy and easily raised in comparison with the Eastern brook trout.

To Consumptives,

or those with weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, or kindred affections of throat or lungs, send two stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies. Address the doctor, Buffalo, N. Y.

AT present the population of Key West, inside and outside the corporation boundaries, is estimated at from 12,000 to 16,000, of whom one-half are engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, while the other half are dependent upon fishing and sponge gathering.

SYDNEY SMITH being ill, his physician advised him to "take a walk upon an empty stomach." "Upon whose?" asked Sydney. Still better *steps* to take would be the purchase of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are especially valuable to those who are obliged to lead sedentary lives, or are afflicted with any chronic disease of the stomach or bowels. By druggists.

DON'T invite a "self-educated" man to address a school. He will be sure to tell the pupils that he never went to school, and yet he knows as much as anybody.—*Philadelphia News.*

A Revelation Effected.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—For thirty years I was a victim of painful kidney disease, but your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has made me a new man. CHARLES LATIMER.

THE pay-roll of the Cambria Iron Company, at Johnstown, Pa., for the month of December aggregated $115,000, or at the rate of $1,380,000 a year for labor alone.

MR. W. R. WINANS, formerly of Baltimore and now of London, has a pleasant little annual income of $650,000. He has founded a deer forest in Scotland which is sixty miles in length. He is not, however, a keen sportsman; he cares for nothing so much as engineering.

Notice.

From the 10th of October 1881, to the 1st of July, 1882, genuine ROCK SPRING WATER will be supplied to customers by Ellis & Co., of Bailey Springs, Ala., at the following rates:

Ten gallons in anti-corrosive cans..	$5.00
Same can refilled at..............	4.00
Five gallons in anti-corrosive cans..	3.25
Same can refilled at..............	2.50
Nine gallons in glass bottles........	7.50

Reasonable freight and express rates are given by all railroads. This water has been known for nearly fifty years as a sure cure for Dyspepsia, a sure cure for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, a sure cure for all curable cases of Dropsy, a sure cure for Scrofulous cases of the Bones or Skin, and a certain destroyer of the terrible thirst for intoxicating drink that overcomes so many worthy resolutions. Deprive a drunkard of his dram for three days and meanwhile give him plenty of Rock Spring Water, and he won't want the whisky. Don't you think it's worth trying it? If you do drop a postal to Ellis & Co. It will cost only a cent.

THE annual revenue to the United States from applejack alone is in the neighborhood of $50,000, and about two-thirds of that is from Sussex county, N. J.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

A BLACK walnut grove that was planted by a Wisconsin farmer about twenty years ago on some waste land recently sold for $27,000. The trees are now from sixteen to twenty inches in diameter.

IF the bowels are sluggish and the liver torpid use Kidney-Wort.

CUT bread fine for filling for fowls; this is better than to crumble it. No sogginess.

WOMAN'S triumph! The discovery of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE says: "A dog is nothing but organized love—love on four feet, incased in fur and looking piteously out at the eyes—love that would die for you, yet cannot speak."

PURE cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on the sea shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

THERE are ten female students in the Homeopathic Medical College in Cincinnati.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

WE can do more good by being good than in any other way.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs. 15c. boxes.

WEALTH is not his who gets it, but his who enjoys it.

FOUTZ'S Celebrated Horse and Cattle Powders will, if given to Milk Cows, according to directions, increase the quantity and quality of milk twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Poverty and Distress.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed *anemia* in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. If you are suffering from thin, poor blood employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

A CHILD'S greatest enemy is Worms. Who can calculate the misery and suffering a child has to endure who is infested with worms? Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel worms from both children and adults. Only 25 cents a bottle.

TO MAKE the most of the good and the least of the evil of life is the best philosophy of life.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.

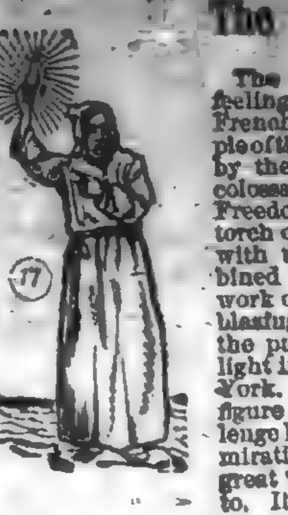
To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "*Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.*" Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl Street, New York.

$72 [illegible]

The Illuminator.



The existence of good feeling on the part of the French Nation for the people of this country is shown by the presentation of a colossal bronze figure of Freedom holding aloft the torch of Liberty. Beauty, with usefulness, is combined in this immense work of art, as the bright, blazing torch will serve the purpose of a beacon light in the harbor of New York. There is another figure which will challenge larger praise and admiration than even the great work above referred to. It is illustrated herewith, and represents the aged and worthy ST. JACOB, holding aloft in his hand that beacon which will guide aright all sailing upon the sea of life, whose waters abound with the shoals and dangerous places of sickness and disease. The light it casts is designed to show that ST. JACOBS OIL is the true and trusted means of keeping the body on its proper course, and of easing and "righting it should it be unfortunately cast upon the shoals of rheumatism or other painful ailments. Thousands of grateful ones throughout the world have proved the value and felt the good of this Great German Remedy, and are glad to recommend it to all needing the services of just such a remedy. In this connection Mr. John S. Briggs, a well known citizen of Omaha, Neb., told a newspaper man that he was terribly afflicted with an acute attack of rheumatism in his back. The disease, which had been preying upon him for years had drawn him out of shape. He resorted to every remedy known to physicians, but found no relief until he tried ST. JACOBS OIL, one bottle of which effected a complete and radical cure. Another case may justify reference:

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Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.: I send you this, feeling that the information conveyed will be of material benefit to many of your readers. One of our oldest citizens, Captain C. W. Boynton, the Government Light-house keeper at this point, is probably one of the oldest seamen in America, having sailed twenty-six years on salt water. After this forty-six years' service his eyesight failed him and he kept the Light at Chicago until the Government built the Gross Point Light here, when he was transferred. While seated in my store this morning the Captain volunteered the following written statement: "This is to certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatism for twenty (20) years, both in my side and limbs. I am happy to say that, after using less than two bottles of the ST. JACOBS OIL, I am entirely free from pain, though still limping somewhat when walking, from long force of habit. C. W. BOYNTON." Referring to the foregoing facts, I might allude to numerous similar cases that have come to my notice, but "a word to the wise is sufficient."

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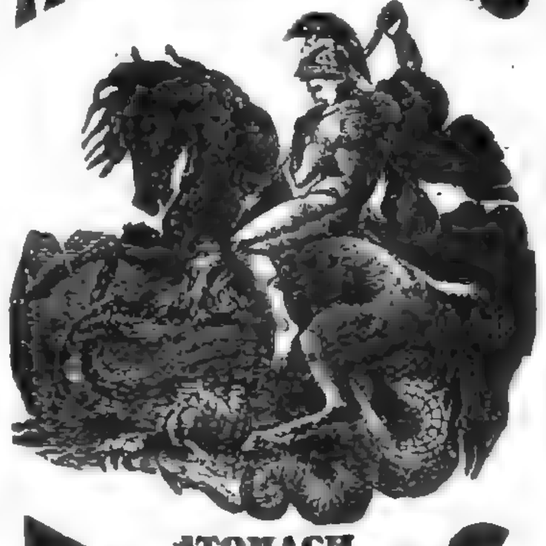

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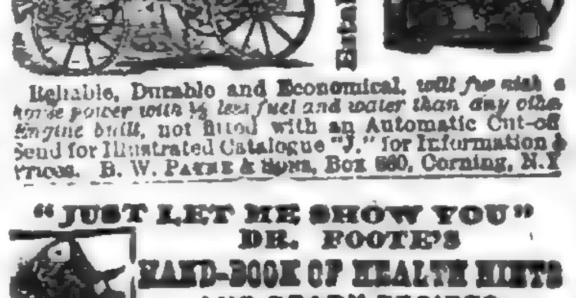

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VOL. I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1882. NO. 19.

TWO VISIONS.

BY AGNES M. MACHAR.

Where close the curving mountains drew
To clasp the stream in their embrace,
With every outline, curve and hue
Reflected in its placid face,

The plowman stopped his team to watch
The train, as swift it thundered by;
Some distant glimpse of life to catch,
He strains his eager, wistful eye.

The morning freshness lies on him,
Just wakened from his balmy dreams;
The travelers, begrimed and dim,
Think longingly of mountain streams.

Oh, for the joyous mountain air,
The fresh, delightful autumn day
Among the hills! The plowman there
Must have perpetual holiday!

And he, as all day long he guides
His steady plow, with patient hand,
Thinks of the flying train that glides
Into some new, enchanted land,

Where, day by day, no plodding round
Wearies the frame and dulls the mind—
Where life thrills keen to light and sound,
With plows and furrows left behind.

Even so, to each, the untrod ways
Of life are touched by fancy's glow,
That ever sheds its brightest rays
Upon the path we do not know!

HOW BIRDIE ESCAPED.

"You have good looks, you have outh, you have address. Come at once nd I will introduce you to a lady whose ortune, with her hand, will repair what ou have wasted."

Rolfe Rathburne threw down his ncle's letter, lighted a cigar and eleated his feet to the table. He knew ery well, he believed, whom his uncle eferred to—a ward of his, Miss Elinor hauncey, who must by this time be of arriageable age, he considered.

"I'm not a marrying man," muttered oung Rathburne, "but when I saw hat girl, eight years ago, she promised o be a beauty; and a man might do orse, perhaps, than to take a pretty ife with plenty of money."

He was a dissipated-looking young an of 25, with a black mustache and urling hair, which he made the most f. He had a fair proportion of brains, ut no morals to speak of. He kept float in good society, however, having knowledge of good breeding, and a ich uncle—the Honorable Christopher Brudenel. The Honorable Christopher Brudenel had written him the above etter. He was partial to his nephew.

Soon the French hotel where Rolfe Rathburne boarded knew him no more. He left these congenial quarters and etook himself to the fatigues of a railay journey.

It had been some years since he had een at Ashdon, his uncle's country ouse. Eight years before, when he as a rather vicious lad of 18, his uncle, a fit of passion, had forbidden him he house; but that was one of the any bygones which Mr. Rolfe Rathburne's relatives were obliged to overook.

Ashdon, with its white front pillars, s green lawns dotted with flower-laden tone urns, its fountains and whispering sh trees—Ashdon looked familiar.

He had walked up from the station, eaving his baggage to be sent for.

"Let me see," he soliloquized, viewg the place from a rise in the road. The girl was 13 when I saw her last— charming little brunette—and they alled her Birdie. She must be 22 now, nd fascinating enough, I'll be bound! onely here! Uncle keeps her secluded, fancy. Good idea! A beauty with a ortune is rather dangerous property to e lying around loose. Wonder what er fancy is in men? Girls always have ome notions of their own. As she is a runette, I suppose I ought to have a ig blonde beard to be killing."

He had reached the gates of Ashdon y this time, when a man with a big londe beard suddenly approached him. He had a package of letters in his hand. Apparently he had just arrived and was a hurry.

"Were you going in?" he asked.

"Yes," said Rathburne.

The man, who was well dressed and of he appearance, selected a letter from he number in his hand.

"I have a letter here for Miss Chauney. Will you be kind enough to deiver it to her personally?"

Rathburne, in good humor, assented ivilly, and the man passed on, walking apidly.

"He's not the postman. A tradesman, robably," mused Rathburne.

The letter was simply addressed, in a lear uniform chirography, "Miss Chauncey, Ashdon." He put it in the reast pocket of his coat, and turning he handle of the iron gates of Ashdon, alked in.

* * * * * * *

Rolfe Rathburne had delivered that etter with kindling eyes. Birdie's dark eyes and rosebud mouth were more charming than anything he had ever seen before.

"Yes," said the Hon. Christopher Brudenel, "my ward is very pretty, and so far she has lived a very secluded life. I have thought it best."

"Has she no other friend or guardian, Uncle Chris?"

Uncle Chris, florid and portly, changed color.

"She is an orphan, quite alone, but for—well, in fact she had another guardian—Aubrey Mordaunt. The rascal wanted to marry her—for her money, you know."

"Of course. What did you do?"

"Told him I had sent her abroad, and sent him posting off to search through ll the convent schools of France to find her. Meanwhile I have sent for you. I want you to marry her. I give you this last chance. Remember, I shall pay no more of your spendthrift bills."

"I shall be very happy, my dear uncle."

Meanwhile Birdie, though it was past midnight, sat in her chamber, looking out into the moon-lighted garden; it had been a year since she had been outside those garden walls. How tired she had grown of its wearisome walks and monotonous stillness, only the bright young thing knew. Her smooth cheeks looked pale in the moonlight; her chin rested in her little hand.

"But if I could only see him once more, I would come back and stay a year contented. I would, indeed! He loves me; he is tender, gentle and kind. I only live, I think, when I am with him. When I am not, I seem to be dying by inches day by day. Do people ever die for love when they are young and healthy as I am, I wonder? No, I think not," sadly said pretty little Birdie to her own sweet self.

And then she turned her mind intently upon other things. Birdie could not sleep that first night of Rolfe Rathburne's coming.

He could not sleep very well himself when he first sought his chamber. Here was an unexampled piece of good fortune. Birdie was so beautiful and bewitching. He would marry her, pay those tormenting debts, set up a city house and enjoy life. He would like to show Birdie to the men of his set—so fresh, so pretty and charming. Wouldn't they grow green with envy? He laughed in the darkness with thinking of it.

Fresh and sweet as a half-blown rosebud Birdie certainly was; but Mr. Rathburne, to his surprise, found her also a little thorny.

No, she didn't care to walk in the garden, and she did dislike cigar smoke, and she wouldn't trouble him to carry her parasol or fan for her.

But wouldn't she show him the goldfish and perch?

They were in the pond, Birdie said, and the maid would give him some crumbs to call them up.

Mr. Rathburne retired discomfited.

"Birdie," said the Honorable Christopher, the next day, "don't you like my nephew?"

"Not particularly," answered Miss Birdie, with rare courage.

The Honorable Christopher stared.

"Hoighty toighty! such airs are not becoming to you, miss! I have invited my nephew here to pay court to you. I require you to treat him civilly. You will do so, of course. You are not of age, remember."

"I will be in two months," replied Birdie, quietly, who seemed to have stitched her eyelids down to her sewing.

The Honorable Christopher was amazed. Was it possible the girl was no longer afraid of him? It could not be. Where had she found courage? No influence averse to his own could possibly have been brought to bear upon her. He took no notice of her last remark, but passed grandly from the room.

But days and weeks passed, and though Birdie would sometimes converse with Rolfe Rathburne, would sometimes let him attend her in feeding her birds in the aviary, and her fish in the fountain, he ever felt the little beauty's disdain.

In vain he oiled his hair and concealed his tobacco. Birdie's lovely eyes looked him over from head to foot coldly. Sometimes, when she was very weary of idleness and dullness, she would consent to play a game or two of chess with him, and she allowed him to teach her to ride horseback—by the Honorable Christopher's directions, taking the most sequestered roads, and attended also by his favorite servant, a fellow with rat-like black eyes, who, riding after, watched her like a ferret. But Birdie did not try to run away, and nobody communicated with her.

"These rides, I suppose they are safe enough," said the Honorable Christopher to his nephew; "but I feel obliged to be a little careful. Mordaunt is a determined fellow. When he finds that he has been deceived, and comes back from France, there is sure to be trouble. But I hope you will have safely married Birdie by that time. Let me see—he will ransack the convents in the shortest possible time, and you understand, I refused to give him the name of the school—and will probably be back here, fierce as a lion, this fall. Birdie seemed to droop this summer. She needs these horseback rides, no doubt; otherwise I should not allow her outside the garden walls. No outside communication with her has been possible for six months."

"You have full control of her money, I suppose?"

"Yes, until she is 21, unless she marries before that time. Mordaunt could take every cent any time, for she always liked him better than she did me, from a child. But you see if you cut him out—"

"I see—I see."

"Well, for heaven's sake, get on a little faster!" grieved the fat honorable, who was privately in misery lest certain liberties he had taken with Birdie's money should be discovered by Mr. Aubrey Mordaunt.

Rathburne thought he was getting on a little next day. A happy smile dimpled Birdie's rosy cheeks all day. Though she seemed lost in her own thoughts, and did not pay very strict attention to her companion's conversation, she allowed him to walk with her, and was far less thorny than usual.

"It's going to be a fine night—moonlight," remarked Mr. Rathburne, when they went in to tea.

Birdie assented.

"It's cooler out of doors, and the fountain will look very pretty by moonlight," she said.

"There's a very comfortable seat—that rustic one, by the fountain."

Mr. Rathburne's heart rose with a bound when Birdie, with a dazzling smile, replied:

"Wait for me there."

At tea he refrained from eating his favorite salad with onions. He rushed up to his rooms, after hurriedly whispering his hopes to his uncle, and drenched his handkerchief with German cologne. Then hastily scribbling a letter to a pressing creditor, to the effect that his bill should be settled soon, he went down and sought the rustic seat by the fountain to wait for Birdie.

He waited until the fountain had flung up and the basin caught a hundred gallons of water—until the whip-poor-wills had whistled themselves hoarse and gone to bed. Sleepy from a sitting posture, weary and stiff from the dampness of the heavy dew, Mr. Rathburne rose, at last, and abandoned his post in despair.

Birdie had not come—certainly was not coming, for (Mr. Rathburne looked at his watch in the moonlight) it was past ten o'clock.

He moved stiffly along the path, entered another, stooped to pick up a letter which lay there. It was addressed to Birdie. Mr. Rathburne thought it looked familiar, somehow. He had no scruples about reading it:

MY DEAR BIRDIE: I know now where you are, and I am near you. Don't grieve any more. Be happy; all will soon be well. As soon as I have taken some steps to ferret out a wrong which is being done you, I will take you out of Brudenel's care. A carriage will wait just beyond the south gate at Ashdon, at 10 o'clock, on the night of Aug. 30, to bear you away with me to become my own beloved wife. I will place you safely in my own house with my mother, while I return to fight Brudenel in his own den. I shall take my own chances of getting this to you by asking the favor of his good-for-nothing nephew to place it in your hands. He comes courting you. I think he will do it. In haste! AUBREY.

There came before Rolfe Rathburne a vision of the fine-looking man with a big blonde beard. He looked up, and stood staring blankly at the open gate of Ashdon. There were the marks of carriage wheels without, and a handkerchief of Birdie's in the dust.

He rushed into the house—to the honorable's bedside, and pounded him awake. Pell-mell they tumbled upstairs to Birdie's room. The cage was empty; the bird had flown.

"The letter—how did she get it?" yelled the honorable. "I have not a servant who dares accept a bribe!"

"I suppose," confessed Birdie's would-be suitor, "that I brought it to her when I came. He was a business-like looking man with a big blonde beard."

"It was," yelled the Hon. Christopher. "We are lost."

As, indeed, they were.

EATING BEFORE SLEEPING.

Man is the only animal that can be taught to sleep quietly on an empty stomach. The brute creation resent all efforts to coax them to such a violation of the laws of nature. The lion roars in the forest until he has found his prey, and, when he has devoured it, he sleeps over until he needs another meal. The horse will paw all night in the stable, and the pig will squeal in the pen, refusing all rest or sleep until they are fed. The animals which chew the cud have their own provision for a late meal just before dropping off to their nightly slumbers.

Man can train himself to the habit of sleeping without a preceding meal, but only after long years of practice. As he comes into the world nature is too strong for him, and he must be fed before he will sleep. A child's stomach is small, and when perfectly filled, if no sickness disturbs it, sleep follows naturally and inevitably. As digestion goes on the stomach begins to empty. A single fold in it will make the little sleeper restless; two will waken it, and, if it is hushed again to repose, the nap is short, and three folds put an end to the slumber. Paregoric or other narcotic may close its eyes again, but without either food or some stupefying drug it will not sleep, no matter how healthy it may be. Not even an angel who learned the art of minstrelsy in a celestial choir can sing a babe to sleep on an empty stomach.

We used the oft-quoted illustration, "sleeping as sweetly as an infant" because this slumber of a child follows immediately after its stomach is completely filled with wholesome food. The sleep which comes to adults long after partaking of food, and when the stomach is nearly or quite empty, is not after the type of infantile repose. There is all the difference in the world between the sleep of refreshment and the sleep of exhaustion.

To sleep well the blood that swells the veins in the head during our busy hours must flow back, leaving a greatly-diminished volume behind the brow that lately throbbed with such vehemence. To digest well, this blood is needed at the stomach, and nearer the fountains of life. It is a fact established beyond the possibility of contradiction that sleep aids digestion, and that the process of digestion is conducive to refreshing sleep. It needs no argument to convince us of this mutual relation. The drowsiness which always follows the well-ordered meal is itself a testimony of nature to this interdependence.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

WEBSTER AND CHOATE.

Thirty years ago, when a student of Amherst College, I remember going over with several of my classmates to Northampton, where Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate were opposing lawyers in the great Oliver Smith case. I shall never forget the impression made by great contrast between the manner and gesticulation of those two distinguished pleaders in their closing arguments. The court-room was crowded almost to suffocation, and the immense interest involved, together with the high reputation of the opposing counsel, combined to excite the attention and interest of all to a remarkable degree. Webster's gestures, as well as his words, were comparatively few, but weighty, massive, the very embodiment of dignity and conscious strength. Most of the time during his half-hour argument he stood perfectly motionless, his body slightly bent forward and his hands behind his back.

Choate spoke for nearly two hours in a manner the very counterpart of Webster's, and yet equally appropriate to the speaker's individuality. He was all alert, every vein swelled to fullness, every muscle at its utmost tension. He advanced toward the jury and retreated. He rose on tiptoe, and several times in his excitement seemed to spring up entirely off his feet. He ran his long, nervous fingers through his dark curls, and anon shook them in the air above his head with so swift a motion that they seemed to run into each other like the spokes of a spinning-wheel. His plea lasted two hours. The day was hot and when he had concluded he sank into the arms of his attendants in a state of perfect exhaustion, and was borne out into the lobby like a corpse. The excitement in the court-room was intense, but Webster's calm, stern logic carried the day over Choate's brilliant and fiery rhetoric. The verdict was for Webster and the will.—*S. P. Butler.*

TWO OHIO GIANTS.

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TRAIN up a child in the way you should have gone yourself.

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GEORGIE (4 years old, at the tea-table): "Mamma, may I have some sardines?" Mamma: "Wait till I'm ready, Georgie." Georgie (surprised): "Why, ma, it's me as wants 'em."

AN English servant-girl who had returned from the United States, to visit her friends at home, was told that she "looked really aristocratic." To which she responded: "Yes, in America all of us domestics belong to the hire class."

ROBINSON (after a long whist bout at the club)—"It is awfully late, Brown. What will you say to your wife?" Brown (in a whisper)—"Oh, I shan't say much, you know; 'Good morning, dear,' or something of that sort. She'll say the rest."

A COLORADO photographer started in to be a desperado, but he lost his life the first time he tried to kill a man as, after covering his intended victim, he gave the victim time to draw and shoot first, by pausing to remark ere he fired: "Now, look natural!"—*Boston Post.*

MOTHER (to new girl, who had been hired to amuse the children): "Mary, how is this? These children are making a terrible noise!" "Well, indeed they are, ma'am, and I'm so glad you've come in. Here I've been trying to write for the last half hour, and their noise is so distracting."

THIS is the season of the year when the mince pie comes to town, and the citizen comes down town after dinner trying to pry a raisin seed out of a hollow tooth with a buck-skin mitten, and he stops in the drug store and orders another box of those powders for indigestion.—*Peck's Sun.*

A YOUNG man who lives in Austin, and whose mustache is like faith, "the evidence of things hoped for, the substance of things not yet seen," called on his prospective father-in-law and gave notice that he intended marrying the old gentleman's daughter at an early date. "It had better take place on Saturday, so that it will not interfere with your school-hours," sarcastically remarked the old man.

ANOTHER PREDICTION.

The end of the world is postponed until 1886. A German paper asserts that a slab has been excavated at Obernemel, which contains an inscription in Latin which, being translated, means: "When Easter falls on St. Mark's (April 25), and Whit-Sunday on St. Anthony's (June 13), and Corpus Domini on St. John's (June 24), all the world will call for help." This interesting conjunction will take place five years hence. Another [illegible] for the doom of the world's [illegible] [illegible] prophet, Dr. Michael Nostradamus, who was born Dec. 14, 1503, and died at Salon, June [illegible] 1566.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

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TWO VISIONS.

BY AGNES M. MACHAR.

Where close the curving mountains drew
To clasp the stream in their embrace,
With every outline, curve and hue
Reflected in its placid face,

The plowman stopped his team to watch
The train, as swift it thundered by;
Some distant glimpse of life to catch,
He strains his eager, wistful eye.

The morning freshness lies on him,
Just wakened from his balmy dreams;
The travelers, begrimed and dim,
Think longingly of mountain streams.

Oh, for the joyous mountain air,
The fresh, delightful autumn day
Among the hills! The plowman there
Must have perpetual holiday!

And he, as all day long he guides
His steady plow, with patient hand,
Thinks of the flying train that glides
Into some new, enchanted land,

Where, day by day, no plodding round
Wearies the frame and dulls the mind—
Where life thrills keen to sight and sound,
With plows and furrows left behind.

Even so, to each, the untrod ways
Of life are touched by fancy's glow,
That ever sheds its brightest rays
Upon the path we do not know!

HOW BIRDIE ESCAPED.

"You have good looks, you have outh, you have address. Come at once d I will introduce you to a lady whose rtune, with her hand, will repair what u have wasted."

Rolfe Rathburne threw down his ncle's letter, lighted a cigar and eleted his feet to the table. He knew ry well, he believed, whom his uncle eferred to—a ward of his, Miss Elinor hauncey, who must by this time be of arriageable age, he considered.

"I'm not a marrying man," muttered oung Rathburne, "but when I saw at girl, eight years ago, she promised be a beauty; and a man might do orse, perhaps, than to take a pretty ife with plenty of money."

He was a dissipated-looking young an of 25, with a black mustache and rling hair, which he made the most . He had a fair proportion of brains, t no morals to speak of. He kept loat in good society, however, having knowledge of good breeding, and a ch uncle—the Honorable Christopher rudenel. The Honorable Christopher rudenel had written him the above tter. He was partial to his nephew.

Soon the French hotel where Rolfe athburne boarded knew him no more. e left these congenial quarters and etook himself to the fatigues of a railay journey.

It had been some years since he had een at Ashdon, his uncle's country ouse. Eight years before, when he as a rather vicious lad of 18, his uncle, a fit of passion, had forbidden him e house; but that was one of the any bygones which Mr. Rolfe Rathurne's relatives were obliged to overok.

Ashdon, with its white front pillars, green lawns dotted with flower-laden one urns, its fountains and whispering h trees—Ashdon looked familiar.

He had walked up from the station, aving his baggage to be sent for.

"Let me see," he soliloquized, viewg the place from a rise in the road. The girl was 13 when I saw her last— charming little brunette—and they lled her Birdie. She must be 22 now, d fascinating enough, I'll be bound! onely here! Uncle keeps her secluded, fancy. Good idea! A beauty with a rtune is rather dangerous property to lying around loose. Wonder what er fancy is in men? Girls always have me notions of their own. As she is a runette, I suppose I ought to have a g blonde beard to be killing."

He had reached the gates of Ashdon y this time, when a man with a big londe beard suddenly approached him. He had a package of letters in his hand. pparently he had just arrived and was a hurry.

"Were you going in?" he asked.

"Yes," said Rathburne.

The man, who was well dressed and of e appearance, selected a letter from e number in his hand.

"I have a letter here for Miss Chauncy. Will you be kind enough to deer it to her personally?"

Rathburne, in good humor, assented villy, and the man passed on, walking pidly.

"He's not the postman. A tradesman, robably," mused Rathburne.

The letter was simply addressed, in a ear uniform chirography, "Miss hauncey, Ashdon." He put it in the reast pocket of his coat, and turning e handle of the iron gates of Ashdon, alked in.

* * * * * * *

Rolfe Rathburne had delivered that tter with kindling eyes. Birdie's dark eyes and rosebud mouth were more charming than anything he had ever seen before.

"Yes," said the Hon. Christopher Brudenel, "my ward is very pretty, and so far she has lived a very secluded life. I have thought it best."

"Has she no other friend or guardian, Uncle Chris?"

Uncle Chris, florid and portly, changed color.

"She is an orphan, quite alone, but for—well, in fact she had another guardian—Aubrey Mordaunt. The rascal wanted to marry her—for her money, you know."

"Of course. What did you do?"

"Told him I had sent her abroad, and sent him posting off to search through ll the convent schools of France to find her. Meanwhile I have sent for you. I want you to marry her. I give you this last chance. Remember, I shall pay no more of your spendthrift bills."

"I shall be very happy, my dear uncle."

Meanwhile Birdie, though it was past midnight, sat in her chamber, looking out into the moon-lighted garden; it had been a year since she had been outside those garden walls. How tired she had grown of its wearisome walks and monotonous stillness, only the bright young thing knew. Her smooth cheeks looked pale in the moonlight; her chin rested in her little hand.

"But if I could only see him once more, I would come back and stay a year contented. I would, indeed! He loves me; he is tender, gentle and kind. I only live, I think, when I am with him. When I am not, I seem to be dying by inches day by day. Do people ever die for love when they are young and healthy as I am, I wonder? No, I think not," sadly said pretty little Birdie to her own sweet self.

And then she turned her mind intently upon other things. Birdie could not sleep that first night of Rolfe Rathburne's coming.

He could not sleep very well himself when he first sought his chamber. Here was an unexampled piece of good fortune. Birdie was so beautiful and bewitching. He would marry her, pay those tormenting debts, set up a city house and enjoy life. He would like to show Birdie to the men of his set—so fresh, so pretty and charming. Wouldn't they grow green with envy? He laughed in the darkness with thinking of it.

Fresh and sweet as a half-blown rosebud Birdie certainly was; but Mr. Rathburne, to his surprise, found her also a little thorny.

No, she didn't care to walk in the garden, and she did dislike cigar smoke, and she wouldn't trouble him to carry her parasol or fan for her.

But wouldn't she show him the goldfish and perch?

They were in the pond, Birdie said, and the maid would give him some crumbs to call them up.

Mr. Rathburne retired discomfited.

"Birdie," said the Honorable Christopher, the next day, "don't you like my nephew?"

"Not particularly," answered Miss Birdie, with rare courage.

The Honorable Christopher stared.

"Hoighty toighty! such airs are not becoming to you, miss! I have invited my nephew here to pay court to you. I require you to treat him civilly. You will do so, of course. You are not of age, remember."

"I will be in two months," replied Birdie, quietly, who seemed to have stitched her eyelids down to her sewing.

The Honorable Christopher was amazed. Was it possible the girl was no longer afraid of him? It could not be. Where had she found courage? No influence averse to his own could possibly have been brought to bear upon her. He took no notice of her last remark, but passed grandly from the room.

But days and weeks passed, and though Birdie would sometimes converse with Rolfe Rathburne, would sometimes let him attend her in feeding her birds in the aviary, and her fish in the fountain, he ever felt the little beauty's disdain.

In vain he oiled his hair and concealed his tobacco. Birdie's lovely eyes looked him over from head to foot coldly. Sometimes, when she was very weary of idleness and dullness, she would consent to play a game or two of chess with him, and she allowed him to teach her to ride horseback—by the Honorable Christopher's directions, taking the most sequestered roads, and attended also by his favorite servant, a fellow with rat-like black eyes, who, riding after, watched her like a ferret. But Birdie did not try to run away, and nobody communicated with her.

"These rides, I suppose they are safe enough," said the Honorable Christopher to his nephew; "but I feel obliged to be a little careful. Mordaunt is a determined fellow. When he finds that he has been deceived, and comes back from France, there is sure to be trouble. But I hope you will have safely married Birdie by that time. Let me see—he will ransack the convents in the shortest possible time, and you understand, I refused to give him the name of the school—and will probably be back here, fierce as a lion, this fall. Birdie seemed to droop this summer. She needs these horseback rides, no doubt; otherwise I should not allow her outside the garden walls. No outside communication with her has been possible for six months."

"You have full control of her money, I suppose?"

"Yes, until she is 21, unless she marries before that time. Mordaunt could take every cent any time, for she always liked him better than she did me, from a child. But you see if you cut him out—"

"I see—I see."

"Well, for heaven's sake, get on a little faster!" grieved the fat honorable, who was privately in misery lest certain liberties he had taken with Birdie's money should be discovered by Mr. Aubrey Mordaunt.

Rathburne thought he was getting on a little next day. A happy smile dimpled Birdie's rosy cheeks all day. Though she seemed lost in her own thoughts, and did not pay very strict attention to her companion's conversation, she allowed him to walk with her, and was far less thorny than usual.

"It's going to be a fine night—moonlight," remarked Mr. Rathburne, when they went in to tea.

Birdie assented.

"It's cooler out of doors, and the fountain will look very pretty by moonlight," she said.

"There's a very comfortable seat—that rustic one, by the fountain."

Mr. Rathburne's heart rose with a bound when Birdie, with a dazzling smile, replied:

"Wait for me there."

At tea he refrained from eating his favorite salad with onions. He rushed up to his rooms, after hurriedly whispering his hopes to his uncle, and drenched his handkerchief with German cologne. Then hastily scribbling a letter to a pressing creditor, to the effect that his bill should be settled soon, he went down and sought the rustic seat by the fountain to wait for Birdie.

He waited until the fountain had flung up and the basin caught a hundred gallons of water—until the whip-poor-wills had whistled themselves hoarse and gone to bed. Sleepy from a sitting posture, weary and stiff from the dampness of the heavy dew, Mr. Rathburne rose, at last, and abandoned his post in despair.

Birdie had not come—certainly was not coming, for (Mr. Rathburne looked at his watch in the moonlight) it was past ten o'clock.

He moved stiffly along the path, entered another, stooped to pick up a letter which lay there. It was addressed to Birdie. Mr. Rathburne thought it looked familiar, somehow. He had no scruples about reading it:

My Dear Birdie: I know now where you are, and I am near you. Don't grieve any more. Be happy; all will soon be well. As soon as I have taken some steps to ferret out a wrong which is being done you, I will take you out of Brudenel's care. A carriage will wait just beyond the south gate at Ashdon, at 10 o'clock, on the night of Aug. 30, to bear you away with me to become my own beloved wife. I will place you safely in my own home with my mother, while I return to fight Brudenel n his own den. I shall take my own chances of getting this to you by asking the favor of his good-for-nothing nephew to place it in your hands. He comes courting you. I think he will do it. In haste!

AUBREY.

There came before Rolfe Rathburne a vision of the fine-looking man with a big blonde beard. He looked up, and stood staring blankly at the open gate of Ashdon. There were the marks of carriage wheels without, and a handkerchief of Birdie's in the dust.

He rushed into the house—to the honorable's bedside, and pounded him awake. Pell-mell they tumbled upstairs to Birdie's room. The cage was empty; the bird had flown.

"The letter—how did she get it?" yelled the honorable. "I have not a servant who dares accept a bribe!"

"I suppose," confessed Birdie's would-be suitor, "that I brought it to her when I came. He was a business-like looking man with a big blonde beard."

"It was," yelled the Hon. Christopher. "We are lost."

As, indeed, they were.

EATING BEFORE SLEEPING.

Man is the only animal that can be taught to sleep quietly on an empty stomach. The brute creation resent all efforts to coax them to such a violation of the laws of nature. The lion roars in the forest until he has found his prey, and, when he has devoured it, he sleeps over until he needs another meal. The horse will paw all night in the stable, and the pig will squeal in the pen, refusing all rest or sleep until they are fed. The animals which chew the cud have their own provision for a late meal just before dropping off to their nightly slumbers.

Man can train himself to the habit of sleeping without a preceding meal, but only after long years of practice. As he comes into the world nature is too strong for him, and he must be fed before he will sleep. A child's stomach is small, and when perfectly filled, if no sickness disturbs it, sleep follows naturally and inevitably. As digestion goes on the stomach begins to empty. A single fold in it will make the little sleeper restless; two will waken it, and, if it is hushed again to repose, the nap is short, and three folds put an end to the slumber. Paregoric or other narcotic may close its eyes again, but without either food or some stupefying drug it will not sleep, no matter how healthy it may be. Not even an angel who learned the art of minstrelsy in a celestial choir can sing a babe to sleep on an empty stomach.

We used the oft-quoted illustration, "sleeping as sweetly as an infant" because this slumber of a child follows immediately after its stomach is completely filled with wholesome food. The sleep which comes to adults long after partaking of food, and when the stomach is nearly or quite empty, is not after the type of infantile repose. There is all the difference in the world between the sleep of refreshment and the sleep of exhaustion.

To sleep well the blood that swells the veins in the head during our busy hours must flow back, leaving a greatly-diminished volume behind the brow that lately throbbed with such vehemence. To digest well, this blood is needed at the stomach, and nearer the fountains of life. It is a fact established beyond the possibility of contradiction that sleep aids digestion, and that the process of digestion is conducive to refreshing sleep. It needs no argument to convince us of this mutual relation. The drowsiness which always follows the well-ordered meal is itself a testimony of nature to this interdependence.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

WEBSTER AND CHOATE.

Thirty years ago, when a student of Amherst College, I remember going over with several of my classmates to Northampton, where Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate were opposing lawyers in the great Oliver Smith case. I shall never forget the impression made by great contrast between the manner and gesticulation of those two distinguished pleaders in their closing arguments. The court-room was crowded almost to suffocation, and the immense interest involved, together with the high reputation of the opposing counsel, combined to excite the attention and interest of all to a remarkable degree. Webster's gestures, as well as his words, were comparatively few, but weighty, massive, the very embodiment of dignity and conscious strength. Most of the time during his half-hour argument he stood perfectly motionless, his body slightly bent forward and his hands behind his back.

Choate spoke for nearly two hours in a manner the very counterpart of Webster's, and yet equally appropriate to the speaker's individuality. He was all alert, every vein swelled to fullness, every muscle at its utmost tension. He advanced toward the jury and retreated. He rose on tiptoe, and several times in his excitement seemed to spring up entirely off his feet. He ran his long, nervous fingers through his dark curls, and anon shook them in the air above his head with so swift a motion that they seemed to run into each other like the spokes of a spinning-wheel. His plea lasted two hours. The day was hot and when he had concluded he sank into the arms of his attendants in a state of perfect exhaustion, and was borne out into the lobby like a corpse. The excitement in the court-room was intense, but Webster's calm, stern logic carried the day over Choate's brilliant and fiery rhetoric. The verdict was for Webster and the will.—*S. F. Butler.*

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It is a most astonishing sight to come across the two giants out for a drive. City folks who have seen the ponderous wagons with wheels reaching to the second story of a house, used to haul stones weighing tons and tons, can form an idea of the vehicle used. It is pulled by six stout Norman horses, and it is enough to make a man think he has got 'em, sure, to suddenly meet such a spectacle on the road out in the country. Passing wagons have to let the rails down and drive into the adjoining fields until the giants go by.

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An Irishman, eating his first green corn, handed the cob to the waiter and asked: "Will ye plase put some more banes upon me sthick?"

The following typographical error shows the vast importance of a comma. At a banquet this toast was given: "Woman—without her man, is a brute."

Georgie (4 years old, at the tea-table): "Mamma, may I have some sardines?" Mamma: "Wait till I'm ready, Georgie." Georgie (surprised): "Why, ma, it's me as wants 'em."

An English servant-girl who had returned from the United States, to visit her friends at home, was told that she "looked really aristocratic." To which she responded: "Yes, in America all of us domestics belong to the hire class."

Robinson (after a long whist bout at the club)—"It is awfully late, Brown. What will you say to your wife?" Brown (in a whisper)—"Oh, I shan't say much, you know; 'Good morning, dear,' or something of that sort. She'll say the rest."

A Colorado photographer started in to be a desperado, but he lost his life the first time he tried to kill a man as, after covering his intended victim, he gave the victim time to draw and shoot first, by pausing to remark ere he fired: "Now, look natural!"—*Boston Post.*

Mother (to new girl, who had been hired to amuse the children): "Mary, how is this? These children are making a terrible noise!" "Well, indeed they are, ma'am, and I'm so glad you've come in. Here I've been trying to write for the last half hour, and their noise is so distracting."

This is the season of the year when the mince pie comes to town, and the citizen comes down town after dinner trying to pry a raisin seed out of a hollow tooth with a buck-skin mitten, and he stops in the drug store and orders another box of those powders for indigestion.—*Peck's Sun.*

A young man who lives in Austin, and whose mustache is like faith, "the evidence of things hoped for, the substance of things not yet seen," called on his prospective father-in-law and gave notice that he intended marrying the old gentleman's daughter at an early date. "It had better take place on Saturday, so that it will not interfere with your school-hours," sarcastically remarked the old man.

ANOTHER PREDICTION.

The end of the world is postponed until 1886. A German paper asserts that a slab has been excavated at Oberemmel, which contains an inscription in Latin which, being translated, means: "When Easter falls on St. Mark's (April 25), and Whit-Sunday on St. Anthony's (June 13), and Corpus Domini on St. John's (June 24), all the world will call for help." This interesting conjunction will take place five years hence. Another authority for the date of the world's doom was the celebrated prophet, Dr. Michael Nostradamus, who was born Dec. 14, 1503, and died at Salon, June 24, 1566.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
Editor and Proprietor.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 23, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

Senator Morgan, from the Committee on Public Lands introduced in the United States Senate, some time since, a bill which is very important to the counties of northwest Alabama and to Mobile. It reads: "A bill granting right of way over the public lands in Alabama, and to grant lands to said State in aid of the Gulf and Chicago Air Line Railway Company, and for the benefit of public schools in said State, and for other purposes." This bill proposes to make a grant of lands to the State of Alabama to aid in building a railroad to connect the Tennessee river at Florence, with the head of navigation of the Black Warrior river at Tuskaloosa.

This road, if built, would be a link in a line of railway from Chicago to Mobile, and thence along the western coast of the bay of Mobile, to deep water at Cedar Point, and would practically be an air line from Chicago to Mobile; the distance between the two cities by this route, would be 789 miles, which is shorter by 100 miles than any existing line, and connects the lakes with the gulf at their nearest approach, by a line as nearly straight as is practicable in railroad building. It would pass through the middle country lying between the Mississippi river on the west and the Alleghany mountains on the east.

The following parts of railroad lines are located and built directly upon this general line, running almost due south from Chicago, viz: the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, from Chicago to Guthrie, Tenn., 395 miles, completed; Dixon to Buffalo Creek in Tennessee, 35 miles, completed; Florence to Tuscumbia Ala., 6 miles, completed, including a splendid bridge across the Tennessee river; Newbern to Uniontown, Ala., 9 miles graded, and from Jackson to Mobile, 59 miles, completed; making 504 miles already graded and constructed, and leaves 285 miles to be constructed to reach Mobile. From Mobile to deep water at Cedar Point, the distance is 31 miles with a road bed graded all the way. This leaves about one-third of the entire line to be constructed.

Such a railroad would be of incalculable advantage to the whole of the western portion of the State, which is now sparsely populated, very little developed, and much in need of railroad facilities. The last clause of the bill which is "for the benefit of public schools in said State, and for other purposes," makes it of still greater importance to the people of Alabama, and it is to be hoped that before the present Congressional session closes, the bill will be taken up and passed.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama will meet in Montgomery, on the 30th inst., for the purpose of calling a State Convention, fixing the ratio of representation therein for the counties, and for the transaction of other important business. So in a few weeks the State campaign will be begun.

CHILTON COUNTY.

SOME OF ITS RESOURCES, ADVANTAGES AND CAPABILITIES.

By reference to a map of Alabama, it will be seen that Chilton county is in the very centre of the State. Formed from portions of Bibb, Shelby, Dallas and Autauga, it was made a county, in 1868, and given the name of Baker. Its name was changed, in 1874, by an act of the Legislature, to Chilton, in honor of the late lamented Hon. W. P. Chilton, of Talladega.

The area of Chilton county is about 800 square miles. Its territory is mostly of timber or "piney woods" upland, which makes it one of the healthiest sections of the State. Clanton, the county seat, is situated near the centre of the county, on the South & North Alabama railroad, and is forty miles north of Montgomery, the capital of the State, and 205 miles by rail from Mobile, on the Gulf. The village was so named in honor of the late Gen. James H. Clanton, of Montgomery, whose name will ever be famous in the history of Alabama, along with the names of Rhodes, Lomax and Pelham, in commemoration of the heroic part which he took in the struggle between the States. Clanton is located immediately on the railroad, contains about five hundred inhabitants, and has the reputation, together with two other villages on the same railroad (Verbena and Mountain Creek), of being a pleasant resort during the summer months for persons seeking health and recuperation in the cooling and invigorating breezes of the piney woods. Visitors during these months are numerous.

Two and a half miles east of Clanton, we strike the Coosa river ore beds, which for variety as well as the quality of the mineral, have been pronounced by Dr. E. A. Smith, State Geologist, as among the best in the State. There are to be found along this region (ten by thirty miles of which extends into Chilton county) as many as seven different varieties of ore, which are mica, copper, lead, zinc, coal, iron and gold, the iron deposit being the richest. And steps have been taken to get it to market, a narrow guage railroad having been built from Lomax station, on the S. & N. railroad, for that purpose, the first shipment being made about one week since to Birmingham furnaces. Specimens of our mica and copper ore, of which there are rich deposits, have been presented by the writer to experienced mineralogists, for examination, and both have been pronounced of very fine quality.

Several years prior to the war, Col. Robert Jemison, of Tuskaloosa, from whom the village of Jemison, in this county, took its name, opened gold mines in the section northeast of that station, in what was then Shelby county, and operated them for several years, but from the inexperience of slave labor, he found it unprofitable. Gold was found, however, which resulted in the selling of a great deal of the land in the vicinity, a gentleman of our acquaintance, living in Tuskaloosa, purchasing 500 acres, for which he paid a very high price, and probably much more was sold to other parties.

The South & North Alabama and the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroads traverse the county running parallel nearly due north and south, the distance between them averaging from 16 to 18 miles, and this section is one of the best timber regions of the South.

In an agricultural point of view, though the land is not of the best grade, yet it is found very productive, especially of some crops. A gentleman living in the western part of the county, has the past year been remarkably successful in the culture of rice, and has found it so profitable that he is anxious to purchase other land and cultivate rice on an extensive scale, to the entire neglect of the fleecy king which holds so many of our farmers in complete subjection. The crops which can be profitably raised are corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, peas, Irish potatoes, sugar cane, rice, cotton, when made a surplus crop, and every variety of garden vegetables, besides fruit in the greatest abundance, such as strawberries, melons, peaches, apples, pears, plums, &c. In some sections of the county, the raising of sugar cane is becoming general. One farmer last year off one-third acre planted in cane made 95 gallons of syrup. While another sold off one acre 12,000 stalks at $10 per thousand, making $120, besides having 4,000 stalks bedded for seed. The names of these parties can be furnished if desired. Stock raising is also carried on with profit, and the splendid stock ranges to be found in various portions of the county, would more than treble in value were they put to the proper use. A gentleman, who is giving much attention to sheep farming tells us that better ranges are not be found anywhere. And he has been extensively as well as successfully engaged in sheep farming in the States of Virginia and Georgia.

The climate is mild, lands are cheap and the people refined and hospitable, and always have a welcome for honest and industrious persons seeking a home.

A series of articles might be written setting forth the great advantages offered by Chilton county as a home for industrious immigrants, and after they had come among us, they would be able to repeat the saying that "the half has not been told." A second article will shortly be given on the subject, in which our immense timber resources and valuable water power will be spoken of. Any persons in possession of information or data which they think it would be well to publish, would confer a special favor by furnishing us therewith.

POLYGAMY PESTERED.

Senator Edmunds anti-polygamy bill passed the House, on Tuesday, by 100 to 52, it having already passed the Senate. It makes the crime of polygamy punishable by fine and imprisonment, and a sufficient cause for challenging a juror; legitimates the issue of polygamous or bigamous marriages until after January 1, 1883; disfranchises polygamists, and provides for the appointment of a commission of five persons by the President, the duties of the members being to canvass the election returns and issue certificates of election to persons who are eligible and appear to have been lawfully elected.

These are the main provisions and they will be vigorously enforced in response to the popular pressure. They will probably be as strenuously resisted by the Mormon leaders, and lively times may shortly be expected between Uncle Sam and his Salt Lake Saints.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, is having a great deal of trouble with cancer of the tongue, and late telegrams, as to his condition, state that he will be compelled to give up his position in the Senate.

Subscribe for your home paper, and get your neighbor to do so.

NOTICE NO. 1520.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., March 29th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1882, viz: Thomas J. Powell, Homestead No. 8897, for the northwest quarter of section 28, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elijah Easterling, Benit Easterling, Thomas G. Taylor and Henry C. Johnson, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.

Mar23-5w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued out of the clerk's office of the circuit court of Chilton county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment obtained against James A. Dudley, and in favor of Moses Simmons, out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said James A. Dudley, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Lots 9, 10, 15 and 16 in Block 5, according to plan of town of Clanton, east of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 10 of said town, west of said railroad, and the remainder of said Block 10 east of said railroad, except lot No. 1, in said Block 10.

Also, Lots 1, 3, 7, 11 and 13 in Block 5 of said town, east of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 1, west of the South & North Alabama Railroad, in said town.

Also, That parcel of land bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said Block 10, and running thence west, along the south line of said Block to the Clanton and Chestnut Creek road to the south line of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, of section 1, township 21, range 14; thence east to a point opposite the southeast corner of said Block, thence north to the place of beginning.

All of said property being in the county of Chilton, in the State of Alabama.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named James A. Dudley, in and to the above described property, on the 6th day of March, 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the Court House door, for cash, in Clanton, Alabama.

Dated at Clanton, this 23d day of January, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Sheriff Chilton Co., Ala.

The above sale is postponed until Monday, April 3d, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Sheriff.

Mar9-3w.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

FACULTY:

REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.

MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

Verbena Male and Female School.

VERBENA, ALA.

TERMS:

Primary Class	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Incidental Fee	$1.00	per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian
spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Dec. 1, 1881. Teacher.

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICIANS."

W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,

COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in Chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to

Eastern Cities,

AND ONLY ROUTE

—TO THE—

WATERING PLACES

—OF—

East Tennessee and Virginia

The principle inducements are

SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE NO. 1521.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., March 29th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1882, viz: Andrew J. Powell, Homestead No. 10135 for the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, section 36, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Moses Robinson, James Robinson, Thomas J. Wyatt, Benjamin F. Wyatt, all of Cooper's Station, Chilton county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.

Mar23-5w

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENSMITH.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

New Store--New Goods!

WHERE YOU CAN FIND:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

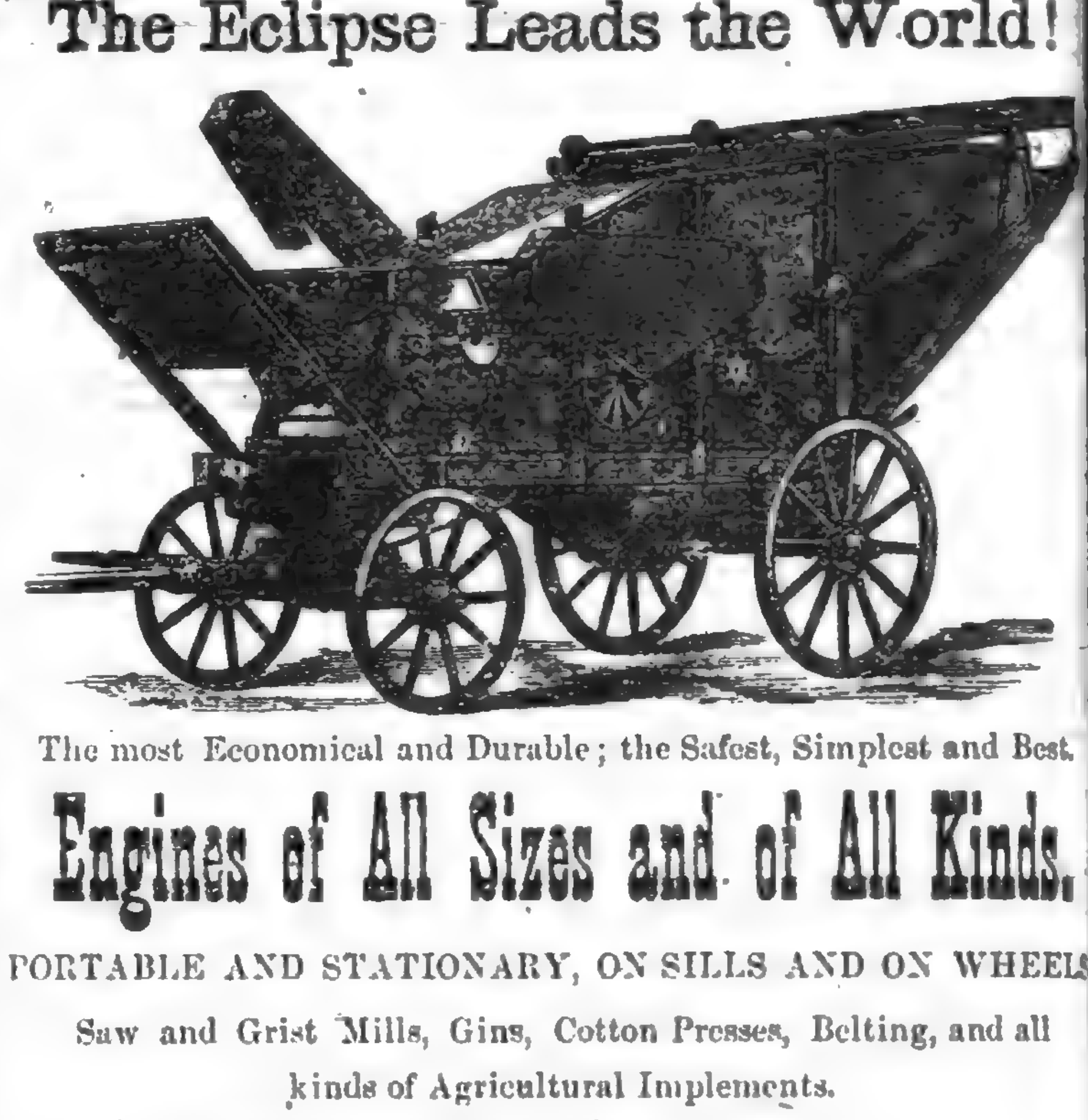
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, and intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.

Engines of All Sizes and of All Kinds.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

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MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar9-1y

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

—OF—

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webster's and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgomery prices. Give him a call. Nov24-tf

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grain and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the large cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us. Nov7-tf

E CHILTON VIEW.

ANTON, ALA., MAR. 23, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

hancellor Eastern Chancery Divis—N. S. Graham.
udge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. b.
licitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. ey.
enator Fifteenth Senatorial District illiam P. Oden.
epresentative—William A. Collier.
robate Judge—H. J. Callen.
ircuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
egister in Chancery — Dr. W. E. wart.
heriff—James E. Lowe.
reasurer—James M. Parish.
ax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
ax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
upt. Education—James M. Corderie.
ommissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

CHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
rains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

t Express †6:24 a. m.
t Mail †8:05 p. m.
senger and Freight 3:00 p. m.
commodation 11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

t Express †8:50 p. m.
t Mail *8:05 a. m.
senger and Freight 10:55 a. m.
commodation 6:55 p. m.

Don't Stop. † Stops when flagged.

HEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

ng North	Daily Mail	Going South
ve 4:20 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m
ve 7:16 "	Demopolis "	7:02 "
10:30 "	Selma "	8:45 "
ve 7:30 "	Selma Leave	4:00 "
10:15 "	Calera "	5:45 "
4:05 p m	Rome "	11:30 a m
6:10 "	Dalton "	9:30 "
8:25 "	Cleaveland "	7:20 "
11:40 "	Knoxville "	3:35 "
ive 4:50 a m	Bristol "	10:20 p m

STOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from rth arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from th 8:05 a. m.

ll mails close 30 minutes before arl of trains.

eneral delivery hours from 8 a. m. p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to a. m.

J. H. HANNON, P. M.

apt. J. F. Whitfield, General ent of the South & North Ala. R. Co., was in Clanton Monday, made the VIEW a pleasant call.

We are under obligations to Col. P. Atmore, General Passenger ent of the Louisville & Nashville road, for favors extended.

We received a pleasant call last ek from Mr. W. A. Child, of the ontgomery Music Bazar. He is n to begin improvements on his perty two miles south of Clan-, and will make it a very desire summer location.

The editor received by mail, last ek, a handsome boquet, but from ence or whom, report sayeth not. e sender, however, has our nks, and we rest in the hope t an explanatory missive may be received.

r. E. O. Dawson, of Jemison, has thanks for his efforts in behalf the VIEW. He has sent us the mes of as many as twenty-five h subscribers, and through his istance, Jemison stands forth as e banner office, as we now have larger number of subscribers ere than at any other office in e county, with the exception of nton.

Married, near Clanton, on the th inst., by Rev. W. A. Montmery, Mr. J. O. Cromwell, of ontgomery, and Miss Virginia azer, of this county. The handme groom and his bonny bride t the same day for their home in ontgomery, carrying with them e good wishes of a host of friends, th whom we join in wishing e young couple a long life of hapess and prosperity.

We paid a visit to Maplesville st week, and found the people of at lively settlement pretty far vanced in their preparations for new crop, considering the excesve wet weather that has visited is section. We were glad to note at the grain crops have not been erlooked. Some of the fields along e S., R. & D. railroad, in both ibb and Chilton, present an enuraging prospect.

A negro man by the name of harles Martin, who had been orking on the new railroad at omax, accidentally met his death n last Monday afternoon. He as complaining of being sick, and ad lain down beneath a number crossties which were resting pon a beam, and serving as a mporary shelter for some of the ands at night. The support happened to give away, and the ties lling upon him crushed him to eath.

We this week give an article on the resources of our county. If any errors or mistatements have been made, we would be glad to have them corrected by any citizen whose experience or position may enable him to be better posted. Any information in regard to our timber resources and water power, would also be thankfully received. And our saw mill men are requested to furnish us with the capacity of their respective mills, and any other information which they may deem important.

* * *

The following cases on appeal from the circuit court of this county have been acted upon by the supreme court at the present term: Ben Benson vs. State. Abusive language. Affirmed. Alex. Green vs. State. Burg. and Lar. Reversed and remanded. Ben Benson vs. the State. Abusive language. Affirmed. Rehearing granted. Reversed and remanded. The reversal in Green's case virtually acquits him, while in the Benson case a new indictment must be found before the case can be again tried. W. A. Collier, Esq., represented the appellants in both the circuit and supreme courts. The following extract is from the opinion rendered by Chief Justice Brickell, in the Green case:

"Admitting every fact which the evidence tends to prove, it was wholly insufficient to raise a reasonable presumtion that either of the offences of which the appellant was accused, had been committed, and the circuit court should have so instructed the jury. This was the effect of the instruction requested, and it ought to have been given.

It is a great wrong for the court to invade the province of the jury. In avoiding that wrong, the greater one of imperiling the liberty and reputation of the citizen, may be committed by the submission to a jury of criminal accusations in the absence of evidence tending to support them."

MAPLESVILLE DOTS.

Weather mild and balmy, and the opening of Spring is heralded by the songsters of the forest, whose sweet notes cheer the farmer beginning his daily toil, and urge the youthful poet to mount his Pegassus and ride to glory.

Some idea of the magnitude of the advancing business this season may be formed when it is known that one store at this place, holds notes to the amount of $10,000 already.

Plenty of hay to be had around here. Most of the farmers have more than they need.

Corn planting has begun with some farmers, they are acting upon Mr. Cather's advice and planting early.

Considerable sugar cane has been planted. Many desire to raise the red top sorghum, but cannot get the seed. BIJOU.

A SAD STORY.

At Benyaurd's Landing, twelve miles below Wittsburg, Ark., on the St. Francis river, John Patterson, a well-to-do farmer, who resided with his wife and three children, four miles in the interior, lost all of his stock, consisting of twenty mules and about 100 head of cattle by drowning. This so worked upon his mind, seeing the result of so many years of labor swept away in a single night, that he lost his reason, and is now a raving madman. Mr. James Collins, who lives at Benyaurd's Landing, had occasion to go near Patterson's house the other day, and as he was passing by in his dugout, he was hailed by Mrs. Patterson, who cried to him for food. She and her children had been up in the upper story of their dwelling with her crazy husband for two days without anything to eat. Who can picture a scene more sad and sorrowful than this? and yet it is but one of hundreds that the devastating waters have wrought in their destruction of many homes that but a few weeks ago were happy and joyous ones.

TWO GOOD PAPERS FOR PRICE OF ONE.

As the coming political campaign in this State promises to be unusually interesting, the people at large should be fully posted in all matters of general and local importance.

We have made arrangements by which the Montgomery WEEKLY ADVERTISER and THE CHILTON VIEW will be furnished subscribers for $2.60 per year. This is certainly cheap enough to bring the two papers in the reach of all who desire to know what is going on in the State and country at large. The price for both papers is little more than was charged for one a few years ago.

Blank Deeds, Waive Notes, Crop Liens and Mortgages for salo at THE VIEW office.

AN HONEST POSTMASTER IN DISTRESS.

The loss by a postmaster of the key to the United States mail lock is a serious matter, punishable by removal from office; and for "having in possession for an improper or unlawful use," a penalty of ten years imprisonment at hard labor is attached. Some postmasters carry their keys in their pockets, leave them lying about their desks or tables, or give them to the baby to play with, resulting in loss of key, annoyance to the business community and recipients of tender missives and sometimes in robbery of the mail, all of which might be prevented by fastening the key to the desk or table by a cord or chain.

The following letter recently received at the Postoffice Department shows what perplexity and agony might be avoided by proper care.

Name of postoffice and postmaster are withheld by request:

January 22 1882

to the Second assistand P. M. General. I this morning wrote you with trimlin hart and hand my awful condission on the 19th of January I opened the mail as usual put as I thought my key whare I have I had always kept it but to my surprise on the 20th of Janauary the mail come and I could find no key to open the mail I have surcht high and low for it and have not found it yet I thought it best to report the case to day I can give no reason why it could be so I have allways kept it in my trunk with the postoffice money the money is still thare all I can say I have not found it, yet I will try to find it I knew the case was a oliged to be reported if I could not find it and thought I had better do it myself god only knows how a man feels under such circumstances when he is inosent I cant tell one thing about it for I honestly dont know it looks like carelessness but I dont recolect that I varid in the least instance from my usual corse if I did I am inosent for I dont know it I thought it in the trunk I was making syrup and was not in the house after fixing mail on the 19th till it come back on the 20th I could not find it then thess are the facks some of the family was at the house all the time they say all I can say it is lost and I have not found it yet god knows my heart I am inosent of doing any thing rong about it if I knew it. I am old and wore out at hard labor and got a family to take care of it is true my Bonsmen are for the fine but I will give up the last thing I have got in this world to save them God be merciful to me in my condission. I have told you all I know about it to-day if any thing more comes to light I will let you know if you punish me without regard to mercy I had better be ded at once. I am old and broak down living on government homested bin on it a little over 2 years may the god we profess to worship pardon our sins and bless and save our souls

Yours Respectfully,

[*Montgomery Advertiser.*

SERGEANT MASON'S IMPRISONMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Gen. Ayres, the Commandant at the Washington Barracks, said to-day that the departure of Sergeant Mason for the Albany Penitentiary on Wednesday had nothing whatever to do with the habeas corpus proceedings. The order for the removal of the prisoner was expected on Tuesday, and in anticipation of it all arrangements were made, so far as possible, for his immediate removal. The order came at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and arrangements were at once made for his departure at 1 o'clock, as it was deemed advisable to have Mason arrive in Albany in the day time. "All of this," said Gen. Ayres, "was ordered and completed before Mr. Biglow came here and before I had any intimation of any purpose to seek a writ of habeas corpus. I did not think then that I was justified in stopping the execution of the order."

POOR BEN HILL.

Cincinnati Commercial special: Senator Hill, of Georgia, remarked to-day to a friend who called to see him that his life was all behind him; he was sitting there and waiting for the end simply. He was easier than for some days, but without hope of permanent alleviation of his symptoms. He has had four surgical operations performed without permanent relief. The last operation was the removal of one of the parotid glands, which became so inflamed as to necessitate this severe treatment. The incision now refuses to heal, and is discharging pus constantly into the mouth. It transpires that Mr. Hill himself has indulged no hope of cure from the first, as he lost a sister and a brother from cancer, and it is hereditary in the family. The physicians are contemplating the necessity of a fifth operation to prolong the Senator's life.

JEMISON JOTTINGS.

Weather very fine for the last few days and our farmers are busy.

Dr. McNeill is having a large grist mill erected.

A thief broke into the store of Mr. J. O. Smith one night last week, and stole a watch and chain and a few other articles. He got in by tearing up the hearth.

We are always glad to hear from "Bijou" and "Local" and would like to hear from the latter more regularly.

A good school will be opened here shortly. EGO.

* * *

Mr. H. K. Warner has accepted a position in the fashion emporium of Knowles & Warner at Montgomery. We wish him success in his widened field.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.

Dec. 29-6m

NOTICE NO. 1498.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.,
March 9, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on April 20th, 1882, viz: Joseph C. Traywick, Pre-emption Declaration No. 655, for the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 31, township 21 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James T. Mullins, Francis A. Gulledge, Elliott F. Esters, Francis W. Bobbit, all of Verbena P. O., Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.
Mar16-5w

NOTICE NO. 1451.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.,
February 15, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Chilton county at Clanton, Ala., on Saturday, March 25th, 1882, viz: Henry Foshee, Homestead Application No. 7167, for the west half of the southwest quarter, section 24, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Richard Malachi, William Smitherman, Ned. Houston, and William Headley, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.
Feb 23-5w

DO YOU WANT
THE BEST WEEKLY
IN ALABAMA?
One Made for Alabama Readers,
Devoted to Alabama Matters,
Full of Alabama News:
Then subscribe for the
Times-Argus
of Selma.

The Weekly Times and The Southern Argus, Consolidated January 25, 1882.

THE TIMES-ARGUS is thoroughly Democratic, and is an earnest worker for the continued supremacy of the intelligent property holders in the politics of Alabama. To secure that end, it maintains a fearless, independent tone in criticism of parties, measures and men. Its readers can always rely upon its faithfulness in giving news and criticising events.

Only $1.50 per year. Morning Times $10 per year. Address
GLASS & MCKEE, Selma, Ala.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
Decker Bros., Billings, Stief and Gate City Pianos,
Also Estey and Palace Organs,
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling Fall and Winter Goods at Bottom Prices, to make room for Spring and Summer Stock.

15,000 PACKAGES

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
TradeMark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
AND SPERMATORRHŒA.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) $7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. FULL DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Consult DR. BUTTS
and secure the advantages of long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Urgently Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail.
(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.)
Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS, Nov23-1y County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West

Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. O. GURLEY.

HOME TREATMENT.
A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc.
[illegible]
DR. J. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
[illegible]

INDIAN BOWS AND ARROWS.

One day, in the editorial room of *Forest and Stream*, Dr. Carver, the renowned shot, told what he knew about bow and arrow:

"You see," said Dr. Carver, as he deposited a whole sheath of brightly-feathered arrows on a table, took off his umbrageous felt and drew up a chair, "I must be shooting something or other all the time. If it isn't a Winchester it's a bow and arrow.

"Pretty they are, but most too fine Fancy things, these arrows, for handsome young ladies to shoot on grass plats at straw targets. Now, an Indian arrow is a good bit longer—maybe thirty-two inches—and when a Sioux draws it chock up to the bow it fairly hums when he lets it fly.

"An Indian arrow has grooves cut in it behind the barb—that is to say the ones used in hunting—so that the blood can flow; otherwise the wood would spoil and swell. The fighting arrows are nasty things. The barb is so put on the shaft that when it hits you the steel, or old hoop-iron, stays in the flesh when you go to pull out the arrow.

"Dear sakes! what ugly wounds I have seen them make. An Indian boy begins to handle a light bow when he toddles—maybe at 4 or 5 years. His bow is taller than he is. He shoots at most anything around the camp. When he is 12 he uses sharp arrows. A boy must be strong at 18 to use a man's bow.

"Now, a white man who takes an Indian bow for the first time has all he can do to bend it. It wants some strength but more knack. The bow is made straight. When it is strung the cord, even when in tension, almost touches the bow. It is thick, some four and a half to five feet long—that is, their hunting bow—and has extra stiffening by having sinews pasted on it.

"I have seen We-shessa-has-ka—that's the Long Man, and he was the best of Ogallala Sioux—kill an antelope with his arrows at 125 measured yards.

"We-shessa-has-ka was nearly seven feet tall, and a good Indian. On horseback, broadside to a buffalo, I have more than once known that Indian to send an arrow through a big cow. The arrow hung out on the other side.

"The bow for horseback and for war is a trifle shorter, and, maybe, stiffer. You do not draw the arrow to the eye, but catch aim as I do when shooting from the hip.

"That can only be acquired by long practice. The string is drawn by the clutch of the whole fingers, though some of the tribes use the thumb and three fingers. The Long Man could shoot an arrow in the air out of sight."

FERRETS.

The full-grown ferret is about fourteen inches long, and is noted for its great strength and boldness. Ferrets are bred quite extensively in Europe for hunting rabbits, rats and mice. Though regarded as a domesticated animal, the ferret is far from docile, and never shows an affection for those who care for it. The natural instinct of the animal is so strong that it does not need to be trained to attack its prey, though practice improves the animal in its work, the chief gain being in allowing themselves to be more readily caught. The ferret is always muzzled to prevent it from killing its prey; if this precaution is not taken, it will suck the blood of its victim, and fall into a sleep from which it will not arouse until the food is digested. When sent out muzzled, the ferret will return after the hunt to receive food. It runs into the burrows of the rabbits, for which animal the ferret seems to have natural enmity, and drives the timid creatures out, where they are caught in nets and snares set for them. A ferret will soon rid a house of rats and mice, and it is for this reason principally that the animal is now bred and cared for by man.

A MUNIFICENT gift has been proffered to the city of Baltimore by Mr. Enoch Pratt, President of the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank of that city. At a cost of over $1,000,000 he proposes to establish and endow a free circulating library for the benefit of the entire city, provided that the municipal corporation will create an annuity of $50,000 for the perpetual support and maintenance of the library and its branches. Mr. Pratt has already contracted for the erection of a fire-proof building which will cost $225,000 and will hold 200,000 volumes. This building, together with the site, he will deed to the city, and will make a cash donation of $833,000, subject to the provision by the city of the annuity of $50,000, the institution to be known as the Pratt Free Library.

"WHY is a lady unlike a mirror?" asked a cynic of a lady. She "gave it up." "Because," said the rude fellow, "a mirror reflects without speaking; a lady speaks without reflecting." "Very good," said she. "Now answer me. Why is a man unlike a mirror?" "I cannot tell you." "Because the mirror is polished and the man is not."

"'Tis more brave to live than to die." Therefore don't wait till a slight Cough develops itself into consumption, but secure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at the small outlay of 25 cents, cure your Cough and live on happily.

A RECENT steamer took twenty-seven missionaries to Japan.

CALICO PRINTING IN AMERICA.

Amasa, the father of William Sprague, laid the foundation of calico printing in this country in 1828, and erected his mill on the site of his present Cranston print works. The difficulties which young American printers were obliged to overcome were stupendous. For a long time Amasa struggled with almost insurmountable difficulties, displaying a perseverance seldom seen. Sometimes the fabrics were ruined by the acids, and sometimes the colors would run together and produce the most disastrous results.

The difficulties seemed to increase in number. Thousands and thousands of yards were often ruined, and what were then considered small fortunes were more than once lost in this way. Amasa Sprague, however, was not to be foiled, and he determined to go to Europe to see how the business was done there. He knew beforehand that it was the purpose of the English manufacturers to conceal their process of the art of dying, bleaching and printing. The only way, then, was for him to secure work in some establishment, and this he succeeded in doing for the compensation of only a few shillings a week. Step by step he gained favor and advancement from his employers, until at last, to his great happiness, he was promoted to some position in the coloring-room, where he learned the long-coveted art. When he felt satisfied that he had acquired sufficient knowledge of it he returned home. He started his print-works in the town of Cranston, and gradually advanced in prosperity.

"BE yer takin' much interest in politics this fall, Bill?" asked the first tramp. "Skursely," answered the second tramp; "but I expect to be runnin' for suthin' myself purty soon." "What do you s'pose yer'l run fur, Bill?" "The poor-house wagon."

DURING the last five years Kentucky and Ohio tobacco has outranked that of Virginia; the crop of the latter State is now, however, restored to its former importance in point of quality.

Tony Pastor in Trouble.

Tony Pastor, of New York, who is now with his inimitable variety combination, making a tour of the principal cities of the Union, is recognized as the leading character vocalist and variety performer of the United States. He owns and runs a first-class theatre on Broadway, New York City, and has gathered about him the best troupe of variety artists that could be obtained. The company has just completed a brilliant engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, and after the present tour they will reappear in Tony Pastor's own theatre in New York City. Mr. Pastor is the originator of his peculiar school of character singing, and has made himself immensely popular, having realized by his talents a large fortune.

The writer of this article met Mr. Pastor recently at the Bingham House, in Philadelphia, and found him as genial in private as he is amusing before the public. During our conversation I inquired as to his physical health, and he replied that, notwithstanding the strain upon him in the discharge of his professional duties, it was excellent. He had occasionally severe pains, either the result of rheumatic attacks or colds, but any complaints of that character never troubled him long, as he had found out a remedy for all such annoying affections. I asked him what the remedy was, and he replied, "St. Jacobs Oil." I then learned from Mr. Pastor that he considered the Great German Remedy an excellent preparation for the cure or relief of rheumatism, and that it was about the only thing used among professional people for that distressing complaint. He took bottles of it with him whenever he went traveling, and would not be without it, and knew that it was very popular with a number of members of his own company. A conversation held subsequently with various members of the organization revealed the fact that St. Jacobs Oil had been performing most invaluable service for them in the way of curing them of rheumatism. Nearly every artist in the troupe used it, and was enthusiastic in its praise, and the writer was really forced to the conclusion that Tony Pastor was certainly in luck in having so valuable an article known and employed by his inimitably good company of performers, for it enabled every one to be always in his place, thus insuring comfort to the management and genuine satisfaction to the public. Tony Pastor would certainly be in trouble without St. Jacobs Oil. At least, other managers whose artists have been temporarily unsupplied, have noticed the difference between St. Jacobs Oil in stock and St. Jacobs Oil out of stock—among the members of their companies.—*N. Y. Clipper.*

IT is private life that governs the world. The world talks much of powerful sovereigns and great Ministers, and if being talked about made one powerful they would be irresistible; but, the fact is, the more you are talked about the less powerful you are.—*Lord Beaconsfield.*

"ALL through advertising," remarked ex-Mayor Gregory, to us as he went homeward with a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, "that I bought this. Your paper contains so many wonderful cures—of course they are facts—and so I thought I'd try a bottle for the rheumatism."—*Madison (Wis.) Daily Democrat.*

A YOUNG man calls himself an astronomer's assistant, and says he makes his observations "on her father's front gate." One of these days he will get the declination, and her father will come out and give him the right ascension in no minutes and three seconds.

SEVERAL American millionaires have during the past few years by their wills violated the spirit of American law and aped that of England. The spirit of republican law divides an estate among children alike, and knows no favorite elder son. That it provokes ill feeling and embitters those nearly related needs no facts to prove. Such attempts to build up a family name by money should meet the public disapproval. Commodore Vanderbilt's was a glaring case. Old John Anderson recently died, leaving an estate of about $5,000,000 to his son John, and an annuity to his daughters of $3,000 per year. Men who are making their wills should not allow their pride in a family name to persuade them to do so plain an act of injustice to their families, and so open a thrust at the unwritten law of the republic.

Our Grandmothers

Taught their daughters that "a stich in time saves nine." A pill in time saves not only nine, but ofttimes an incalculable amount of suffering as well. An occasional dose of Dr. Pierce's Pellets (Little Sugar-coated Pills,) to cleanse the stomach and bowels, not only prevents diseases but often breaks up sudden attacks, when taken in time. By druggists.

JOHN TAYLOR, President of the Mormon church, has taken up his abode in the Garde House, at Salt Lake City, the magnificent structure which Brigham Young built for his favorite Amelia. It has been luxuriously furnished throughout.

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that effect the stomach and heart through reflex action. The back-ache, and "dragging-down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

IN 1873 a public coffee-house was established in London for the purpose of checking intemperance, and to-day there are over 160 such enterprises in England, mostly in London. They receive the hearty praise of the church and the substantial aid of the respectable classes.

Deathful Diabetes.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 6, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—Your Safe Diabetes Cure not only removed the prominent symptoms of diabetes with which I had long suffered, but restored me to full and perfect health. COL. JOSIAH ROBBINS.

"BOY, I'll teach you to tear your pants," said an irate parent, swinging a strap; "I'll teach you." "Don't hit me, pa, I know how already. Just look at 'em."—*Texas Siftings.*

An Open Letter.

MESSRS. ELLIS & Co.—It affords me great pleasure to make the following statement: For FOURTEEN YEARS I have been constantly suffering from chronic hæmaturia—the hemorrhage being at aimes very great, and at no time entirely trrested. The accompanying congestion of the kidneys frequently was acutely painful. I have had treatment by the best physicians, but their skill gave me no relief. The wide-spread celebrity of the Bailey Springs, in the cure of affections of the urinary organs, determined me to try them. I have been here two weeks and am entirely relieved. Indeed, in less than one week, all appearance or sensation of disease had disappeared as if by magic. I leave for home to-day, and make this voluntary statement, believing that too much cannot be said in regard to the wonderful effects of the waters here. Very truly yours,

N. W. WARD,

July 10th, 1879. of Senatobia, Miss.

MISSOURI is preparing to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of her greatest man—Thomas H. Benton—which occurs on the 14th of March.

KIDNEY-WORT will cure kidney and liver diseases and worst cases of piles.

AN Iowa editor was challenged to fight a duel. He promptly accepted, and chose axes as the weapons. Then he issued a supplement and named forty rods as the distance.

FOR weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak stomach, night sweats and the early stages of Consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific. By druggists.

A RHODE ISLAND Justice refused to marry a man named Carr to a lady of the same name, on the ground that he was afraid to couple cars.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

WHEN Rosa Bonheur desires to paint a lion she has one brought to her grounds in a cage, and a boy pokes him up with a stick until he sits up and roars and wants to clean out the shanty.

Skinny Men.

Well's Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility, dyspepsia, mental or physical decline. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

MENSMAN'S peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

BY applying a current of electricity through a new curling-iron, a regular degree of heat is obtained, which is said to be much less injurious to the hair than the old-fashioned curling-iron or slate pencil.

FOOTE'S Horse and Cattle Powders are renowned the world over for preventing and curing diseases; it is, therefore, unnecessary to give them any further recommendation. Try them.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man and Beast.

DR. ROGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

THE most reliable agent for destroying and expelling worms from children and adults is Shriner's Indian Vermifuge. 25 cents a bottle. Try it. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction.

COLD COMFORT.

A great Persian poet was very poor, and went down the street without any shoes on, crying "no shoes, no shoes!" and he thought it was awful hard for the first poet in all Persia. "But what do you think!" exclaims our friend Talmage. "One day he saw a man come down the street, who had no feet!" There was some balm in the greater misfortune of the other fellow, to be sure. But not enough to warm the poet's toes. Cold comfort, that sort, after all.

[Daily (Neb.) Press.]

"TRUE AS PREACHING."

Next to short crops, drought and the Missouri floods perhaps the rheumatism is most to be dreaded. A man may be able to attend to business with the chills and fever and other such minor troubles, but we defy any one to think of anything but securing relief while suffering with acute pain. To secure a relievant therefore, which reduces the suffering to the minimum and the quickest to relieve pain is a great blessing. This remedy appeared in the shape of the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, several years since and has been steadyily growing in popularity. Mr. Charles Young, editor of the Staats Zeitung, says of it:

"Many folks may think that the merits claimed for St. Jacobs Oil are not to be found in this wonderful liniment. One hot summer night I was compelled to get out of bed and go the open window. The cool breeze seemed to do me a great deal of good, so I concluded to cool off entirely before going back to bed again. I fell asleep on the chair, and upon awaking in the morning found that I had a rheumatic pain in my left shoulder. Having heard of the wonderful cures that had been made by St. Jacobs Oil, I concluded to try a bottle. After the first application I felt greatly relieved, and after using the liniment the second time I was freed from all pain, and have not had any signs of rheumatism since. Many of my friends have also availed themselves of the great curative properties of the great remedy, and I know of no single instance in which it has failed to do what was expected of it."

Mr. E. S. Seymour, who has recently purchased and refitted Nebraska City's best hotel, the Grand Central, says the St. Jacobs Oil seems to be in great demand among the traveling public. Both here and at his former place in Chicago his guests resort to the Great German Remedy for the alleviation of rheumatic pain, and he long since came to regard it as a specific not to be omitted when pain was mentioned. The Oil is a favorite for the cure of burns, bruises and sprains, and he has known good results to flow from its application in this regard.

Mrs. Cottrell, who is a guest at the Grand Central Hotel, sprained her hand not long since, and was cured by the application of St. Jacobs Oil. She thinks it a peerless remedy for the relief of pain.

Mr. L. Wessel, Jr., editor of our sprightly little monthly, the Phunny Phellow, says he has seen the St. Jacobs Oil act most happily in the family of which he is a member, when applied for burns, headache, etc. From what he has seen of it he considers it a splendid relievant.

Mr. Joseph Davis, night policeman in Nebraska City, was cured of rheumatism by the free application of St. Jacobs Oil.

Mr. Robert Hawke, the leading merchant of Nebraska City, was seen by the reporter in connection with the achievements of the St. Jacobs Oil. Mr. Hawke said that the remedy is very popular in his family as a general household remedy. It is a specific for the various pains incident to burns, sprains, bruises, etc., and a bottle is generally kept open ready for use in his house.

It is very remarkable, to say the least of it, that a remedy should win such ready and general endorsements as the above indicates. What will cure one will not always cure all. But the St. Jacobs Oil strikes heavy blows for good all round, and its virtues are lauded upon every hand. Try it, all ye who suffer

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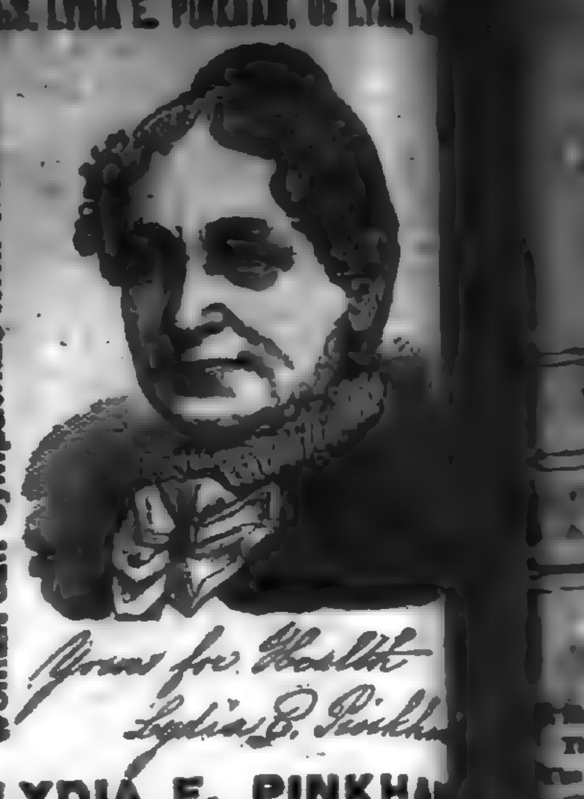

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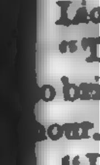

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VOL I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1882. NO. 20.

SURPRISE.

BY HERBERT HALL WINSLOW.

With [illegible] low, upon the river's brink,
The restless, aimless waters idly beat;
The grazing cattle droop their heads to drink,
The ripples flowing gently o'er their feet;
The hazy stillness and the summer air
[illegible] dreams, devoid of care.

All changed and cheerless in the wintry wind
That sweeps from shore to shore in sullen mood
The river rests, in ghostly shroud confined,
And blustering breezes sing a requiem rude.
The slow herds shivering in the fallen snow,
Scatter its powdered paleness as they go.

And thus in life, a winter cold and drear
Fast follows on the summer's joyous bloom;
And while we wait, and idly wander here,
Time's tocsin sounds some dreaded day of doom;
And starting up, with pleasure-laden mind,
We see the smiling summer far behind!
—*Good Company.*

A WILD RIDE.

We had been living in Ireland for about two years, and every day I regretted the time more and more when my husband had decided to leave England and come over to manage his property, which was situated in one of the most lawless and disaffected counties.

Fenianism was rife, and heartily I wished we were away and over the water again, at least until these troubled days had given place to better and more peaceful times, and now that the long, dark winter afternoons and evenings had set in again, I used to sit and watch anxiously for my husband's return; when Lionel would come in looking moody and uneasy, and kept his revolver always loaded, though he never told me he suspected danger, and tried to make light of it for my sake.

Oh! it was a wretched, miserable time, and I can never forget it.

I remember so well how the crash came at last, and how the volcano burst forth that had been smouldering so long.

We were sitting at breakfast one morning when the letters were brought in, and after handing them the bearer stood fidgeting about.

Lionel looked up.

"That will do, Delaney, and tell John to bring the dog-cart around in half-an-hour."

"Lionel, I don't like that man," I said, after he had left the room. "I am sure he is a spy. I wish you would get rid of him."

"Oh, the fellow is right enough. It is his brother, you know, that I am going over to the court about to-day."

"What is it?" I exclaimed, as Lionel got up suddenly, looked vexed and annoyed, and threw a letter into the fire. "Lionel, is it another of those dreadful letters?"

"Yes, warning me against giving evidence against Delaney to-day. What is the country coming to? But there; I ought not to have told you—it will frighten you into fits."

"Lionel, you must not go to-day—indeed, indeed, you must stay at home; they may mean what they say. Oh, promise me you won't go."

"Nonsense — absurdity; Winifred, don't be so foolish. Why, dear, these are all empty threats. But once show the white feather and they will be ten times worse. You foolish little wife," he added, tenderly, "and so you worry and fret yourself when I am away, expecting me home on a shutter, I suppose. Well, don't sit up for me to-night, for after the trial is over I am going to dine at Col. Arbuthnot's, and shan't be home till late. Now I must be off."

A few more loving words, and then I stood watching him driving down the avenue, turning now and then to wave a farewell.

I was only half satisfied, and was wishing he had not gone.

After lunch I went out to take some wine to the lodge-keeper's child, who was ill.

It was rather late when I started, and the sun was setting behind the mountain, shedding a flood of crimson light over the golden glories of the fading year.

I stayed there till it was quite dark, when I started home.

Suddenly hearing footsteps, I paused; nearer and nearer they came, and then through the darkness I could see two men slowly approaching, talking in low, earnest tones.

Sick with terror, I drew back behind a large tree, for one of the men was Delaney.

At first they spoke in low, cautious tones, but, by degrees, their voices were raised, and at last Delaney, raising his hand, exclaimed, with a vehemence that made me shudder:

"I tell you, if it's done at all, it must be done to-night. What's the use of talking, man? It's acts, not words, we want. He passes the cross-roads to-night, coming home from the Colonel's, a mile beyond, by the common and the chalk-pit. It's a lonely spot—there's our place. Be there when the moon is up, and mind, no mistake this time."

And he laughed, actually laughed, as he planned and plotted the cruel and deliberate murder of my husband, who had been a kind and good master to him.

At last they parted, Delaney hurrying back in the direction of the house with a last injunction to his accomplice not to fail, and, after waiting a long time, to make sure that he was gone, I went slowly home, and reached my room unobserved.

There I matured and laid my plans deliberately and carefully, for it was life if I succeeded, and oh! far worse than death if I failed.

So I dressed for dinner as usual, and, though every scrap of color had left my face, and I knew that I could not subdue all expression of the horror that I felt, I preserved an outward calmness, and went on down to the dining-room as though the man that stood behind my chair had not, only two short hours ago, planned to take my husband's life.

How I got through I know not, but the meal was over at last.

Still I could do nothing till Delaney left the house and started on his deadly errand.

My plan was this.

When he had gone I intended to go down to the stable, get the horse, and ride to Col. Arbuthnot's, trying to reach it before Lionel had started on his way home.

It was a daring step, but the only chance; lonely and isolated, we were miles from any town, and no help was possible.

I should have to ride hard, and, to avoid being discovered and stopped, I must make a long round, which would take me many miles out of my way.

At last the time to act had arrived.

Delaney must have started long ere this, and the servants would be at supper.

The clock was just striking 9 as I left the room.

Going up-stairs quickly, I put on my habit and stepped out.

It was a clear, bright night, with the pale moon rising over the dark tree-tops, and shining coldly on the glossy green evergreens, casting ghostly, weird shadows across the path. I reached the yard, and saw, to my alarm, a light in the harness-room. Without taking time to hesitate or think, I advanced softly, and, peeping in, saw, to my great relief, that it was only the stable-boy busily engaged rubbing up the harness. Opening the door, I stood before the astonished lad, who gazed with wide-open eyes as though I had been an apparition.

"Christie," I said, "saddle Rifleman as quickly as possible. I want him."

"Sure, ma'am, you're never going out to-night?"

"Yes, I am. Quick—don't stand talking there, but do as I tell you."

Burning with impatience, I watched him getting out Rifleman, and then, as I was about to mount, catching sight of the wonder and surprise on Christie's face, an idea seized me, and, sending him back into the stable on some pretext, I locked the door and took the key. No one knew where I was; it would be long before he could make himself heard, no matter how loudly he called, for the yard was a long way from the house. In another minute I was out of the gate and cantering swiftly down the avenue and out on the open road. "Rifleman," I said, stroking his glossy neck, "it rests with you to save your master. You must do your best for the time is short."

Away we went, keeping well in the shadow of the trees which skirted the road; the soft grass muffled the sound of the horse's hoofs, and faster, yet faster, I urged Rifleman to his topmost speed, for what if I were already too late? The moon was nearly high in the heavens, and I knew the hour was rapidly approaching. It was a ride for life, and on we flew with fearful rapidity.

What if Lionel were on his way already. Oh for strength to keep up a little longer!

The entrance gates at Col. Arbuthnot's stood wide open, and, with hope in my heart, I galloped up to the house. The door was opened by the Colonel himself, who hurried out in great alarm.

"My husband—is he here?" I gasped.

"No; he has just left—not more than ten minutes ago, I think; but what has happened?"

"Too late! too late!" I cried. "They have killed him! Oh, Lionel, Lionel!"

They tried to stop me, but I broke away; there might be time yet, if I rode hard and fast. My horse might die in the attempt—what mattered it? It was life or death, now; and away again, thundering down the avenue I went, heedless of cries and entreaties to come back.

Stopping one moment to listen, I heard, far ahead, the rumbling sound of wheels; it seemed to endow me with new life and strength to keep up, to struggle a little longer; but poor Rifleman was almost done for. Breathing hard, he still labored on, answering whip and rein to the last.

Gathering up all my energies for a last effort, I urged Rifleman once more to a gallop, and, sweeping round a corner, saw, with a wild gleam of joy and hope, my husband's dog-cart slowly ascending a long steep hill, right in front, the foot of which on the other side was the spot where the murderers were in waiting. Every yard of ground was of value now.

I tried to call out, but only a feeble cry escaped my lips; and, still running with a kind of strength and determination born of despair, I pushed on, till suddenly all grew dim and indistinct. I was conscious only of a great and terrible darkness rising and hiding my husband from my sight; struggling on blindly with outstretched hands I staggered a few steps, and then, with a last wild wail of "Lionel—Lionel!" fell senseless upon the earth—my last thought, my last desire being to save him. Was it all in vain?

* * * * *

When I opened my eyes I found myself in a cottage, in the bright glare of a turf fire, with a crowd of eager and frightened sympathizers around, and Lionel bending, white and anxious, over me. It was enough to know that he was safe—to cling tightly to him and feel his strong, protecting arms around me—and, weak, tired and exhausted, I fainted again.

It had been a very narrow escape after all. Lionel had just reached the top of the long hill when he heard my cry, and, driving hastily back, had found me, to his great astonishment, lying insensible, and Rifleman standing beside me. Presently, Col. Arbuthnot, who had followed in hot haste, had come up, and they had carried me into the cottage, wondering greatly what it meant. And I told my story.

Had I been a minute later, in all human probability I should never in this world have heard his voice again.

Delaney waited in vain that night, and whether he guessed or suspected that his plot had been discovered was never known, for ere morning dawned he had fled and succeeded in making his escape from the country. Lionel and Col. Arbuthnot did all they could to have him brought to justice, but in vain—he was never heard of.

We left Ireland before Christmas, for I could not bear to stay there after all I had gone through, and I never wish to see it again. As for Rifleman, I will never part with him; the good horse that carried me so well that memorable night shall have a happy home and end his days in peace; but for him I should never have won that terrible race.

THE movement for Canadian independence is much more widespread and formidable than the Tories are willing to admit. As a sample of what is going on among the native Canucks to become emancipated from British control, a recent dispatch from Montreal says: "The Club National, of this city, composed of young Canadians, and affiliated with the Liberal party of the Dominion, has unanimously passed a series of resolutions declaring for full and complete independence for Canada. They say the colonial regime has no further *raison d'etre* on the American continent; that our commercial relations demand an absolute right to make our own commercial treaties; that the protectorate of the mother country is a source of weakness instead of security, and a standing threat against peace and tranquillity; that independence will open a new horizon to the activity and ambition of Canadian citizens, who should no longer remain in dependence, inferiority and vassalage. The resolutions conclude by calling on the Liberal party to make independence the chief plank in their platform."

A CINCINNATI woman who found a baby in a basket on her door-step, took the infant to the station house, but saved the basket to carry home her marketing.

A NICE QUESTION.

A question has arisen in regard to the right or propriety of a professor of an agricultural college, and consequently an employe of the public, acquiring a personal property in any discovery or invention he may happen to make in such employment. The facts are as follows:

Two of the professors of the Illinois Industrial University were employed in making experiments in producing sugar from sorghum. These experiments were so successful that the professors have patented the processes used in their own names and as their own property. As the question of the propriety of this course has arisen, the Principal of the university, under his own signature, has publicly defended it. But in the defense he makes use of the following extraordinary words in regard to the discovery becoming public property: "'Becoming public property' sounds well; is a fine sentiment; but as a sentiment it would be just as nice to say the 'dear public' should own, as a public, all the property in the State." Principal Scott uses an illustration which completely takes the ground from under his own feet; for the dear public do really and in fact own all the property in the State, the apparent owners being simply occupiers, subject to the eminent domain and rights of the State. The State can, by due process of law, take possession of any person's farm or house and put it to public uses, and in every grant of land to an individual this precedent right is reserved. Moreover, the State can take a person's property and his person and use them for its own service when it is thought necessary by the State Government. The question is a narrow one. Must the farmers of Illinois and of other States be compelled to pay a tax to persons who, in the course of their employment in a public capacity and while under public pay, discover any methods for processes which they are employed to discover? These gentlemen were certainly employed to experiment in making sugar. The cost of making the experiment was paid out of the university funds, which are public moneys. To whom, then, do the results of these experiments belong? Is the public to be satisfied with a long table of figures showing the results, while the methods of producing these results are kept secret and are reserved as the private property of the experimenters, for which those persons for whom the experiments were made—the farmers—must pay if they desire to use them?—*Country Gentleman.*

NOT A CRANK.

A young fellow in England was recently invited to visit an old gentleman who had a "mania" for pedigree or genealogy. As he had also a reputation for his dinners and his wines, the young man stood a good deal of talk about his host's ancestors for the sake of the other things; but when the old gentleman took him through his picture gallery, and, showing him a portrait of an old fellow painted 200 years before—the time of James II.—and said that it was a portrait of his father-in-law; and another of his brother-in-law, who, at the age of 18, fought at Edgehill in 1642 (being born in 1624); and a third of his nephew, who at the time of his death was ninety-two years older than his uncle, the guest got out of that house at the earliest possible moment. He was dealing with a "crank." As it turned out, however, the old gentleman was correct. For his "brother-in-law," at the age of 78, married, in 1703, a young girl of 17. Her father was at that time a young man, but he, too, married when very old and had children, his youngest being born in 1739. In 1816, when she was 77 years old, the old gentleman who owned the picture gallery married her, he being 19 at the time. So that the old gentleman's father-in-law was, as he said, alive in the time of James II. But as this father-in-law had a son-in-law many years older than he was, this gave the old gentleman a brother-in-law who would have been 257 years old if he had lived until 1881. As this brother-in-law died soon after his marriage, his young widow married again, and had a son who was born ninety-one years before his uncle (by marriage) was born, so that old gentleman was not a lunatic, unless it was when at the age of 19 he married a woman nearly 60 years older than he was.

GEORGE I. SENEY, President of the Metropolitan National Bank of New York, who recently presented the Brooklyn library with $60,000, has given to religious, charitable and educational institutions no less than $1,465,000.

THEY NEVER GET OVER IT.

"Do you know, my dear," she suddenly said as she looked up from her piece-work—"do you know that next week will be the twentieth anniversary of our wedding?"

"Is that so? By George! how time flies! Why, I had no idea of it."

"Yes, we have been married almost twenty long years," she continued, with something of a sigh. "You have been a good husband to me, darling."

"And you have been a blessed little wife to me, Susan. Come here till I kiss you. There!"

"I was thinking to-day—I was thinking of—of—"

"Of that sickly-faced baboon who used to go home with you from prayer meeting before I knew you?" he interrupted.

"Who do you mean?"

"Why, that Brace fellow, of course."

"Why, George, he wasn't such a bad fellow."

"Wasn't, eh? Well, I'd like to know of a worse one. He didn't know enough to chew putty, and there you were as good as engaged to him."

"Yes, George, but you know you were keeping company at that same time with that Helen Perkins."

"That Helen Perkins? Wasn't Miss Perkins one of the loveliest and prettiest young ladies in the whole country?"

"No, she wasn't! She had teeth like a horse?"

"She did, eh? How about that stoop-shouldered, white-headed Brace?"

"And such big feet as she had! Why, George, she was the laughing-stock of the town."

"Not much she wasn't! She was a young lady who would have made a model wife."

"Then why didn't you marry her and all her moles and warts and mushroom eyes?"

"Don't talk that way to me! Her eyes were as nice as yours!"

"They wan't."

"They was! I believe you are sorry because you didn't marry Brace!"

"And I know you are sorry because you didn't marry that beautiful and accomplished Miss Perkins!"

"I am, eh? I thought you said I had been a good husband to you?"

"And didn't you call me your blessed little wife?"

Then he plumped down and began to read the mortgage sales and advertisements in the paper, and she picked up her sewing and gave the cat a gentle kick. These old things will come up now and then, and somehow neither side ever gets entirely over them.

"How is this for cheek?" inquired J. B. Davis, one of Barnum's representatives, Girard House, Philadelphia, to a reporter, as he grabbed a handful of the skin on the left side of John Hoffmier's face and pulled it out five or six inches, like so much India-rubber. The reporter was struck dumb by Mr. Davis' cheeky behavior, but he was still more astonished to see Hoffmier smile as though he enjoyed the maltreatment. Then Mr. Davis explained that Hoffmier is the wonderful "India-rubber man" who has puzzled German and French savants for several years. Although the rara avis with the elastic cuticle does not speak or understand English, he smiled approvingly when Mr. Davis ceased speaking, and then, as if to sustain his reputation, pulled a handful of skin on the back part of his head around to his mouth and bit it, covered his entire face with the folds of skin which he drew up from his throat and neck, and pulled the skin on his arms and legs thirteen inches away from the flesh. The most remarkable thing is that as soon as the skin is released it instantly contracts to its original place, and as far as appearance is concerned does not differ from the epidermis of any healthy white person. The skin is very fair and its texture is remarkably fine—so fine, indeed, that it feels more like an infant's than an adult's.

"MOTHER," remarked a Duluth girl, "I think Harry must be going to propose to me." "Why, so, my daughter?" queried the old lady, laying down her spectacles, while her face beamed like a moon in its fourteenth night. "Well, he asked me this evening if I wasn't tired living with such a menagerie as you and dad."

AN autograph letter of George Washington's, taking strong ground against slavery in this country, and expressing a fervent hope that it would soon be blotted out, is said to have been found among the papers of the late E. W. Stoughton. With it were other original and unpublished letters of Washington.

PLEASANTRIES.

THERE is something high-toned in church bells.

WHEN a bank "goes up," it generally fails to "come down."

TELLERS of exaggerated stories are known as yarn merchants.

WHAT five letters form a sentence of forgiveness? I x q q u.

"WHEN sorrow has left its traces," what has become of the rest of the harness?

AN editor without a backbone don't amount to much. It's his principal column you know.

MR. BUD asked her, "Rose, wilt thou be mine?" Rose answered, "I am sorry—but a rose cannot be turned into a bud."

BOILING hair in a solution of tea will darken it, says an exchange; but some folks don't like to have their tea darkened in that way.

A YOUTHFUL Pennsylvania Granger, about to be chastised by his father, called upon his grandfather to protect him from the middle man.

"Now, THEN, what's your papa's name, Freddy?" "Dunno." "Don't know your papa's name! Why, what does you mamma call him?" "Brute!"

A BARBER offered a reward for instantly removing superfluous hair. Among the answers was: "Undertake to kiss a woman against her will."

A 6-YEAR-OLD was enveloped in a shirt much too big for him. After strutting about for some time he burst out: "Oh, ma! I feel awful lonely in this big shirt."

"WHAT is the greatest charge on record?" asked the professor of history. And the absent-minded student answered: "Seventeen dollars for hack hire for self and girl for two hours."

"YOU never saw my hands as dirty as that!" said a petulant mother to her little girl. "No, but perhaps your ma did!" was the sharp, if not respectful, reply.

PHYSICIANS say it is not healthy to sleep in the daytime. That is why the baby which is taken to church never goes to sleep. It knows what is good for its health.

AN old citizen in a country village, being asked for a subscription toward repairing the fence of the graveyard, declined, saying, "I subscribed toward improvin' that buryin' ground nigh onto forty years ago, and my family hain't had no benefit from it yet."

"GIVE the young man a chance," says a writer. Yes, give him a chance at a church festival in a raffle for a blue-eyed doll in poke-bonnet, and a "just too lovely for anything." Give him a chance—to go out and kick himself full of holes because he went to the festival.—*Christian at Work.*

A YOUNG man living in Leadville shipped to his little brother in St. Louis a choice donkey of the diminutive species known as the Mexican burro. The agent, in making out his manifest, concluded that "burro" meant "bureau," and reported accordingly to his superior, "one bureau missing and one jackass over."

HOW THE "DIGGER" KEEPS WARM.

Over in the Big meadows, any day, a fine illustration of chilly comfort may be seen in the plan adopted by the Indians to catch fish and keep warm at the same time. Follow the river, and occasionally you come across a noble red man, muffled up in all the old coats and blankets he possesses, sitting in his canoe, which is loaded with firewood. Three or four feet of the center of the canoe is covered with sand to the depth of two or three inches, and on this he keeps a bright fire blazing, and, with his back to the flame, pursues his duties of taking in the speckled beauties. The smoke might prove troublesome to a white man, but the Digger is in no danger of having his complexion injured, and, as he paddles along from one good riffle to another, he looks as independent as a lord, and throws a glance of pity at the poor devil of a white man, who takes his chances from the snowy bank, and has to knuckle under in the fishing race at the rate of about five to one.—*Plumas (Cal.) National.*

THE Marquis of Hastly, who is just now sadly wanted by his money-lender, has ruined himself on the turf. At his majority he came into an estate of [illegible] acres, with a rent-roll of [illegible]. He married the daughter of a wealthy banker, [illegible]

DEMOCRACY [illegible] ance.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
Editor and Proprietor.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 30, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Senator Hill's condition at last accounts was improving.

The poet, Henry W. Longfellow, died at Cambridge, Mass., on last Friday, 24th inst.

Seven murderers were swung into eternity on last Friday, in the United States.

A disastrous fire in Richmond on last Sunday, destroyed property to the value of $600,000. The railroad bridge across James river was entirely destroyed.

A severe tornado swept over Selma, Ala., on Sunday morning last and property was damaged to a considerable extent, several houses being unroofed.

The Montgomery Advertiser in publishing the game law in a late issue, seems to have forgotten that by an act of the last legislature this law was repealed so far as relates to the counties of Jefferson, Pike, Chilton, Clay and Clarke.

Judge Advocate, General Swaim, has made his report to the Secretary of War on the finding of the court-martial in the case of Sergeant Mason. He holds that sentence of court-martial is invalid by reason of certain irregularities and informalities in the proceedings of the court.

Sergeant Mason's Case.

Numerous petitions have been forwarded to President Arthur from various northern cities, asking for the pardon of Sergeant Mason, a would-be assassin of Guiteau. The petitioners have gone so far in some instances as to virtually ostracise all who have the moral courage to refuse to sign such petitions, and in an Indiana town, it was reported that a certain minister of the gospel who refused to sign a like petion, would be compelled to give up his church and seek another field in which to pursue his holy calling, from the mere enmity which his refusal excited.

Such petitions, it is to be hoped, will meet with no favor from President Arthur. It is evident that great injustice would be done in pardoning Mason, when, in heart, he is guilty of the same crime for which Guiteau is to suffer, though he may have been less successful in its committal. Gen. Hancock has sentenced Mason to dismissal from the army and eight years imprisonment in the penitentiary, but on account of the irregularities attendant upon a court-martial, Mason will probably have a new trial in a civil court. But upon what grounds he is to be pardoned by the President, or even have his punishment commuted to dismissal from the army only, as some of the petitions apply for, we cannot clearly foresee. It will, moreover, be not an easy matter to get President Arthur to have anything to do with the case, as his name has already been in rather a closer connection with the great assassination, than he would wish. *Fiat justitia, ruat coelum.*

Ah Sin and Sambo.

Senators Edmunds, Teller and Jones of Nevada, have lately made speeches that have caused their fellow Republicans of the North to open their eyes in amazement. These speeches were made in the Senate in favoring the passage of the anti-Chinese bill, which provides for the prohibition of Chinese immigration to this country. Senator Jones of Nevada, set out in a crusade against Sambo, and boldy declared that the negro was unfit to be a citizen or to exercise the right of suffrage. He was followed by Edmunds, who played upon the same string, and all for the purpose of keeping the poor Chinaman from coming to this country to make an honest living. The inimitable Bill Arp thus humorously alludes to the acrobatic feats of the Yankee mind: "It is curious how they go over from one extreme to another. More than a century ago they thought it was right to steal negroes from Africa, and so they stole 'em, and after awhile they found out the darkey didn't thrive in New England, and they then concluded it was a sin to own 'em, and so they sold 'em off to Virginia and down South, and then commenced to abuse the South for buying 'em. Like the fellow who took the temperance fever and sold off his whiskies to a less conscious neighbor and then joined the good templars, and went over and lectured the man he sold to for pursuing such an ungodly calling." The negro, however, is getting along very well with us now, and is a valuable addition to our laboring population. His unfitness for citizenship is nothing new to us, but it is well that a Republican Senator has had the courage to tell his party that "the whole negro business is a melancholy blunder." The following extract from a Washington letter to the Mobile Chronicle, explains Senator Jones' position more fully:

"Edmund's speech last Wednesday amazed everybody, and yet it was mild and insignificant when contrasted with the speech of Jones, of Nevada, the President's closest friend. Edmunds said the South was unfortunate. We of New England don't wan't the negroes with us. We pray God deliver us from negro immigration. Many offenses of the South should be condoned. It was hard for ex-masters to bend before ex-slaves. Californians revolt against the Chinese and the Indian is crushed out. In what is the negro better or worse than the Celestial or the red man?

But Jones went a bowshot beyond Edmunds, and declared that he, in the South, would do what the Southerners did. He would even resist negro domination by blows with the bayonet. The Senate was startled; and the more when the Senate and galleries remembered that Jones is Arthur's closest friend."

A Query.

Mr. Editor:—Why is it that our County Commissioners fail to give the tax-payers a semi-annual statement of receipts and disbursements, as the law demands? Neglect to publish the same in the columns of the county paper is a criminal offense according to the statutes of Alabama. I herewith quote the law for the benefit of these Solons: "Chapter 7. Offenses against public revenue, Sec. 4273. *Failure of Commissioners' Court to publish semi-annual statements.*—If any court of county commissioners shall fail to publish semi-annual exhibits of the receipts and expenditures of moneys for and on account of their respective counties as required by law, each member of such court shall be liable to indictment and fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense.

Can it be possible, Mr. Editor, that the Commissioner's Court is ignorant of such a law, or do the members intend to act independent of it?

Tax-Payer.

We cannot answer the query of "Tax-payer," because we are unable to account for such gross neglect of duty on the part of the Board of Commissioners, unless mere ignorance of the law may be the reason. It is not probable that each member would be willing to act independent of the law, though one or more members should be so willing. We mentioned the matter to members of the board some time ago, and have since learned that the county treasurer was notified to make out a report for publication. If the Commissioners wish to have the law before them, they can refer to section 150, Code of Alabama (1876), which provides that "it shall be the duty of the court of county commissioners to make semi-annual publications, on the first day of January and July of each year, showing the receipts and expenditures of money for the county, specifying particularly the sources from which received and the purposes for which expended."

Some of these days, when the treasurer gets his report made out and presented we will publish it for the benefit of the tax-payers.

Hope Ahead.

A committee of stockholders who waited upon the superintendent of a California mine to ask why in blazes the said mine hadn't panned out anything but assessments, were graciously received, invited to be seated, and the official explained:

"Gentlemen, you are aware of the fact that we had scarcely begun work when the mouth of our mine was blocked by a land slide. That put us back a month."

They nodded their remembrance.

"Then we had just got in shape to take out 4,000 tons of ore, worth $2,000 per ton, when the mine caved in. You recall it?"

They did.

"Once more we bent ourselves to the burden of reaping $500 for every $10 invested. When the mine was flooded by a subterranean river."

That was true also.

"Then we had just got the water out when we discovered that our mine was located on another man's claim. We had him shot to prevent trouble, and once more we were about to declare a dividend of 200 per cent, when the dead man's heirs put in an appearance. There were three of them. We chased one over the range, had another hung by the vigilance committee, and I am happy to inform you that I have four men out after the other, and am every hour expecting to hear that he has tumbled off a cliff. Gentlemen, there is hope ahead—golden hope. Please come up and drink with me; after which there will be another assessment of 10 per cent.!"

The minutes of the late Alabama Conference, held in Selma, show the following interesting statistics:

There are 143 preachers in the Conference. Included in these are 11 of the 4th, 7 of the 3rd, 3 of the 2nd, and 10 of the 1st year. Seven are supernumerary; twelve are superanuated. Three died during the conference year. There are 200 local preachers, 31,251 members, and 18 colored members in the conference, 1,250 infants and 1,142 adults were baptized during the year.

There are 460 Sunday Schools, 3,815 teachers, and 16,983 scholars.

There are 483 churches, worth $480,330—57 parsonages, worth $61,720, and other church property, valued at $153,979.

There was expended in building, repairing, etc., $30.197.30; paid to Presiding Elders, $10,330.50, and to Pastors in charge of churches $58,564.65.

An experienced farmer writing in the Jackson Clarion from Starkville, Mississippi, has some good words to say for Johnson grass. He asserts that it is not excelled in nutritive properties by any of our native grasses, and that it will yield a greater quantity and a better quality of hay than any other grass ever introduced into the South. Six tons per acre in one season is not an unusual yield. Johnson grass and Guinea grass, he says, are of the same general family, but the latter is much coaser and has never been considered so very valuable for hay.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the February Term, 1882, of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, in the cause of Sophia I. A. Bibb vs. Jas. A. W. Day, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at Clanton, in Chilton county, on the first Monday in May, 1882, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate, situated in Chilton county, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section 22, township 22, and range 14, beginning at the intersection of Clanton and Milner streets and running South along Milner street four hundred feet to Lee street; thence north along continuation of Lee street to boundary line of said quarter section above; thence north along the line of said quarter section about four hundred feet until it meets the continuation of Clanton street, and thence to the place of beginning in the station of Lomax on the South and North Alabama Railroad.

W. E. STEWART,
Mar 30-3w Register.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the February Term 1882, of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, in the cause of J. D. Weaver vs. J. W. G. Kicker, et al., I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at Clanton, in Chilton county, on the first Monday in May, 1882, between the legal hours of sale, for cash the following described real estate situated in the town of Coopersville, in Chilton county, to-wit: Lot No. 2, in Block No. 1, East of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

W. E. STEWART,
Mar 30-3w Register.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

Verbena Male and Female School.

VERBENA, ALA.

TERMS:

Primary Classes	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Incidental Fee	$1.00	per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Dec. 1, 1881. Teacher.

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICIANS."

W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,

COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in Chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Disricts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

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—TO THE—
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SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

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BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE NO. 1521.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., March 20th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1882, viz: Andrew J. Powell, Homestead No. 10135 for the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, section 26, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Moore Robinson, James Robinson, Thomas J. Wyatt, Benjamin F. Wyatt, all of Coopers Station, Chilton county, Ala.

Thomas J. Scott,
Mar23-5w Register.

J. P. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENS

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

New Store—New Goods!

—WHERE YOU CAN FIND—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

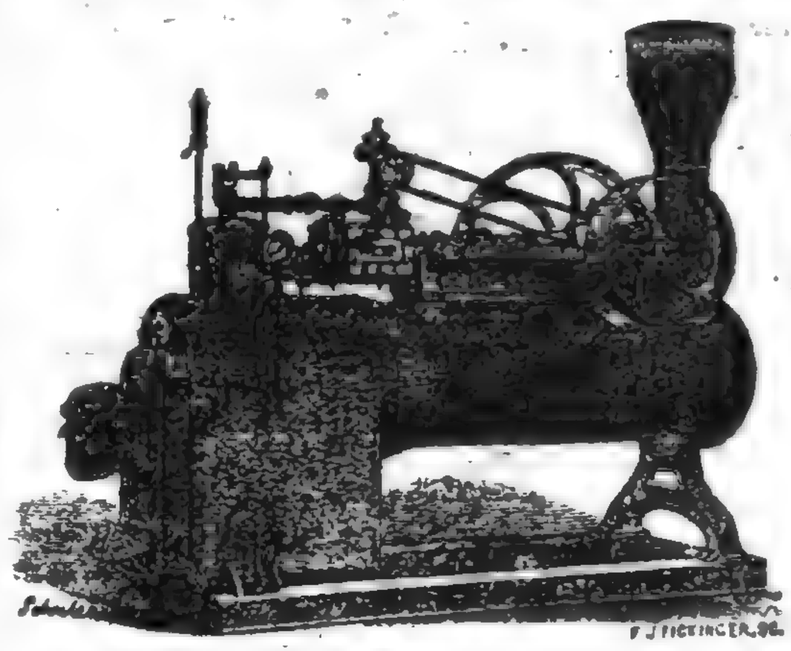
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles an

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKINSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



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OF ALL SIZE
FROM TWO TO TW
HUNDRED HORSE
POWER,
—AND—
OF ALL KIND

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEEL

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

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Go to the Cheap Cash Store

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Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large sto

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOE

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise n on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webster and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgomer prices. Give him a call. Nov24-tf

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grai

and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North Al bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the larg cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orde to us. Nov7-tf

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 30, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Divis-
n—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
bb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
arby.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District
William P. Oden.
Representative—William A. Collier.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
ircuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E.
ewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
upt. Education—James M. Corderie.
ommissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon-
cutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

st Express	†6:24 a. m.
st Mail	†8:05 p. m.
senger and Freight	4:00 p. m.
commodation	11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

st Express	†8:50 p. m.
st Mail	*8:05 a. m.
senger and Freight	10:55 a. m.
commodation	6:35 p. m.

Don't Stop. † Stops when flagged.

SCHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

ing North	Daily Mail		Going South
ave 4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive	10 p m
ave 7:16 "	Demopolis	"	7:02 "
r. 10:30 "	Selma	"	8:45 "
ave 7:30 "	Selma	Leave	4:00 "
10:15 "	Calera	"	5:45 "
4:05 p m	Rome	"	11:30 a m
6:10 "	Dalton	"	9:30 "
8:25 "	Cleaveland	"	7:20 "
11:50 "	Knoxville	"	3:35 "
rive 4:50 a m	Bristol	"	10:20 p m

POSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from rth arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from th 8:05 a. m.

All mails close 30 minutes before ar- al of trains.

General delivery hours from 8 a. m. p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

Next Saturday is the first of ril and All Fool's Day.

Weather is getting spring like. e mornings are still cool.

ee notices of chancery sales by W. E. Stewart, Register.

We are glad to hear from several correspondents this week.

essrs. Maull & Hockensmith selling goods cheap. Try them.

W. A. Collier, Esq., is visiting anta, this week, on professional iness.

ircuit Court begins the first nday, which is the first day of y next.

Parties are now prospecting und Clanton with the view of ting.

Blank Deeds, Waive Notes, Crop ns and Mortgages for sale at E VIEW office.

rains on the S. & N: railroad now generally on time, and the e can be said of the S., R. & D. d.

communication from Moun- Creek received too late for pub- tion this week but will appear t.

We regret to hear of the serious ness of Mr. L. J. Hand, of Stras- g. He is suffering with acute umatism.

sale of valuable property un- execution, takes place at the rt house door on next Monday. ril 3d.

The Prince of Whales is creating e stir in Montgomery, this ek. He will be on exhibition rest of the week at the Union ot.

he organization of a Teachers' itute for Chilton county will e place in Clanton next Satur- week, the 8th day of April. A e attendance is looked for.

ur indefatigable Sheriff suc- ded last week in capturing one ton Jones, who is charged with it larceny, and who has success- y eluded capture for five years. had to be caught by strategy. made bond and is now at work Gullahorn's mill.

hy do not some of our enter- ing citizens erect cottages for t. The demand for them is an nowledged fact. A gentleman us the other day that lately one week he had applications the rental of dwellings from a dozen different parties. such a demand it would cer- ly be a safe investment to ld at once.

Grand and Petit Jurors.

The following named persons have been drawn to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors for the Spring Term, 1882, of the Circuit Court of Chilton county, which begins the the first Monday in May next:

GRAND JURY.

J. W. Broadhead, John R. Vinson, O. A. Duke, Thomas Roberts, W. F. Claughton, John P. Nix, J. J. Motes, Samuel Abney, William Mills, G. W. Pierce, Jack Harris, D. H. Davenport, John F. Bussey, E. T. Connell, James Domino.

PETIT JURY.

G. W. Jones, Henry Benson, E. M. Bean, D. Z. Marchant, Albert Patterson, E. H. Patish, E. T. Cooley, Jasper Giles, Thomas G. Letcher, William Vines, W. D. Goss, August Wilson, James C. Young, Elijah Mimms, William Wagner, W. S. Lawrence, Isaac Raleigh, Ruffin Ward, W. J. Atkinson, Jonathan Calloway T. J. Wyatt, W. J. Flemming, James M. Thacker, W. M. Varden.

Maplesville Dots.

A few days of fair weather last week. We have not had two weeks of fair weather this year, and farmers are further behind with their work than for a number of years. We hear of one man sowing oats this late in the season, rain preventing him from doing so sooner.

The Messrs. Speed, beaver trappers, have been in this vicinity for about a week and caught quite a number of beavers.

Mr. Noah Foshee as the result of one weeks hunt brought in three deer. Nothing has been seen of the black deer mentioned some time ago.

The hoe handle club at its last meeting received an addition of three members. BIJOU.

About Jemison.

Mr. Burns, of Montevallo, will open a school at Jemison, the first Monday in April.

Prof. King, of Summerfield has just closed a writing school here.

Mrs. E. H. Smith has a music class, which is flourishing.

Miss Lizzie Langford visited relatives in Montgomery this week.

Mr. James Hughes and wife are visiting relatives at Mountain Creek.

Mr. J. O. Smith is on a business trip to Cincinnati, and Willie thinks it rather confining to stay in the store all the time, for he would like to give Miss Nettie a buggy ride now and then.

Rev. Mr. Montgomery and family of Clanton, visited friends in this place on last Saturday.

The choir organized at this place is well attended and progressing finely.

We suggest that the young men organize a debating society.

We presume that by this time every citizen of our county has consulted his interest and subscribed for the VIEW. XX.

Calera News.

Two families from Birmingham, two from Montevallo and one from Selma, have recently moved to Calera.

The handsome countenace of your fellow townsman, Rudolph Ehrman, was seen on our streets last Monday.

We noticed in an issue of your paper some time ago, you claimed for Clanton the best looking Railroad agent on the S. & N. Railroad. Now, Mr. Editor, this may be so, but it would be very difficult to make the young ladies of Calera think so, for our agent is a handsome man and a lady's man too. One thing I do know, you have no one in Clanton that can whistle equal to Henry W. Parker, of Calera.

[Mr. Parker, perhaps, has had greater practice in the art of whistling. He is "given the mitten" so often by certain of the Calera fair, that he is compelled to whistle to keep up his courage. Some of our Clanton beaux have "travelled the same road," however, and would be hard to beat in that line, though we acknowledge that our railroad agent never whistles that kind of tune.—VIEW.]

Jim Smily, colored, of Jemison, was brought to Calera, last Sunday, under arrest, for obtaining money under a fraudulent pretence; but it appearing that there had been a misunderstanding, Jim was released on paying costs.

After the recent election on Prohibition, the colored churches in this precinct had all their members who had voted the "wet ticket" tried and turned out of the church. Not long afterwards two were caught robbing a car of meat. This not being so grave an offence was never heard of in the church.

As this is my first communication to the View, and as many of your readers know but little of Calera, it may not be amiss to tell them something about the town. There are seven dealers in dry goods, two dealers in beer and family groceries, two hotels and another large one being constructed, two lime kilns in the place and three more within four miles all having Calera for head quarters, one saw mill with barrel machinery and another being erected, three cooper shops, one drug store, one cigar and tobacco stand, a millinery store, barber shop, etc. Twelve houses have been completed in the past three months and eight more now in course of erection. The lime kilns employ about one hundred and seventy-five men. The railroads, telegraph and express companies employ about fifty and thirty-five more are engaged in building houses. More anon. RUFUS.

Mongolian Threats.

A gentleman in intimate relations with the embassy of the Chinese Empire at Washington said, to-day, that in case the pending anti-Chinese bill passed the House, the Chinese Minister would remove the Legation to Spain, to which country he is the accredited representative, and that official intercourse between the United States and China would be mutually broken off. Mr. Bartlett, the American secretary of the Legation, is said to be in hearty accord with the proposed action.

A member of the Chinese Legation who is a brother of the Emperor, said, when the pending bill recently passed the Senate, notwithstanding the treaty, that the policy of the United States Government, as denoted by the Senate's action, was not in keeping with the

AMICABLE RELATIONS

which should exist between nations. He further said that while he leaders in the Chinese Empire were aware that the crowded condition of the population was prolific of vice and poverty, and that notwithstanding these facts, wholesale emigration would seriously affect the autonomy of the empire, still they deprecate any unjust discrimination on the part of the United States, that virtually ostracises the native of China. He also said that, while not desirous of being regarded as making threats, he had no doubt the present commercial advantages which the United States reaps in her China trade would be directed into other channals, and that manifestoes would be issued by the Imperial Government would preclude American citizens from securing any beneficial results from commercial intercourse with China and this, as is intimated by parties connected with the Chinese Legation, might lead to most serious international complications, some what similar to the controversy years ago between England and Japan.

A writer in the Louisville Courier Journal gives some of the current superstitions of Kentucky negroes. If a person passes through a funeral procession he will die before the oldest one in it. If a dog lies on its back and howls it presages an early death in the family. If the longest snake killed in a day's search be suspended from the tree nearest to a parched field it will bring rain. If it be necessary to turn back after starting on an errand, the consequent bad luck may be averted by making a cross in the path with the left fore-finger. A stutterer may be cured by creeping up behind him unawares and knocking him down with a raw beef tongue just taken from the beast by an unmarried butcher under 21. A bloody knife, a bottle of alcohol, and a bag of live lizards are an effective outfit for bewitching an enemy; but the intended victim is often warned of the danger by an owl's screech close to his cabin. The recipient of a poisinous snake's bite drinks a pint of whiskey, and then, if sober enough, kills the first black chicken with white tail feathers he can find, picks the feathers out, and burns them.

A Baptist Classification of the Heathen.

At the Baptist ministers' meeting yesterday the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of the calvary Baptist Church, in Twenty-third street, spoke on the subject of "Aggressive Christian Work." He said immigrants from all lands were flocking to our shores. America opened her arms to the semi-heathen Irishman, the semi-heathen Italian, the heathen Chinaman, and the infidel German. If we did not Christianize them they would certainly heathenize us. We should receive the Chinaman with a welcome in one hand and a Christian Bible in the other.—*N. Y. Sun.*

TWO GOOD PAPERS FOR PRICE OF ONE.

As the coming political campaign in this State promises to be unusually interesting, the people at large should be fully posted in all matters of general and local importance.

We have made arrangements by which the Montgomery WEEKLY ADVERTISER and THE CHILTON VIEW will be furnished subscribers for $2.60 per year. This is certainly cheap enough to bring the two papers in the reach of all who desire to know what is going on in the State and country at large. The price for both papers is little more than was charged for one a few years ago.

Rev. T. F. Thomasson writing to Rev. T. M. Baily, Cor. Secretary State Mission Board, says of Jemison and Clanton Baptist Churches:

"At Jemison we have a regularly organized church, but it is neither strong nor prosperous. There are only about a dozen members, and only two of these are male members. Besides they are all poor and able to do but little toward sustaining a preacher. Heretofore they have had no regular preaching for several years. However, there is plenty of material here, and with God's help we hope to do a good work while with them.

The Baptist outlook at Clanton is more encouraging than it has been for years. The ladies of this church deserve a great deal of credit for the noble work they have done and are doing in behalf of the Baptist cause at Clanton. At this place also we have a regularly organized church. They have a house of worship of their own, and when it is finished it will be a very nice little church. This we are endeavoring to do, and I think we shall succeed before very long."

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. R. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.

Dec. 29-6m

NOTICE NO. 1498.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala. March 9, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on April 20th, 1882, viz: Joseph C. Traywick, Preemption Declaration No. 655, for the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 31, township 21 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James T. Mullins, Francis A. Gulledge, Elliott E. Esters, Francis W. Bobbit, all of Verbena P. O., Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.
Mar16-5w

NOTICE NO. 1520.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., March 20th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1882, viz: Thomas J. Powell, Homestead No. 8907, for the northwest quarter of section 28, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elijah Easterling, Benit Easterling, Thomas G. Taylor and Henry C. Johnson, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.
Mar23-5w

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THE BEST WEEKLY
IN ALABAMA?
One Made for Alabama Readers, Devoted to Alabama Matters, Full of Alabama News:
Then subscribe for the
Times-Argus
of Selma.

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The TIMES-ARGUS is thoroughly Democratic, and is an earnest worker for the continued supremacy of the intelligent property holders in the politics of Alabama. To secure that end, it maintains a fearless, independent tone in criticism of parties, measures and men. Its readers can always rely upon its faithfulness in giving news and criticising events.

Only $1.50 per year. Morning Times $10 per year. Address
GLASS & McKEE, Selma, Ala.

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—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, FANCY STATIONARY
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NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs,
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE.
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling Fall and Winter Goods at Bottom Prices, to make room for Spring and Summer Stock.

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
AND SPERMATORRHŒA.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) $7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
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PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address
C. P. ATMORE, Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
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Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Consult Dr. BUTTS
[illegible]
Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

HOME TREATMENT.
A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. [illegible] Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice— Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE
[illegible]
Address DR. WARD & CO., [illegible]

A SOCIAL NUISANCE.

The [illegible] the American society whose breast quivers and tingles with delight at the idea of friendly notice upon its travels from the Prince of Wales, and which at home grovels in its own way before any titled Tom Noddy, is a social pest. Its influence is degrading and demoralizing. But it has a ridiculous aspect which is wanting in its prototype. Lady Clara Vere de Vere may be selfish and cruel and a wholly useless and encumbering person in the world. But she is the daughter of a hundred Earls, and she shows it as certainly as a high-bred racer shows his Arabian descent. A certain nameless refinement and elegance and grace may distinguish her—for it is not, of course, always so—as Lovelace, although a scoundrel, may have the urbane and gentle courtesy of the chevalier without fear and without reproach.

Oh, your soft eyes, your low replies!
A great enchantress you may be.

With all her stony-heartedness and selfish vanity and inhuman pride, the Lady Clara Vere de Vere is still a swan among inferior birds. But no mushroom wealth, no buying of the crown jewels of France as shirt-studs, no improvised magnificence and astounding luxury and extravagance, can rival this effect. The tone that time alone, lapsing through long centuries, gives the picture, the tone which is its secret splendor and charm and worth—how will you supply that in a morning? The son and daughter or the grandson and granddaughter of the haberdasher and the coal-heaver and the fat-boiler may outbid Emperors for a vase and Queens for necklaces, but they can no more buy the poetic perspective and the association and historic setting which belong to the Emperor and Queen than they can buy the moon.

Moreover, it is a compensation of justice that those in whom the refinement of long training is most conspicuous disdain the shoddy splendor of sudden wealth. The amazing extravagance of luxury in some instances in America is as little representative of distinctive American character and quality as an English rake of a noble family who comes to hunt up a rich American wife is a type of that trained intelligence and public spirit and service which mark an Englishman like Lord Granville in Parliament or the late Dean Stanley in the church.—*"Editor's Easy-Chair," in Harper's Magazine.*

A LIVELY CRITICISM.

The following musical criticism from an Aurora (Ill.) paper is full of strong contemporaneous human interest:

"The Kellogg concert, as might have been anticipated, was largely attended. The dollar freeze-out was rather rough on the hoodlums, but the audience managed to exist without the customary war-whoops. The divine Louise was as resonant as usual, which, by the way, she ought to be, being well-seasoned. The editor of this paper makes no great pretensions in the way of musical criticism, but when a genuine $600 grand spiral subband twist, back-action, self-adjusting, chronometer-balanced, full-jeweled, fourth-proof, rip-snorting conglomeration comes to town he proposes to hump himself. Kellogg's diaphragm has evidently not, like wine, improved with old age. Her upper register is up-stairs near the skylight, while the lower register is closed for repairs. The aforesaid Kellogg performed her grand triple act of singing, rolling the eyes and talking to some one in the wings at the same time. Her smiles at the audience were calm, but determined, but her smiles at the "feller" hid behind the scenes were divine. Her singing, when she condescended to pay any attention to the audience, to our critical ear (the other ear being carefully folded up), seemed to be a blending of the fortissimo crescendo dam-fi-no—or care either. Her costume was a harmonious blending of the circus-tent and balloon style, and was very gorgeous, barring a tendency to spill some of the contents out at the top. The Italian part of the business was as fidgety and furious as usual, and demonstrated what early associations with the hand-organ and monkey will accomplish. The venerable and obese freak of nature, Brignoli, was as graceful as usual. His appearance very nearly resembles a stove in a corner grocery, or a water tank on a narrow-gauge railroad. He was no fully appreciated until he turned to go off the stage. He then appeared to his best advantage, and to take an interest in getting out of sight as soon as possible, an effort in which he had the hearty sympathy of the audience."

Five hundred locomotives were built in the three Paterson establishments during the past year, worth upward of $5,000,000. The prices ranged from $6,000 to $14,000 according to size and character. This is the largest number ever turned out in Paterson in any one year. The business was conducted entirely on a cash basis. The prices obtained were very much lower than in former years, and the profits correspondingly less, but the losses were also much below the average, in consequence of the cash policy pursued. Fully 600 locomotives will be completed in the same city this year. *Exchange.*

AN UNUSUAL FURORE.

A Recent Excitement Investigated by the Herald and the Results Made Public.

[Cleveland (O.) Herald.]

A few weeks ago we copied into our columns from the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* "A Remarkable Statement," made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and a few days thereafter we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the "Excitement in Rochester," caused by Dr. Henion's statement. In the first article Dr. Henion stated that for a number of years, up to last June, he had been afflicted with what seemed at first a most mysterious trouble. He felt unaccountably tired at frequent intervals; he had dull and indefinite pains in various parts of his body and head, and was very hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. However, as a physician he thought, and so did his fellow physicians, that he was suffering from malaria.

But yet he grew worse, and was finally obliged to give up a large and lucrative practice. Still he was not conscious of his danger, nor that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon him, although all his organs had become gradually weakened. The symptoms above described continued, accompanied by others of an aggravated nature, and he noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids he was passing; that they were abundant one day and very scanty the next, and were covered with froth, or filled with brickdust sediment. But even then he did not realize his real and alarming condition. At last, however, he was brought face to face with the fact that he was a victim of a most terrible disease, and he made heroic efforts for recovery. He traveled extensively and consulted the best physicians, but they could give him only temporary relief, and that principally in the form of morphine. And so he grew steadily and constantly worse until his life became a torture. His pulse was uncontrollable. He lived wholly by injections, and for six days and nights he had the hiccoughs constantly, which are considered the sure indications of coming death.

When hope and life were nearly exhausted, his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's Church, strongly urged him to try a means which the reverend gentleman had seen used with remarkable results. He objected at first, but finally consented, and was conscious of an improved condition the first week. His pains gradually disappeared; his stomach resumed digestion; his heart became regular; his headaches disappeared; he had no more chills and fever, or acidity of the stomach; he gained twenty-six pounds in three months, and is a well man to-day, being entirely cured of a most pronounced case of Bright's disease.

Although conscious of the consequences from his professional brethren, still as a duty to his fellow men, and according to a vow he made on what he thought was his dying bed, he published a card detailing his illness and remarkable cure. "Since my recovery," he says, "I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and I believe MORE THAN ONE-HALF THE DEATHS WHICH OCCUR IN AMERICA ARE CAUSED BY BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. It has no distinctive symptoms of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the life before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families inheriting it from their ancestors have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms, it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease."

The second article entitled "Excitement in Rochester," was made up of interviews with Dr. Henion himself, who confirmed all said in his card, and also with Mr. H. H. Warner. The latter gentleman did not regard Dr. Henion's case as particularly exceptional, because he had known of very many such cures by the same means in all parts of the land. Kidney diseases, he said, are carrying off tens of thousands every year, while Bright's disease is increasing 250 per cent. a decade, and yet the people do not realize it or seek to check it until too late. He related how a New Orleans medical professor, lecturing on this disease, thinking to show his class what healthy fluids were, subjected some of his own to a chemical test, and although he had no suspicion of it before, discovered that he, too, had the dreaded disease which proved fatal in less than a year. There was also an interview with the celebrated chemist of the New York State Board of Health, Dr. S. A. Lattimore, who said he had analyzed the remedy which cured Dr. Henion, and found that it was "entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We have made these condensations in order that all the material facts may be set before our readers. Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also one to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given us as to the validity of the statements published. In answer thereto we have received the following letters, which add interest to the entire subject and wholly verify every statement hitherto made:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1882.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor is received. The published statement, over my signature, to which you refer is true in every respect, and I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made, for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself, as to my physicians, and friends.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1882.

SIRS: Acknowledging your favor duly received, we would say: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foote, which you are at liberty to use if you wish.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

To Whom it may Concern:

In the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* of December 31, 1881, there appeared a statement in the form of a card from Dr. J. B. Henion, of this city, recounting his remarkable recovery from Bright's disease of the kidneys, after several doctors of prominence had given him up, by the use of a preparation manufactured in this city and known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

We are personally or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of the remedy, whose commercial and personal standing in this community is of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS, (Mayor, Rochester.)
WM. PURCELL, (Editor Union and Advertiser.)
W. D. SHUART, (Surrogate Monroe County.)
EDWARD A. FROST, (Clerk Monroe County.)
E. B. FENNER, (District Attorney Monroe County.)
DANIEL T. HUNT, (Postmaster, Rochester.)
J. M. DAVY, (Ex-Member Congress, Rochester.)
JOHN S. MORGAN, (Special County Judge, Monroe County.)
HIRAM SIBLEY, (Capitalist and Seedsman.)
W. C. ROWLEY, (County Judge, Monroe County.)
JOHN VAN VOORHIS, (Member of Congress.)
CHARLES E. FITCH, (Editor Democrat and Chronicle and Regent of the University.)

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago, Ill.:

Will you allow the following card, personal to myself, to appear in your widely circulated paper?

There was published in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* of the 31st of Dec. last, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I was referred to in that statement as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured.

Now the republishing of his statement in many of the leading journals of the day has been the cause of an incessant flow of letters to me making many inquiries, but chiefly whether the statement is true, or a mere advertising dodge, etc. etc.

I beg, therefore to anticipate any further inquiries and save time and labor, and some postage, by saying that the statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He is a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine, and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

ISRAEL FOOTE, (D. D.,)
Rector of St. Paul's Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1882.

Fellows Who Ought to be Killed.

The fellow who crosses his legs in a crowded car, and uses the space in front of him as a cuspadore.

The restaurant fiend who insists upon eating with his knife.

The fellow who can't sit next to a woman without insulting her.

The fellow who can't pass a woman in the street without leering into her face.

The fellow who tells old stories.

The professional borrower who never pays—about the meanest of all fellows.

The fellow who takes another woman to the theater and leaves his wife at home.

The fellow who sits behind you on a first night and tells his neighbors all the plot of the play.

The fellow who borrows your umbrella "just for a minute" and returns the handle in a month.

The fellow who goes out between every act to get a drink and comes in later after each drink.

The fellow who sits on your hat in church because you have politely made room for him.

The fellow who has just heard "a good thing."

The fellow who interlards every word with an oath.

The fellow who smokes bad cigars on the front platform or elsewhere.

The fellow who uses hair oil.

The fellow who has been abroad "you know."

The girls who ought to be taught better.

Gainsborough hat girls.
Oscar Wilde girls.
Girls with loud voices.
Girls who talk aloud in theaters.
Giggling girls.
Too awfully young girls.
Girls who are only just coming out.
Girls who are out too long.
Girls of thirteen who imagine themselves eighteen.
Girls of forty odd, who imagine themselves twenty-two, and dress accordingly.
Blue girls.
Vichery-Vamary girls.
Girls who use slang.
Girls who have cousins to take them home.
Girls who can't dance.
Girls who can do nothing but dance.
Girls who flirt with the wrong fellow.
Girls who flirt with the right fellow.
Girls who powder and paint.
Scientific girls who wear glasses.
Girls who know grammar too well.
Girls who know anything too well.
Girls who like any fellow's autograph save one.
Girls who can sing or play, and make a fuss over it when asked.
Girls who can neither sing or play, and are always ready to be asked.
Girls who don't know their own minds.
Girls who do know their own minds.
Fast girls.
Slow girls.
In fact—! ! !

DR. HAMMOND says when you stick your finger in your ear the roaring sound you hear is the circulation in your finger. Probably when you stick in a lead-pencil the same roaring which you then hear is the circulation of sap in the pencil.

"Best of All."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—My family has used your "Favorite Prescription" and it has done all that is claimed for it. It is the best of all preparations for female complaint. I recommend it to all my customers.

G. S. WATERMAN, Druggist,
Baltimore, Md.

IF every person would be half as good as he expects his neighbor to be, what a heaven this world would be.—*Luther Norris.*

The Bilious,

dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps and history of case for pamphlet, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

AN Illinois Justice has decided that courting is a public necessity, and must not be interrupted; therefore, if a young man wanted to kiss a girl he might put her father out of the room first if he liked.

"Golden Medical Discovery"

for all scrofulous and virulent blood-poisons, is specific. By druggists.

IT is stated that persons under the influence of ether are prone to confess their crimes.

A Practitioner's Test.

MARION, S. C., March 15, 1880.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: *Sirs*—I have been trying some of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in my practice, and find it to act like a charm.

H. C. MURRAY, M. D.

TALMAGE believes in making murderers pull hemp, and he does not believe that any of them go to heaven.

Judge Blatchford's Decision in the McAlpin Shield Plug Tobacco Case.

An important decision, widely affecting the interests of the tobacco trade throughout the country, was rendered recently by Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit Court. In the suit of P. Lorillard & Co. against D. H. McAlpin & Co., manufacturers of the famous "Shield Plug Tobacco," claimed to be an infringement of the "Beddoe Tin Tag Patent," His Honor refused to grant an injunction, assigning as his reasons therefor that McAlpin's Tin Shield does not infringe the patent. The case was regarded as a test suit, being vigorously contested on both sides, and watched with interest by the whole trade. Gifford & Gifford appeared for Lorillard; Samuel A. Duncan and B. F. Thurston for McAlpin.

TOM THUMB has smoked since 17, but has now "sworn off" because his physician ordered it.

AMERICAN HORSE-SHOES IN ENGLAND.

The poetical surroundings of "the village blacksmith" and his harmonious anvil, says *Chambers' Journal*, are threatened with a powerful rival, by the introduction from the United States of a new industry; namely, the manufacture of machine-made horse-shoes. A company whose premises face the Thames opposite Greenwich has opened its works to supply the United Kingdom with these machine-made articles. The iron is rolled from scrap, coming from the rollers as a grooved bar, which is afterward cut into lengths, punched with the necessary holes, and finally is bent by the machine into the horse-shoe shape. It is calculated that there are in the United Kingdom about 3,000,000 horses; in Europe generally more than 30,000,000; requiring annually 1,500,000 tons of shoes. So that, if the new company turns out good work, there are plenty of customers for its goods. It is said that the new shoe has met with the approval of some eminent authorities, and is already used by several tramway companies.

[Chicago Times.]

A Visit to the Temple of Music and Beer.

Among Chicago's many resorts there are but few that are better patronized than the "Rath-Keller" of Mr. L. P. Hansen, of Nos. 99 and 101 Madison street, and Nos. 130 and 132 Dearborn street, a visit to this abode of pleasure being always in order. Here the connoisseur in liquors finds his choice beverage, whatever it may be; and as for imported beers—they are to be had without end. We have termed it a temple of music, and not without an excellent reason therefor, as a visit to the establishment any night from 11 o'clock until 1 will fully justify, for Mr. Hansen has introduced a new feature into his business; it is this: At the conclusion of the night's performances in our various theatres the orchestral performers thereof, by a standing invitation from Mr. Hansen, assemble nightly for a grand supper, and surely at this hour he is in search of a "feast of reason and a flow of soul," or a good solid feast and a flowing bowl, will find it in Der Raths-Keller. When the viands have been cleared away and good cheer prevails, the musical instruments are brought into use, and then, then, indeed, there is music.

Our reporter lately visited the establishment, by invitation of Mr. Hansen, and was so delighted as to exclaim:

"Mr. Hansen, I should imagine that the presiding genius over this nightly assembly would never know of anything but pleasant hours. Who would think of sickness or sorrow here, where all is gayety?"

"Well," replied Mr. Hansen, "the presiding genius, as you say, has not much trouble from sickness or sorrow, I am proud to say; the most serious experience he ever had in that line being about a year ago, when he suffered from rheumatism. I can assure you, though, that I did have all the experience in that way that I cared to have. I suffered the most intense pain imaginable. It was horrid! Night and day it kept me on the rack. I was totally unable to attend to my business, or to do anything in fact. An old musician, who had for years acted as orchestra leader throughout the country—Herr Meyers—I suppose you have heard of him—told me to use St. Jacobs Oil. I did so, and from the very first moment I found relief. I persevered in the use of the Oil for about three or four weeks, and at the end of that time I found myself permanently cured.

"My wife was next attacked with the rheumatism, and, as in my case, St. Jacobs Oil was brought into requisition, and with a like result, the Oil curing her in a very short time.

"Another remarkable case was that of my personal freiend, Mr. W. S. Gaunnon, book-keeper for the house of P. O'Neill, the State street wine merchant, a house established in 1851. That gentleman (Mr. G.) suffered a great deal from the rheumatism until he tried St. Jacobs Oil, but that wonder working medicine put a stop to his misery, and cured him in a very little while. He says that there is nothing to equal the Great German Remedy for the cure of that dread disease—rheumatism.

"Another noteworthy instance is that of a well known business man, probably one of the best known men in Chicago; a gentleman whose indorsement should carry weight in any matter is C. C. Crapp, manager of Gossett's carpet and dry goods house, one of the most extensive establishments of that kind in the city. Mr. Crapp was for a long time a sufferer from rheumatism, and was cured by St. Jacobs Oil—the never-failing cure. He is actually enamored of the Oil, and says that there is nothing equal to it in the world. He says that he tried many different remedies, but found them entirely useless, until he tried St. Jacobs Oil. The cure came with the Oil, and now Mr. Crapp is continually praising that remarkable remedy."

"SMILE whenever you can" is Henry Ward Beecher's advice, but it is not intended to apply to young men who go out between acts to see a man.—*Buffalo Express.*

To whisper, or scowl, or scold, or find fault at table is exceedingly impolite; nothing, except having their fingers pinched in the crack of the door, could make your guests feel more uncomfortable.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound, the great medicine for the cure of all female complaints, is the greatest strengthener of the back, stomach, nerves, kidneys, urinary and genital organs of man and woman ever known. Send for circulars to Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

THE *Saturday Review* holds women "exempt from criticism on the score of logical ineptitude."

WHEN you go to bed take a dose of Kidney-Wort. It keeps the bowels in order.

WE understand death for the first time when he puts his hand upon one we love.

An Open Letter.

MESSRS. HARRIS & CO.—It affords me great pleasure to make the following statement: For FOURTEEN YEARS I have been constantly suffering from chronic hæmaturia—the hemorrhage being at times very great, and at no time entirely arrested. The accompanying congestion of the kidneys frequently was acutely painful. I have had treatment by the best physicians, but their skill gave me no relief. The wide-spread celebrity of the Bailey Springs, in the cure of affections of the urinary organs, determined me to try them. I have been here two weeks and am entirely relieved, indeed, in less than one week, all appearance or sensation of disease had disappeared, as if by magic. I leave for home to-day, and make this voluntary statement, believing that too much cannot be said in regard to the wonderful effects of the waters here. Very truly yours,

N. W. WARD,
July 10th, 1879. of Senatobia, Miss.

ABOUT 30,000 people in the city of Buffalo are supported by the railroad companies. The amount expended there by the different roads in wages alone will foot up over $3,000,000 annually.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure kidney affections, irritation, smarting, &c. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

FOR dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

A CHILD tossing in its sleep indicates worms. An army of them are at work eating the vitals away. One bottle of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy them and save its life.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleedings of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as half a dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness."

HEALTHY Milk Cows are profitable. They eat less and yield more milk than poor unhealthy cattle. They can be kept in good condition by using Foutz's Horse and Cattle Powders during Winter and Spring.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

EMPLOYMENT AT HOME or to Travel. State which preferred; also amount wanted per month for services and expenses. Business honorable, permanent, and easily operated. Write to SLOAN & CO., 306 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

WANTED—50 Girls. Good wages; pay weekly. Light steady work given to be made at home. Work called for and delivered free.

GLOBE KNITTING CO.,
107 South St., Boston, Mass.

GIVEN AWAY!
AN ELEGANT ONE-HUNDRED PAGE
FASHION CATALOGUE
Beautifully Illustrated, and containing all the
LATEST STYLES
of Ladies' and Children's Costumes and Cloaks, Fine Muslin and Cambric Underwear, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Silks, Velvets and Dress Goods, Lace Curtains and Draperies.

The acknowledged Guide of the season. No lady who desires to know what to wear and how to dress well can afford to be without it.

The Spring number will be ready about March 15. Be sure to send postal card, giving full name, town, county and State, when a sample copy will be sent to you free of charge.

H. C. F. KOCH & SON,
6th Ave. and 102, 104 & 106 West 20th St.
NEW YORK CITY.

$72 A Week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

SAWMILLS The Best is Cheapest. For Descriptive Circular & Prices write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl Street, New York.

WORTH SENDING FOR.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has just published a book on "DISEASES OF THE LUNGS and HOW THEY CAN BE CURED," which is offered FREE, post-paid, to all applicants. It contains valuable information for all who suppose themselves afflicted with or liable to any disease of the throat or lungs. Address DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, 538 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. P. O. Box 2833.

SIX CTS [illegible]

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

PERILS OF THE DE

"During my trip down the River
Spain," said Captain Boyton to a rep
of this journal in a recent conversa
sea shore, "I had to 'shoot' 106 wat
largest being about eighty-five feet, and
able rapids. Crossing the Straits of
had three ribs broken in a fight with
coming down the Somane, a river in
received a charge of shot from an ex
startled huntsman. Although this was
pleasant and might be termed dangerous
nothing more on my trip than intense
as long as my limbs are free and easy
cramped or benumbed I am all right.

carry a stock of ST. JACOBS OIL in my
[The Captain calls it "Baby Mine,"
therein signal rockets, thermometer
provisions, etc.]—and I have but
Before starting out I rub myself thoro
the article, and its action upon the
wonderful. From constant exposure
what subject to rheumatic pains,
would ever benefit me until I got
Great German Remedy. Why, on
have met people who had been suff
rheumatism for years; by my advi
the Oil and it cured them. I would
without food for days than be witho
edy for one hour. In fact I would no
trip without it." The Captain became
thusiastic on the subject of ST. JACO
when we left him he was still citing
the curative qualities of the Great Ger
edy to a party around him.

BOOK NOTIC
GARDENING FOR THE SOU
By WM. N. WHITE. PRICE,

This book, by the late Mr. White, of Athen
been completed and thoroughly revised by
in the work. Improvements to all branche
ing, made since his death, have been incluc
now a thorough and valuable work on the
437 pages, well bound in cloth and gilt,
N. B.—Having made a study of the
books in their suitability to the reader's
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from any list and mail promptly at publi
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variety. The poets in handsome binding.
E. AUSTIN SNYDER, Hermit Lane, Phila

TIGER 7-S
REVO
Warranted of the best steel and
made. Retail price $2.50 each;
price, $12 per dozen. Will send
quarter dozen to any merchant or
of $3 and 40 cts. postage, or a sin
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CRACKERS —AND— CAKES
If you want the best
pies and prices. The
fast becoming the lead
in the West. A. L. B
Dayton, O.

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT
25c. package makes 5
delicious, wholesome,
perance beverage. Ask your druggist,
for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. Av.

Agents wanted. Send 3c. stamp for special
Made only by W. Bowen, Genera

DIPHTHERI
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINI
positively prevent this terrible disease,
tively cure nine cases out of ten. Infor
will save many lives, sent free by mail.
moment. Prevention is better than cure.
& Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bang

NEW RICH BL
Parsons' Purgative Pills make
Blood, and will completely change the
entire system in three months. Any
will take one pill each night from 1 to 12
restored to sound health, if such a thing
Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 lett
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bos
formerly Bangor, Me.

"JUST LET ME SHOW
DR. FOOTE'S
HAND-BOOK OF HEALTH
AND READY RECI
Worth $25. Co
By the author of
"PLAIN HOME TALK" AND
COMMON SENSE."
128 PAGES of Advice about
and Recipes for Cure of
country; a valuable Book of
Family. Only 25 cents.
The Hand-book contains
gives for all common Complai
ties, its Hygienic Curative
Avoid Undesirable Children,
Knowing, Hints on Bathing,
Sick, on Emergencies,
Women, together with
Portraits of Dr. Foote, and other
of his reports, and directions
food for invalids. AGENTS
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RHEUMATISM
As it is for all diseases of the KI
LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acri
that causes the dreadful suffering
only the victims of Rheumatism can
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible
have been quickly relieved, in a sh
PERFECTLY CURED
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRU
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.
Can be sent by mail. Burlington
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MOORE'S BUSINE
UNIVERS
Atlanta, Ga. One of the best
schools in the country. Circulars
$66 a week in your own town. T
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$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED
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DR. HARTER'S
IRON TONIC

A combination of Protox
oxide of Iron, P
Bark and Phosph
a palatable form
only preparation
that will not bla
teeth, so character
other iron prepara

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TO
twenty-five years in medicine, have never found an
IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostra
impoverished condition of the blood, this precious remedy
cases that have baffled some of my most eminent physi
this remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron
as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC. It is a necessity in my practice.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

It gives color to the blood,
natural healthful tone to
the digestive organs and
nervous system, making
it applicable to General
Debility, Loss of Appetite,
Prostration of Vital
Powers and Impotence.

MANUFACTURED BY DR. DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO.

Probate Judge

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOL I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1882. NO. 21.

MOTHER'S BOYS.

Yes, I know there are stains on my carpet,
The traces of small, muddy boots;
And I see your fair tapestry glowing,
And spotless with flowers and fruits.

And I know that my walls are disfigured
With prints of small fingers and hands;
And that your own household most truly
In immaculate purity stands.

And I know that my parlor is littered
With many old treasures and toys,
While your own is in daintiest order,
Unharmed by the presence of boys.

And I know that my room is invaded
Quite boldly all hours of the day;
While you sit in yours unmolested
And dream the soft quiet away.

Yes, I know there are four little bedsides
Where I must stand watchful each night,
While you go out in your carriage,
And flash in your dresses so bright.

Now, I think I'm a neat little woman;
And I like my house orderly, too;
And I'm fond of all dainty belongings,
Yet would not change places with you.

No! keep your fair home with its order,
Its freedom from bother and noise;
And keep your own fanciful leisure,
But give me my four splendid boys.

THE ECCENTRIC BACHELOR.

F—— was a living specimen of the typical old bachelor, a personage more often met with in the pages of fiction than in real life; lean and sharp visaged of aspect, crusty and cynical of temper. He was, moreover, an avowed oddity; one of the privileged class who, by virtue of this reputation, can do what others dare not without exciting surprise or giving offense; whose eccentricities are met with a shrug of the shoulder and the remark, "What else can you expect of an oddity like me?"

He was an unpopular man, receiving scant sympathy; yet capable, nevertheless, of kind and generous acts, performed on the condition that they were to be kept strictly secret and that he was never to be thanked for them. Woe betide the recipient of a favor to whom it was brought home that he had mentioned the same to any one, or extolled the kindness of his benefactor! The unlucky wight once detected in thus giving vent to his gratitude had taken the surest method of cutting himself off from further help. He never got another chance.

Our old bachelor enjoying, as we have said, the privileges of eccentricity, it excited no surprise when, on one occasion, after an absence from home, he wrote to inform his servants—an old couple who had lived with him for years—that he would be accompanied by a widow lady, who was likely to make a long stay in his house, and for whom apartments were to be got ready.

"And a pretty upset she'll make!" exclaimed the dismayed old housekeeper. "A fussy, middle-aged party, no doubt, ordering and interfering and wanting to have everything her own way; which she won't get, John, as long as you and I can prevent her. She'll be a clever madam if she gets her foot inside of my store-room while there's locks and bolts to keep her out, I can tell her!"

"Don't you make so sure," said John. The old man could not resist now and then teasing his helpmate as a little set-off against sundry naggings on the part of that good old lady. "Maybe it's a mistress of the house and of yourself that's coming to it. Them widders are great at wheedling. It's time, if the master is ever to marry, that—"

"Ah, stop your croaking now!" cried Mrs. John. This dire suggestion was too overpowering for her feelings.

The appointed day arrived, and when the cab drove to the door, the two old domestics, with very sour faces and their backs very much up, went to receive their master and his unwelcome guest. Their first glimpse of the latter showed them that they might have spared their fears and hostile intentions. Out from the cab, before their astonished eyes, sprang a girlish figure, whose bright, happy face contrasted curiously with her mourning garments.

"Mind the step, uncle!" ("Oh, his niece, she is!") she cried, tripping up to the hall door. "Don't trouble, please," with a smile to the old housekeeper; "that bag is too heavy for you to take; I'll carry it."

And when the stranger came down to breakfast next morning with a morsel of a cap perched on the top of her golden braids of hair ("not my idea of a widow's cap," said the dame to her husband; "and would you believe it, John, singing away like a bird while she was dressing!") she looked absurdly young; more like a girl in her teens than an experienced, "settled" matron.

The advent of his pretty niece made some change in the habits of the old gentleman. He had friends at dinner more frequently than of yore; and, in addition to the elderly fogies that formed his usual society, younger guests were invited, suited to the years of his visitor. With great amusement her uncle observed the attraction her comeliness and winning ways were for these. "Swarming round—like flies about a honey-pot! Scenting, I dare say, a fat jointure. All widows are supposed to be rich, and just because she is a widow, and for no other reason, making up to her, the fools!" This to himself with a cynical chuckle. Aloud: "Nice little woman, sir, that niece of mine. Plenty of good looks, but hasn't a sixpence—not a sixpence to bless herself with."

It was wonderful how the old house was brightened up by the presence of its blithe young inmate. But by no one was its pleasant influence more felt than by the domestics, who had vowed such hostility before her arrival. The old woman especially was devoted to her; loving her for her own sake as well as for the kindly help and good offices she was always receiving from the deft and willing hands of the young girl. In the store-room—that sacred retreat which her foot was never to invade—the latter was to be found on "company days" busy and happy as a bee; with sleeves tucked half way up her plump arms, her heavy crape skirts stowed away under one of the old lady's capacious holland aprons, and lappets pinned high over her head, while, laughing merrily at the queer figure she made of herself, she worked away at the cakes and sweets, taking a world of trouble off the poor housekeeper's hands.

"And so thoughtful she is, and gay; bless her," his wife would tell old John. "She'll come tripping up to me, and 'Now, do as you're bid,' she'll say playfully, forcing me down into my big chair. 'Sit down and rest, there's an old dear, and take your tea. I'm not going to let you do a turn more.' And then she'll work away, her tongue going all the time as fast as her fingers: running on about her mother and her home, her flowers and pets, dogs and birds, and what not, but never a word about husband or married days. And if I touch upon them, or ask a question, she'll get quite silent and strange-like in a minute, and turn off the subject as if it burned her. Perhaps for all she's so merry on the outside she's fretting for him that's gone, and can't a-bear to talk of him."

"Nothing of the sort!" cried old John. "Don't you go to think such stuff. She'd take a husband to-morrow; mark my words. And it's my opinion there's a young gentleman comes to this house that has a fairish chance. He's desperate sweet upon her. I haven't eyes in my head for nothing, and I see plain she doesn't dislike him, or hold herself up distant from him, as she does from others."

Old John was right. Matters were in due time so satisfactorily settled between the young couple that an appeal to the uncle was deemed expedient. The old gentleman received the announcement with a half-pleased, half-satirical grimace.

"Ha, I thought so!" he muttered. "But are you aware, my friend, that there is no money in the case? The lady hasn't a sixpence, and—"

"I know it," indignantly interrupted the suitor. "You have made that remark before. I want no fortune with my wife, my own being my love—"

"Oh, spare your rapture, young sir. Not so fast! Don't be too sure of the prize; for when you hear what I have to tell you there may be perhaps a change in your views. I have no time to go into the matter now; come to-morrow and hear what will surprise you;" and the old gentleman went off, nodding back—malevolently the lover fancied—over his shoulder, and leaving the poor fellow in a state of most uncomfortable suspense and uncertainty.

What could this dark hint mean? and why was he not to make sure? Could it be possible there was any doubt, any mystery as to the demise of the beloved one's husband? He could not help calling to mind her confused and singular manner at times; a certain want of frankness; an evident embarrassment at any allusion to the past. The possibility of an obstacle made the young man realise, as he had not before done, how deeply his affections were engaged. He spent a miserable night, awaiting in vain conjectures and sleepless anxiety the tidings which the morrow might bring forth.

In order to explain matters it will be necessary to go back for some months previous to the arrival of the young lady at her uncle's house, as well as to change the scene from it to a country cottage in a remote part of England—the home of the widowed sister of the eccentric bachelor. In it we find him pacing up and down the small drawing room and listening to the querulous complaints that its occupant, a confirmed invalid, is uttering from the sofa on which she lies. "I think but little of my bodily sufferings," she is saying; "they cannot now last long. Every day I feel more plainly that the end is not far off, and my doctor tells me the same. The distress of mind that torments me is what is so hard to bear."

"And what may this be about, if I might ask?"

"The future of my child when I am gone. All I have, as you know, dies with me. She will be penniless, and the thought of what is to become of her, cast on the world without a home, haunts me night and day. It is too dreadful!"

"A girl—and young—and not bad-looking. Where's the fear? Somebody 'll marry her. Men are such fools!"

The sick woman could not forbear a smile.

"Ah, but there are no men, no fools here! In this remote corner we see no one, and the poor child, taken up with nursing me and tied to a sick-room, has made no acquaintances. It is killing me to see her young life sacrificed and to think of the future."

The mother's tears began to flow. Her hearer, never very amiably inclined toward the weaker sex, or at ease in its company, increased his quarter-deck pacings in much discomfiture as these symptoms of "water-works turned on" became apparent. His hurried steps soon subsided, however, to a steady march up and down the little drawing-room, while, with frowning brow and occasional chuckles, he seemed to be concocting some scheme. After a few minutes he came to a sudden halt before the invalid's sofa.

"Can the girl act?" he asked abruptly.

"Act? How do you mean? I—"

"Oh, you needn't look frightened, I'm not going to propose sending her to the Gaiety or the Criterion."

"Well, except in the little make-believe plays and dressings-up that children delight in—all children are, I think, actors born." ("Ay, and men and women too," growled the cynic)—"except that sort of thing she has never seen or had any opportunity of acting. Why do you ask?"

And in reply her brother unfolded the plan he had been concocting—namely, that his niece, laying aside her "frippery and her trinkets and other girl's nonsense," was to put on the mourning garb and act the part of a widow, in which assumed character she was to come to stay with him in his London home.

"But I don't understand"—

"And you're not wanted to understand," he snarled. "It's my whim; and it may be for the girl's advantage, If she's willing, and can hold her tongue, I'll come back for her when she's ready. And I'll pay for her outfit. Crape and weepers! Ho, ho, ho!"

When her first surprise at her uncle's strange proposition was over, the young girl jumped eagerly at the prospect of a change from the dull home she never yet had left. She was young and spirited; at an age when love of variety and a longing to see the world and plunge into its unknown delights are natural. The playing the widow she thought would be excellent fun. There was a spice of adventure in it, and it would be like the private theatricals and acting charades she had read of and imagined so pleasant. The old gentleman's reason for wishing her to do so was a puzzle; but then who could wonder at anything he did? absurd oddity that he was! Perhaps it was to avoid having to provide a chaperon for her; he hated ladies so, and elderly ones especially.

The result of the scheme we have seen; and the scheme itself was what its originator proceeded to divulge to the would-be husband when that individual presented himself with considerable misgiving and agitation on the appointed morning.

"As the lady has not turned out to be what you took her for, is not, in fact, a widow, perhaps the whole matter may be off. A disappointment, no doubt," wound up the uncle with one of his grim chuckles; "but 'twas only right to tell you in time. Young man, if you can pardon the deceit, take her."

"Well," exclaimed the young man to his fiancee, when all things were cleared up and satisfactorily arranged, and the engaged pair were talking over the queer circumstance that brought them together. "I always knew your uncle was eccentric, but this surpasses anything I could have imagined of him."

HOW HE EARNED HIS PROMOTION

The chief clerk of a French merchant received an invitation to a masked ball at his employer's, and was the envy of his comrades. It was considered a mark of very great favor, and was looked upon, as a sign that he would soon be offered a place in the firm itself. Resolved to do all he could to make the occasion a success, he spent a good deal of time and considerable money in devising and making his masquerade costume, which, after long deliberation, he resolved should be that of a monkey. Then he spent a week learning a number of tricks—grinning, clambering on the chimney, springing over the bed, balancing himself on the back of a chair. The evening came. He rang the bell, hung his overcoat into the servant's arms, and, with a grin and chatter, turned a somersault under the chandelier. The gentlemen stood stupefied, the ladies screamed. His mask prevented him from seeing much, but the noise encouraged him to bound over a sofa and throw down a cabinet of old china. At this moment a hand seized him, tore off his mask, and the voice of his employer asked him what he meant by his infernal conduct. Before he could explain he was hustled out of the house, learning by one glimpse that the rest of the company were in evening dress. The next day he was sent for, and entered the office with trembling knees. "I had the pleasure of a visit from you last evening," said the gentleman. "Yes, sir—that is—I—" "No excuses," said the other, "no excuses—I have raised your salary. I noticed you were overlooked for promotion last year. Good morning; shut the door after you." "Well, I'll be ——," said the clerk, going out. His employer had made an early investigation into the matter, and found that the other clerks had "put up a job" on the young man by sending him a bogus invitation. His employer made things even by promoting him over their heads.

Of the 441,043 immigrants who landed at Castle Garden last year 152,491 gave New York as their destination. Of course a large part of this invading army will encamp elsewhere as soon as friends there or in other parts of the country find a place and employment for them in less crowded localities. But the fraction left over will appreciably swell the ranks of the beggars, rag-pickers, organ-grinders, low criminals and other objectionable classes. Eleven thousand two hundred and seventy of the new-comers went to Massachusetts, 45,116 to Pennsylvania. The vastly more inviting State of Illinois received but 54,461. Michigan got, according to the announcements of intended destination, 20,300; Iowa, 16,475; Minnesota, 18,819; Wisconsin, 19,715; Missouri, 9,724; and Indiana, 6,131. To the wheat States and Territories—Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin—there were bound 148,274, or more than one-third of the total arrivals at New York. South Carolina got but 704; Georgia, 828; Kentucky, 1,557; Louisiana, 1,039; North Carolina, 785; Mississippi, 572; the cotton States together but 4,854—an insignificant share.

The arrangements for the organization of a new line of fast steamers between this country and Europe have so far progressed that the scheme is now looked upon as a certainty. The new company propose to build at first three ships, sailing weekly, and to increase the number as business warrants. Vessels are promised which, in ordinarily good weather, will make 500 miles a day and accomplish the trip inside of six days. They will save 270 miles of water travel and all delays at the bar at Liverpool and New York, beside the delays of quarantine at the latter port. It is proposed to build these vessels somewhat after the model of the English torpedo-boat—500 feet in length and from fifty to fifty-two feet beam. As they are to carry only express freight, it is believed to be possible to construct them not only for greater speed but for greater safety than the ordinary steamship, and to so construct their water-tight compartments that it will be next to impossible to sink them. As there will be the same weight above as below the surface of the water, it is also believed that the steamers will not rock like ordinary ones. They will carry passengers and express freight only.

A man at the Executive Mansion who wanted to see the President wrote as follows on his card as an inducement to be let in: "My wife is a personal friend of one of your predecessors."

A ROMANCE IN TWO CHAPTERS.

Twelve years ago, after an American named Wallace had got his family and "traps" aboard an ocean steamer at Liverpool returning to this country, he suddenly remembered that he had forgotten to pay the nurse girl at the hotel. As there remained two hours before sailing, he set out for the hotel. On his way he got into an altercation with a man on the street, which ended by the American's knocking him down. In revenge he accused his assailant of trying to pick his pockets, and had him arrested. Wallace offered $1,000 for his release in order that he might take the steamer. The police didn't believe his story, and, having had a telegraphic order from the United States that morning to arrest a counterfeiter, they thought he would answer every purpose. He could not identify himself, the hotel keeper saying that he knew nothing about him except that he went away from the hotel without paying the nurse girl. He was therefore sentenced and imprisoned for two years. At the end of that time he learned the rope-maker's trade, and earned enough to come home as an emigrant. On reaching this side he could find or hear nothing of his wife. He set to work, however, and made a small fortune, which he subsequently increased to a large one by means of a mining speculation, that led him finally to Utah. At Salt Lake a friend, in answer to his needs, conducted him to a widow's home, who was famous for the excellence of the shirts she made. His friend introduced him as a gentleman who wanted some shirts made. The woman gave a scream. It was his wife, and the young girl in the room the baby he last saw in the steamship. Her husband, failing to return on the vessel, she concluded that he intended deserting her, and, having considerable money, she made her way West, lost her money in San Francisco gambling in stocks, and was supporting herself in Salt Lake by her needle.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Thomas H. Benton was by far the most striking figure in the Senate. When he arose to speak, his form towered head and shoulders above everybody else. When excited or enraged, his large face, high cheek bones, heavy eye-lashes capping his large rolling eyes, and his leonine rage were terrific. His large head was covered with bushy hair, not always the most tidily arranged. His stentorian voice and blunt style of speaking gave him the air of a dictatorial, domineering character. In his old age he continued to work like a Titan. At 76 years of age he kept on revising his works and writing new ones; and on his death-bed, when he could no longer speak aloud, he dictated in faint whispers to his amanuensis. The death of his wife, four years before his own, so affected him that thereafter he was never known to go to any place of amusement or festivity. In life's evening he spent years in writing the great work of his life, "Thirty Years in the United States Senate." When it was nearly ready for the press, an accidental fire destroyed his manuscript. His great force of will led him to rewrite it. In feeble age he toiled on, and shortly before his death he finished the great and crowning work of his toilsome life. He was of robust health, like Cass, doubtless owing to his temperate habits. He used to say that, when a boy, he promised his mother that he would never indulge in the use of strong drink or tobacco, and that he had literally kept his promise through life.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH SMALL-POX

A New York surgeon says that "whenever you see pimples depressed in the center you may take that as a sign of small-pox. Small-pox pustules appear first on the face, then on the neck and hands, and afterward on the body. At first they are the size and have the solidity of small shot, but a layman would not be able to judge of them until on and after the fourth day, when they become depressed in the center and surrounded by a circle of pink that turns a dark crimson. These pimples are often so thick that they run together. There is an odor accompanying the disease that, once noticed, cannot be forgotten.

A Brooklyn girl of 13 died the other day from the effects of having her ears pierced. A few days before Christmas she was told that she was going to have a pair of ear-rings for a present, and, in order that she might wear them on the holiday, she immediately had her ears pierced by her brother-in-law. Unfortunately she caught cold, erysipelas set in, which was followed by convulsions, and after lingering about a week she died.

PLEASANTRIES.

Shocking disaster—An earthquake.

Ghosts must come from gnome man's land.

Sailing salts—Sailors trying to discover a place where whisky is sold.

The Arabic for cat is "git." That ought to be the English of it, too—Git too?

Personal—John, come back; all is forgiven! Pa kicked the wrong man. He did not know it was you. Stella.

Some one who has been there remarks that a young author lives in an attic because one is rarely able to live on his first story.

The reason that a baggageman recently hurled himself from a fourth-story window was that he was insane, and thought he was a trunk.

"What makes you look so deathly sick, Tommy?" "Well, the fac' 'I the matter is, I've been taking my first chew, and I am only an amachewer."

A Dublin newspaper contained the following: "I hereby warn all persons from trusting my wife, Ellen Flanagan, on my account, as I am not married to her."

"No," said the cashier, "I didn't need the money. I wasn't speculating. I had no necessity for stealing it. But, hang it! I didn't want to be called eccentric."

Not too funny: "Dwo vas schoost enough, budt dree vas too blendty," remarked Hans, when his best girl asked him to take her mother along with them to a dance.

Niagara falls is so brilliantly illuminated by the electric light every evening that, after paying the hackman, you can easily see whether there is anything left in your pocket.

It is rather unpleasant to hear a public speaker remark, "My friends-ur, I wish to say a few words-ur on this occasion-ur," etc.; but then we must remember that to ur is human.

An Eastern man started a gorgeous "billiard parlor" out West, but neglecting a liberal supply of spittoons it was said his establishment did not come up to the public expectoration.

The New Haven *Register* gives the following excellent directions as to how to tell a good onion: "Hire your best girl to eat it raw, and then call upon her. If the onion is good your stay will be short."

It is feared that the enormous manufacture of wooden toothpicks is utterly destroying the forests of America; but, then, the young man who spends all his salary for good clothes must have something to eat.

A French writer remarks, "If a lady says to you, 'I can never love you,' wait a little longer; all hope is not lost. But if she says, 'No one has more sincere wishes for your happiness than I,' take your hat."

A South American plant has been found that cures bashfulness. It should be promptly tried on the man who leaves the hotel by the back window because he is too diffident to say good-by to the cashier and clerk.

A farmer living not many miles from Toledo has the following warning conspicuously posted on his premises: "If any man or woman's cows or oxen gits in this here oats, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be."

An aged negro was one day showing the scars of the wounds inflicted by the lash when he was a slave. "What a picture!" exclaimed a sympathising looker-on. "Yes," responded the colored brother, "dat's de work ob one ob de old masters."

"The Bible says, 'Love your neighbor as yourself,'" the parson remarked; "but, of course, we must not take this literally. If you manage to love your neighbor one-hundredth part as much as you do yourselves, many of you, it will be all that can be reasonably expected of you."

Commissioner of Pensions Dudley thinks the payment of pensions to Indians should be made in silver dollars. Such pensions are paid to the Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles, and have heretofore been paid by means of checks, which were subjected to heavy discount.

Gen. Grant and U. S. Grant, Jr., each paid $1,500 for a pew at the auction sale of the pews to Dr. [illegible] church in New York.

[illegible]

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., APRIL 6, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Jesse James, the notorious cut-throat and outlaw was killed in St. Joseph, Mo., on last Monday, by one of his gang.

◆

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, brother of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, who contested the will of his father, the late Commodore Vanderbilt, committed suicide in a hotel in New York city, on last Sunday, by shooting himself through the head.

◆

We are glad to note the revival of the Law Journal at Montgomery. It will be under the control of that thorough-going young lawyer, John S. Jemison, Esq., and he will no doubt make it a publication which should be in the hands of every practicing attorney in the State.

◆

The Golden City, a steamboat plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans, accidentally burned on last Friday and about twenty-five people lost their lives by drowning, besides many others being severely burned before escaping. The fact that a grand ball had taken place on board the steamer the night previous, will give the religiously superstitious something to talk about.

◆

The Moon boys who are charged with having murdered their aged aunt at Gnatville, Cherokee Co., have had to be transfered to the Gadsden jail and from there to the Birmingham jail, to prevent a mob from taking their lives. Should they not be convicted there's little doubt that a mob will take the law into their hands, which makes their condition a pitiable one, if pity is allowable in such a case.

◆

Something of a squabble is going on among some of the northern newspapers, on account of one McSweeny, of California, but an Irishman by birth, having been imprisoned in London as an Irish agitator. McSweeny claims to be a citizen of this country, and as such, claims its aid and protection.—Whether Uncle Sam has a right to interfere in his behalf and secure his release, is the question that is disturbing the great ink-slingers.

◆

Lady Wilde the patriotic mother of Oscar Wilde, writes: "No Irishman returns from America loyal to monarchy. On the contrary, he laughs to scorn the old bonds of servile feudalism, with all its superstitions of class worship and his opinions soon gain many followers. The American flag holds the place of honor at all popular demonstrations in Ireland, and is always greeted with enthusiastic cheers, while the flag of England is nowhere seen."

◆

The Democratic State Executive Committee met in Montgomery on the 30th ult. Messrs McKleroy of the Third and Dawson of the Fourth District resigned, both being candidates for Governor. J. M. White, of Clayton, and Gen. Rucker, of Marion, were chosen to succeed them. The basis of representation is one delegate for every 200 votes cast at the Presidential election in 1880. This will make a convention of 450 delegates. The State Convention is fixed for June 7th.

"DEAD, DEAD, DEAD!"

Two Negroes Hung at Selma for the Murder of a Helpless Old Man.

The Selma Times of the 1st inst., contains a full account of the hanging of Bill Ledlow and Al. Weisinger, the two negroes convicted of the murder of Mr. Jessie B. Weising, on the 19th of last December. The murderers went into his store and called for a bottle of whiskey, and while Mr. Weisinger was drawing it, they seized the opportunity of killing him and robbing the store. The murdered man was in his seventy-sixth year. Three negroes were arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime—Bill Ledlow, Al. Weisinger and Porter Ivy. The circumstantial evidence and the confession of Ivy, resulted in the finding of all three guilty. Ledlow and Weisinger were sentenced to be hung and Ivy to the penitentiary for life—the extreme youth of the latter saving him from the gallows. The following is an extract from the Times in regard to the hanging:

The prisoners spoke to the crowd for about ten minutes, at the end of which time Ledlow was completely composed, but Weisinger was moved to tears. The last named seeing Mr. W. T. Weisinger (son of the murdered man) in front of him said "Mars Willie, you think I killed ole Marster, but I didn't." At this Mr. Weisinger shook his head, when Al. exclaimed, "You shake your head now, but when you get to Heaven you'll know who'se guilty and who ain't guilty."

"FORE GOD I AIN'T THE MAN,"

"nor me either" broke in Ledlow, who stopped looking at the rope by his side long enough to say so. Three colored Baptist ministers, Revs. R. A. Brown, Harry Blevins, and W. L. Walker, were on the platform and prayed and sang with the men. Ledlow joined in the singing, but Weisinger who was fast weakening kept his eyes moving about the enclosure. The ministers before quitting the men again and again exhorted them if they knew anything concerning the crime to tell it then, as God would not permit them to enter the Kingdom if they left this world with a lie on their lips. "I knows all dat" they both promptly said "and dat's why I can't tell anything but the truth, added Ledlow, "I know I'm going to glory right off and i'm willing and prepared to die." While he had been saying this the Sheriff had placed the nooses about their necks and put knots in the proper places, and in a few moments

THE BLACK CAPS

were drawn down, and the gallows trigger sprung. At 12:35 after having been suspended fifteen minutes, Drs. Phillips and King pronounced the men dead and they were soon after cut down and placed in coffins. The Messrs. Brislin took the bodies in charge and conveyed them to the Brislin undertaking establishment on Water Street, from whence they will be buried at the county's expense, as none of either's relatives came forward and claimed the remains. The men met their death with the peculiar bravery of murderers, and with that exultant willingness born of intense religious excitement, which usually characterizes criminals on the gallows. In the minds of those conversant with all the facts in the crime no doubt of their guilt lingers. Why they refused to the last to confess their guilt is accounted for by some with the idea that they did so in order to shield female accomplices.

◆

In another column will be found a communication from Col. R. H. Knox, in reply to the one of "Tax-payer," published last week. It does not answer the question of "Tax-payer," but only claims for the commissioners perfect honesty in all their transaction on behalf of the county. The honesty of the board was not called in question by either the communication of "Tax-payer," or our comment thereon, and an answer to the query as to "why the court of commissioners have failed to publish a report of receipts and expenditures for the county, as the law requires?" is yet to be made. Neglect of duty was the only charge brought against the commissioners, and which cannot be disproved, but which we are satisfied was the result of oversight and not of any dishonest intentions on the part of the board.

◆

A cyclone originating in the lower part of Barbour county, Ala., on the night of the 27th ult., extended into Georgia, doing immense damage. Several persons were killed, and many houses in its track were demolished.

EDITOR VIEW:—In your issue of March 30, I notice an article signed "Tax-payer," and commented upon editorially, which in my opinion is calculated to do not only injustice, but absolute wrong to the officers composing the court of county commissioners of Chilton county.

Who is "Tax-payer," and why does he hide behind a *nom de plume?* Why does he not wait until the convening of the circuit court—only one month—before he arraigns the officers of our county, and have his name marked as "prosecutor," upon the back of the indictments, to be found by a grand jury, whose names you have already published? No one at all familiar with the management of the finances of our county, can be influenced or even prejudiced by such covert attacks as that of this *nothing.*

I do not agree, so far as political opinions go, with the court of county commissioners, but I do know that they are honest and that they have managed county affairs to the very best advantage. The records show this.

ROBT. H. KNOX.

Clanton, April 3d, '82.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Probate court of the county of chilton, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of J. T. McBee, deceased, will sell at Dixie Station, on the E. T., V. & Ga. railroad, in said county, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1882, between the hours of eleven a. m., and four p. m., for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described personal property belong to said estate, to-wit:

One steam engine and boiler and fixtures, one saw mill and fixtures, a lot of mixed lumber, one double dray subject to blacksmith's lien, and two tram cars.

T. S. BOWEN,
Administrator.

ap-6-3w

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James M. Ward and his wife M. E. Ward, on the 9th of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door, in clanton, Alabama, on the 4th day of May. 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of north-west quarter of section 17, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1882.

THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. COMPANY.

By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in Fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the South & North Alabama Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Carter and Sarah Carter, on the 25th day of July, 1874, the South & North Alabama railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 4th day of May, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 22 north, range 14 east, 40 acres more or less situated in chilton county, Ala., for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1882.

THE SOUTH & NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

By H. L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in fact.

Apr 6-5w

NOTICE NO. 1540.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., March 30th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on May 13th, 1882, viz: Robert Hobuck Homestead No. 7144 for the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 2, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John J. Roberts, William W. Sansum, Milton F. Fuller, Higdon R. Atchinson, all of Maplesville chilton county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.

Apr6-5w

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the February Term, 1882, of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, in the cause of Sophia I. A. Bibb vs. Jas. A. W. Day, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at Clanton, in Chilton county, on the first Monday in May, 1882, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate, situated in Chilton county, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section 22, township 22, and range 14, beginning at the intersection of Clanton and Milner streets and running South along Milner street four hundred feet to Lee street; thence north along continuation of Lee street to boundary line of said quarter section above; thence north along the line of said quarter section about four hundred feet until it meets the continuation of Clanton street, and thence to the place of beginning in the station of Lomax on the South and North Alabama Railroad.

W. E. STEWART,
Register.

Mar 30-3w

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the February Term 1882, of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, in the cause of J. D. Weaver vs. J. W. G. Kicker, et al., I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at Clanton, in Chilton county, on the first Monday in May, 1882, between the legal hours of sale, for cash the following described real estate situated in the town of Coopersville, in Chilton county, to-wit: Lot No. 8, in Block No. 1, East of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

W. E. STEWART,
Register.

Mar 30-3w

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

:o:

FACULTY:

REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.

MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

Verbena Male and Female School.

VERBENA, ALA.

TERMS:

Primary Classes	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Incidental Fee	$1.00	per session.

Tuition for each quarter payable in advance.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pyerian spring.
Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking deep sobers us again."

A. L. HARALSON,
Teacher.

Dec. 1, 1881.

"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."

W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,

:o:

COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

:o:

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in Chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

---

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to

Eastern Cities,

AND ONLY ROUTE

—TO THE—

WATERING PLACES

—OF—

East Tennessee and Virginia

The principle inducements are

SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,

JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE NO. 1521.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., March 20th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1882, viz: Andrew J. Powell, Homestead No. 10135 for the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, section 33, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Moses Robinson, James Robinson, Thomas J. Wyatt, Benjamin F. Wyatt, all of Cooper's Station, Chilton county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.

Mar23-5w

J. P. MAULL. J. M. HOCKENSM

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

New Store--New Goods!

——: WHERE YOU CAN FIND :——

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles an

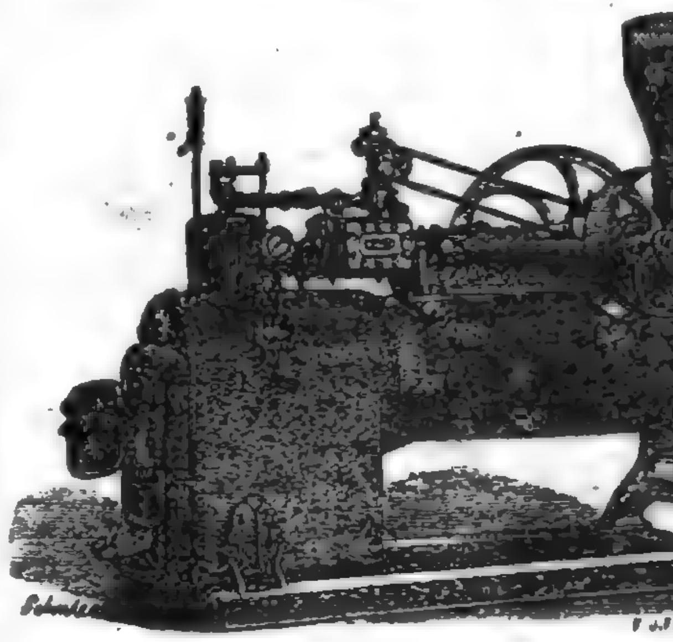
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, a intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINE
OF ALL SIZE
FROM TWO TO TW
HUNDRED HORS
POWER,
—AND—
OF ALL KIND

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEEL

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best. Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,
General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar8-ly

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

—OF—

W. M. WILSON,

——CLANTON, ALA.——

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large st

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOE

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webst and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgom prices. Give him a call. Nov24-tf

---

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

:o:

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Gra

and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacture

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your to us. Nov7-tf

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. obb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. arby.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District William P. Oden.
Representative—William A. Collier.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. ewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
st Express	†6:24 a. m.
st Mail	†8:05 p. m.
ssenger and Freight	4:00 p. m.
ccommodation	11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.	
st Express	†8:50 p. m.
st Mail	*8:05 a. m.
ssenger and Freight	10:55 a. m.
ccommodation	6:55 p. m.

Don't Stop. † Stops when flagged.

CHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

ing North	Daily Mail		Going South
ave 4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive	10 p m
ave 7:16 "	Demopolis	"	7:02 "
r. 10:30 "	Selma	"	8:45 "
ave 7:30 "	Selma	Leave	4:00 "
10:15 "	Calera	"	5:45 "
4:05 p m	Rome	"	11:30 a m
6:10 "	Dalton	"	9:30 "
8:25 "	Cleaveland	"	7:20 "
11:40 "	Knoxville	"	3:35 "
rive 4:50 a m	Bristol	"	10:20 p m

POSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from orth arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from uth 8:05 a. m.

All mails close 30 minutes before arval of trains.

General delivery hours from 8 a. m. 6 p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to 5 a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

Henry Wilson, Esq., and Mr. C. Cary, of Montevallo, visited anton this week.

Friday and Saturday were beauti- days and we hope the farmers ok advantage of them.

Commissioner's Court met last onday, and transacted important siness for the county.

H. L. Wheeler, Esq., Attorney the L. & N. railroad company, s two legal notices in this issue.

Mr. W. A. Smith, of Dixie, has e thanks of the VIEW for a club subscribers from his neighborod.

Capt. W. A. Gullahorn, of Coops Station, pays Clanton a regular ekly visit. Young men like to sit their relatives.

A fast train will shortly be aced upon the South & North a. railroad to run between Montmery and Verbena.

We paid a visit to Shelby Iron orks last week, and were enterined at the hospitable residence Col. R. W Carter.

See administrator's sale of the operty belonging to the estate of T. McBee, deceased, which indes a fine saw mill situated on e E. T. V. & G. railroad.

A great many visitors including rmers, school teachers, drummers d probably candidates, were to be en on the streets of Clanton last turday.

Glad to see Col. Timberlake, of uisville, in Clanton. He says would rather hunt deer in Alama than eat figs in Florida, and ys "Clanton is the most beautiest city on God's green yearth."

The Birmingham Observer her- d's its advent as a Sunday morn- g paper with the following:

The man who is too close-fisted take a wide-awake Sunday paper ght to be kicked to death by a overnment mule.

Next Saturday will be the time meeting of the teachers of Chilton unty for the purpose of organizing Teacher's Institute. We are reested to state that the public nerally are cordially invited to tend. The meeting will be held the courthouse.

Our Calera correspondent makes very pertinent query as to wheth- Clanton supports only two stores, ot seeing any others advertised in e VIEW. We have eight stores, t it is just possible that the six erchants who do not advertise, ave no particular desire to sell eir goods.

A fire broke out at Maull & Ehrman's lumber mill at Lomax, on last Saturday morning, which resulted in the loss of about 8,000 feet of lumber. The fire it is thought was accidental.

Spring will soon be here, judging from the following latest effusion of a Clanton poet:

From off the running rivulet the icy chain is thawed,
And the flutter of the winglet of the dovelet is abroad;
The quacklet of the ducklet in the brooklet we can hear,
And the rootlet of the piglet will presently appear.

Conductor Callahan, of the S. & N. railroad has improved his genial fiz by turning out a handsome set of mutton-chop whiskers, which circle around his ears in "beaucatcher" style. He will have charge of the fast train to run between Verbena and Montgomery, and says Clanton may probably be the stopping point, instead of Verbena.

Our county is certainly not on the wane. A citizen not long since purchased a plot of land near Clanton, giving in exchange for it a yoke of young steers valued at about $18. Recently he was offered $800 for the same land, and declined to sell. Added to this, we are shipping our iron ore, to Birmingham furnaces, and our lumber goes as far north as Illinois and as far west as Colorado, and even the mother country is being given a share of the latter commodity. What is in store for us when all of our resources are properly developed, is not easily foreshadowed.

The new railroad from Lomax to the ore beds is nearing completion, and ore is now being shipped to the furnace. The company have 184 hands at work, and propose, as soon as everything is in good working trim, to get out one hundred tons of ore per day. Our clever friend, Mr. J. B. Boykin, is superintending the shipping of the ore from Lomax to Birmingham. We recently paid a visit to the mines, which on working days present a lively scene. Quite a settlement is springing up thereabouts, and it would not be a bad idea to establish a postoffice, to be known as Sloss' Mines. Capt. Hobbs, of the commissary, would make a model P. M.

A visit last week to Verbena revealed the fact that considerable improvement is still going on. Once set the ball to rolling and it is not shortly stopped. That clever merchant, Mr. A. J. Brooks, is having a large two-story store building erected, the second story of which he proposes to convert into a hall for entertainments and like purposes. Work has begun on the new hotel building, and will be prosecuted with vigor until it is completed, which will probably be about the middle of June. The Pratt Saw Mill Company were shipping lumber to Europe *via* Pensacola, and a general boom seemed to have taken hold of the place. The jovial and handsome Dr. J. S. Pitts has our thanks for several new subscribers to the VIEW.

Mountain Creek Items.

MR. EDITOR:—In the vicinity of Mountain Creek, as you know, there are two large steam lumber mills—one of them owned by the firm of Smith & Marberry and the other by Mr. W. W. Wadsworth. The daily capacity of each about 30,000 feet of lumber, and both of them furnish employment to about two hundred men. Messrs. Pyron & Goree also have a lumber mill in the vicinity. It is run by water power, and has the capacity of turning out 6,000 feet of lumber per day. It is needless, therefore, to say that there is an immense lumber business done at this place.

The farming lands in this locality are not the best, but with proper cultivation they can be made to yield plenteously. As has been the case in many sections of the State, our farmers have planted more grain the present season than has been planted for many years. It is to be hoped that all our Southern farmers may very soon come to see the wisdom and advantage of such a course.

We have a Baptist and a Methodist church, and both are in prosperous conditions.

A good school will soon be established here, by Mr. Thos. Bailey, of Marion, a son of Rev. T. M. Bailey, Cor. Secretary of the Baptist State Mission Board. Mr. B. is a young man of scholarly attainments and will no doubt build up a fine school among us. T.

Around Jemison.

Our town was honored on Saturday by the meeting of the medical fraternity of our county who were in consultation a good part of the day.

Mrs. Honeycutt, wife of Mr. J. M. Honeycutt is very sick. Her many friends are quite anxious about her.

Jemison seems to be the coming town of our county. We notice her streets daily crowded with wagons, and every store full of trading customers.

John Ray has killed five gobblers within the last six or seven days.

We think there are unmistakable signs that there will be pound cake about Jemison before many more days shall pass. "Ono" speaks for a slice.

Jemison is soon to have a Sabbath school organized.

Little Johnnie Glasscock, aged ten years, son of Calvin Glascock, died on the first inst., of inflammatory rheumatism. Johnnie was a sweet little boy. He is now an angel in the bowers of paradise.

Rev. T. F. Thomasson delivered an impressive sermon here last Sunday, exhorting the people to forsake their refuges of lies, and join the grand army of the Lord.

Miss Vonie Galoway, of Brock's Gap, is in town to-day; young men, eyes to the front.

Mrs. James P. Allen is quite ill. We trust she will soon recover.

ONO.

Farmers busy planting corn.

Prof. Burns has opened his school hope it will be a success.

Dr. J. J. Dawson is erecting a drug store.

Mr. J. M. Honeycutt is the happiest man in the country. It's a girl.

We think there is a prospect of some more pound cake being cooked soon. If so, and Ego gets a ticket, he will try his best to go, if he has to borrow some of the other boy's boots; and you bet he will do ample justice to the table. EGO.

Calera News.

Mr. Samuel McCauly, of Montevallo, has made arrangements for a lot upon which he intends building a two story dwelling for himself.

In giving an account of Calera last week I failed to mention the steam cotton gin and grist mill of H. C. Moss, and the fact that Mr Moss intends building a merchant mill in the next two months.

Mr Editor, you got things "kinder" mixed in last week's paper. C. L. Candler is the Railroad agent, and the handsome man. Mr Parker, the whistler of town, is a married man, and a handsome man too.

One firm in Calera sells about three car loads of corn a month.

Reader, when you come to Calera, if you will call on Mr. Chas. Werdman and examine his hundred and fifty specimens of Alabama minerals you will leave with increased assurance of the wonderful resources of our State. Mr Werdman has devoted a great deal of time in looking for mineral in this State and may never receive his reward but he "is casting bread on the waters" that will return to future generations.

If no disaster now occur the wheat and oat crop of Chilton and Shelby Counties will be the largest crop ever made, with an increased acreage, both crops are better and more forward than has ever beeen known before.

Mr Editor, before I received the VIEW of last week, I thought Clanton was a lively town of six or eight stores. I wanted to know something of your town (having never visited the place) so I examined your columns to see how much business was done there. I only found advertisements of two stores. Are these all the stores you have? Can't Clanton support more than two stores? RUFUS.

Parody on Hohenlinden.

In seasons when our funds are low,
Subscribers are provoking slow,
And new supplies keep up the flow
Of dimes departing rapidly.

But we shall see another sight,
When Duns pour in from morn to night,
Commanding every dollar bright,
To be forked over speedily.

Then to despair we're almost driven,
There's precious little use in living,
When one's last copper's rudely riven,
From hands that held it lovingly

But larger yet those duns shall grow,
When interest is added on below,
Lengthening our chin a foot or so,
While gazing at them hopelessly.

'Tis so that scarce have we begun
To plead for time upon a dun,
Before there comes some other one,
Demanding pay, ferociously.

The prospect darkens! On ye brave!
Who would our very bacon save!
Waive patrons! all your pretexts Waive!
And pay the Printer cheerfully.

Ah! it would yield us pleasure sweet.
A few delinquents now to meet,
Asking from us a clear receipt
For papers taken regularly.

The Circuit Court of Colbert county convened at Tuscumbia, last Monday morning, and within a short while adjourned for the term. The citizens of the county and the bar unanimously joined in petitioning Judge Speake to adopt this course. They represented that the year 1881 had been a most disastrous crop year; that there was great want among the citizens of the county; that there had been continuous floods for many days until quite recently, and that the present clear weather was the first the farmers had had in which to prepare their lands for this year's crop. His Honor Judge Speake listened earnestly to the request of the citizens. He replied that the courts were made for the benefit of the people, instead of the people being made for the benefit of the courts. Accordingly, the court adjourned for the term.

Over 3,000 "strikers" are out of employment in Lawrence, Mass.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.
VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.
Dec. 29-6m

NOTICE NO. 1498.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.,
March 9, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on April 20th, 1882, viz: Joseph C. Traywick, Pre-emption Declaration No. 655, for the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 31, township 21 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James T. Mullins, Francis A. Gulledge, Elliott E. Esters, Francis W. Bobbit, all of Verbena P. O., Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Mar16-5w Register.

NOTICE NO. 1520.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., March 20th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1882, viz: Thomas J. Powell, Homestead No. 8997, for the northwest quarter of section 28, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elijah Easterling, Benit Easterling, Thomas G. Taylor and Henry C. Johnson, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Mar23-6w Register.

DO YOU WANT
THE BEST WEEKLY
IN ALABAMA?
One Made for Alabama Readers,
Devoted to Alabama Matters,
Full of Alabama News:
Then subscribe for the
Times-Argus
of Selma.

The Weekly Times and The Southern Argus. Consolidated January 28, 1882.

THE TIMES-ARGUS is thoroughly Democratic, and is an earnest worker for the continued supremacy of the intelligent property holders in the politics of Alabama. To secure that end, it maintains a fearless, independent tone in criticism of parties, measures and men. Its readers can always rely upon its faithfulness in giving news and criticising events.

Only $1.50 per year. Morning Times $10 per year. Address
GILAND & McKEE, Selma, Ala.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs,
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
AND SPERMATORRHŒA.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) $7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Consult and secure the advantages of DR. BUTTS

[illegible]
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. [illegible]
Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

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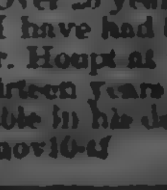
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.



HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, [illegible]

[illegible]
DR. S. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

FREE!

[illegible]

WHAT BECOMES OF PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

"You want to know how much damage prize-fighting does to the human anatomy, do you?" said Ben Hogan, the evangelist and ex-prize-fighter. "Well, take a look at me. I am in much better condition than I was when I reformed, three and a half years ago, but I estimate that my vitality is only 50 per cent. of what it would have been if I had never been a fighter. The shocks and bruises that a man gets in the ring hurt him more ten years afterward than they do when he gets them. I have been terribly beaten on the head in my time, and those old wounds reopen now regularly once a year. When I was 25 years old I was so strong and healthy that nothing could tire me. I used to think that a man was simply a fool who got tired. But at present, when I ought by rights to be still stronger, it worries me even to stand on a platform and talk."

"Is the ill-health of fighters due to the pounding they get or to dissipation?"

"It is due to both, and to one about as much as another. But the terrible bodily injuries they receive are beyond dispute. The worst injuries are not always those which knock a man out of his senses. Severe bruises about the chest and ribs are much more apt to inflict permanent injury."

"How do prize-fighters die, as far as your observation goes?"

"They die prematurely of weakness and disease brought on by their injuries. In fact, they die at or about the time when, if they had not been prize-fighters they would have been at the prime of life. Charley Gallagher died at the age of 30, of consumption, caused by an injury received in his fight with Davis. Davis fell on him, planting his knee in his upper left breast. Brandy bears the blame of killing Tom Sayers, but, in my opinion, he died of the injuries inflicted by John C. Heenan. Heenan jumped off a train and hurt himself, and some lay the blame of premature death on that accident, but he died of consumption, produced, in my opinion, by over-training and by the punishments he got in his fights with Sayers and King. John Morrissey's death is laid on Bright's disease, but he had stood beating enough to kill ten men, and I believe that is what killed him. Yankee Sullivan is said to have been killed by a vigilance committee, but the truth is that he went crazy from injuries to his head he had received, and committed suicide by opening an artery. Patsy Riordan, one of the grandest men physically that ever lived, died at 36, a complete physical and mental wreck. Bob Riddle died the same way, the very flesh dropping off his fingers. Joe Womble died in a Montreal insane asylum. And so they go, all of them dying at what ought to be the prime of life."

THE HARE AND THE FISH.

The hare and the fish, having borrowed t[illegible]cco of each other for several mo[illegible], and agreeing perfectly on politics, [illegible]t out to make a journey together and see the sights of the world. They had not proceeded many miles when a wolf was discovered in pursuit. The hare at once started off at the top of his speed, but the fish called out:

"Do not leave me thus—I cannot run!"

"A fish who cannot run has no business to make a journey," replied the hare, and away he flew to save his bacon.

The fish hurried after as fast as possible, and both found themselves on the bank of a river, while the wolf was yet a furlong away. The fish at once rolled into the water and darted away, but the hare shouted after him:

"Do not leave me—I cannot swim!"

"A hare who cannot swim has no business to make a journey," and he sailed away, and left the hare to be eaten on the half shell.

Moral: An owl who had overheard the affair from his perch in a persimmon tree drew down his left eye and softly said: "You don't know a man until you have traveled with him."

THAT was rather a happy turn of Davidge's on the inspiration of Guiteau. Referring to this claim of the assassin, Davidge solemnly turned to the thirteenth and fifteenth verses of the Epistle to James, and read a rebuke to the prisoner from the very source of his pretended inspiration: "Let no man say, when he is tempted, I am tempted of God: for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth He any man; but every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed. Then, when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin, and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death."

IRA COOK was to have been married in Northampton, Mass., at the age of 66. He started for the Town Clerk's office to get a license, and doubtless was excited and nervous, for he fell while climbing over a fence, caught one foot between the pickets, and hung head downward until he was dead.

DECIDED steps ought to be taken to cure a Cold or Cough at once. We should recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. This valuable medicine is endorsed by the physicians, and you can rely on its doing the work every time.

THAT RICH EXPERIENCE.

A Free Press Interview Sustained and Its Source Revealed.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A few months ago an interview with a prominent and well known physician, formerly a resident of Detroit, but now living in New York, appeared in the columns of this paper. The statements made by the doctor and the facts he divulged were of so unusual a nature as to cause no little commotion among those who read them, and many inquiries were raised as to the genuineness of the interview and the validity of the statements it contained. The name of the physician was at that time suppressed at his own request. The seal of secrecy, however, can now be removed, as the important and interesting letter which appears below will abundantly show. In order, however, that the reader may better understand this letter, a few extracts are herewith given from the interview in question.

After an exchange of courtesies and a few reminiscences about the war, in which the doctor was a prominent surgeon, the reporter remarked upon the doctor's improved appearance, upon which he said:

"Yes, I have improved in health since you last saw me, and I hope also in many other ways. One thing, however, I have succeeded in doing, and it is one of the hardest things for any one, and especially a doctor, to do, and that is I have overcome my prejudices. You know there are some people who prefer to remain in the wrong rather than acknowledge the manifest right. Such prejudice leads to bigotry of the worst order. Now, I am a physician, and of the 'old school' order, too; but I have, after years of experience and observation, come to the conclusion that truth is the highest of all things, and that if prejudice or bigotry stand in the way of truth, so much the worse for them—they are certain to be crushed sooner or later. Why, when I knew you in Detroit, I would no sooner have thought of violating the code of ethics laid down by the profession, or of prescribing anything out of the regular order, than I would of amputating my hand. Now, however, I prescribe and advise those things which I believe to be adapted to cure, and which my experience has proven to be such."

"How did you come to get such heretical ideas as these, doctor?"

"Oh, they are the result of my experience and observation. I obtained my first ideas upon the subject, though, from having been cured after my care and all the skill of my professional brethren had failed to relieve me. Why, I was as badly off as many of my patients, with a complication of troubles, including dyspepsia, and consequently imperfect kidneys and liver, and I feared I should have to give up my practice. For months I suffered untold agonies. Dull, indefinite pains in various parts of the body; a lack of interest in everything around me; a loss of appetite: headaches; all these disagreeable symptoms were added to pains which were both acute and constant. Sick as I was, however, I became restored to health in a most surprising manner and in an incredibly short space of time, and it was this that proved a revelation to me. That was the starting point, and my prejudices faded rapidly after that I can assure you. I went to reading extensively, and analyzing more extensively, and since that time I have discovered many things of real value to humanity. Why only a few days ago I advised a lady who was suffering from a serious female difficulty and displacement to use the same remedy which cured me. I saw her this morning and she is nearly well; the pain and inflammation are all gone and she is around as usual. We have no right in the medical fraternity to sit back and declare there is no such thing as improvement or advancement, or that we have a monopoly of the remedies which nature has given to mankind. There are great changes going on in every department of life, and there are great developments in medicine as well. Thousands of people die every year from supposed typhoid fever, rheumatism or other complaints, when in reality it is from trichinæ, caused by eating poorly cooked and diseased pork. Thousands of children are dying every year from dropsy as the apparent sequel to scarlatina, when in reality it is from diseased kidneys which have become weakened by the fever they have just had."

"Well, doctor, you have got some new truths here, certainly, but they sound very reasonable to me."

"Well, whether they are reasonable or not, I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that they are true, and I propose to stand by them, no matter how much opposition I may raise by doing so. Any man, be he politician, preacher or physician, who is so considerate of his pocketbook or of his own personal ends as to stultify himself by suppressing the manifest truth, is unworthy the name of man, and unworthy the confidence of the public whom he serves."

The above are some of the principal points in the interview referred to. Now for the sequel. The following outspoken letter from the doctor himself which has just been received is published in full:

Editor Detroit Free Press:

Some time ago a reporter of your paper had an interview with me which he said he would like to publish. I consented on condition that you would not mention my name until I gave you permission. I have now accomplished the purpose I had in mind, and wish to say to you (which you can publish or not as you see fit) that I had debated for a long time whether I would shake off some of the professional fetters which bound me with others for years, and tell the truth, or not. When I looked back, and thought of the tortures, like those described by Dante in his trip to the infernal regions, which I endured from dyspepsia, and recalled how much I would have given at that time for the relief which I have since obtained, I determined that I would take the step so long meditated, and thereby discharge a duty to my fellow men. If I could thereby save one poor mortal one night of the terrible suffering I endured, I would be fully satisfied, be the other consequences what they might.

My dyspeptic condition was produced by a torpid liver, which did not, as a consequence, remove the bile from the blood. This produced derangement of the stomach, inflammation of its coats, dyspepsia, constipation, headache, depression of spirits, yellow complexion, fat-covered eyes, chills and fever; in short, I was miserable to the last degree. I appealed in vain to my books, to my skill and to my fellow physicians. The mystery of my ill-health grew deeper. I traveled everywhere—exhausted all authorized expedients—but to no purpose!

When in this frame of mind, desperately in need of help, but expecting none, one of my unprofessional friends called my attention to some unusual cures wrought by a prominent remedy and urged me to try it. I emphatically declined. But secretly, and with the firm determination that I would never let anybody know what I had done, I began its use. It was only an experiment, you know, but for that matter, all medical treatment is experimental. Well, to make a long, and surprising story short, I experienced a sort of physical revolution. My skin got a better color. My liver resumed its functions. I no longer had to arouse the bowels with cathartics. My headaches disappeared with my dyspepsia; but still I was not convinced. "Nature did it," I reasoned. But, determined to push the investigation to the extreme, while I was in active work, I tried the effect of the remedy on my patients afflicted with kidney, liver and urinary diseases, watching every development carefully and studiously. Then I was completely disarmed, for the remedy stood every test imposed!

Under such convincing circumstances, the matter of confessing my cure became a question of conscience and of duty to humanity. "Here is a remedy," I said, "that has done for me what the best medical skill of the country could not accomplish"—and as an honorable man I will not suppress the facts. I therefor write you and most unhesitatingly assert that for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach or urinary organs which are amenable to treatment, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure surpasses any remedy I have ever known or used, and since physicians have so much ill-success in the treatment of diseases of these organs, I am prepered to accept all the consequences when I say that they are, if conscientious, in duty bound to use this pure vegetable compound in their practice.

Yours very truly,
J. W. Smith, M. D.

Statements so outspoken as the above and coming from such a reliable source, are valuable beyond question. They conclusively show not only the power of the remedy which has become so well known and popular, but the great importance of attention in time to the first inflictions of declining health. When professional men of such high standing risk their prejudice and willingly declare their belief in that which they know to be valuable, the public may confidently follow their example.

STUDENT LIFE AT ATHENS.

Modern Athens is strong in students. Not only do many youth pass through the lower schools and gymnasiums up to the university, but the university, being the center of learning, not for Athens only, but for all the Greek race, whether under Turkish rule or not, and offering an education nearly free to all, attracts to it ambitious young men from Thessaly, Epirus, the Ægean islands and Constantinople itself. Hither they come, penniless, but athirst after knowledge, take menial situations—every family has its man-servant, for it is not the custom of the poorest girl to go about alone—and thus they earn board, lodging and clothing while they pursue their studies and attend the university lectures. Education, indeed, is a drug in modern Athens; there is a plethora of educated men. A story is told of a traveler who asked a member of the Government, to whom he had brought a letter of introduction, where he could find a trustworthy Greek attendant to wait upon him, and act as guide and interpreter. To his astonishment the Minister replied: "Why not employ my brother? He is just what you need. He is a graduate of the university, speaks several languages, is a civil and obliging fellow, and is anxious for a situation."

There are hosts of graduates looking out for Government appointments, and ready meantime to turn a penny by any employment, however humble. The high esteem in which education is held, the large proportion of public funds devoted to it, and the eagerness with which it is sought and acquired, are among the most striking features of New Greece. The people manifest a natural and instinctive love of learning for its own sake and apart from its commercial value. The learned professions are accessible to all, and they are overstocked. Literary men abound, and find employment as newspaper writers and *soi-disant* politicians.

A FATHER and son could not get along well together on the same farm at Guthrie, Miss., and it was settled, after much bickering, that the son should leave. He paid all his debts, gave away his remaining property, and appointed a day for departure. When the time came, he shook hands with the family, including the father, who asked, "Where are you going?" "To the devil'" the young man replied, drawing a pistol and instantly killing himself.

MRS. C. P. HEMMENWAY, of Portland, Me., on going to her room at night, saw a man's foot protruding from under her bed. She made a remark, as if speaking to herself, that she must get a night-dress, and stepped out, ran up to the next story, and called a man rooming there. When he came down the ruffian was gone, but he had left a huge club behind.

A MARYLAND sportsman is having manufactured in Baltimore a complete suit of rubber clothing, by means of which he expects to slaughter numberless wild geese. The head piece, which will be the only part kept in view, is to be exactly in the form of a wild goose sitting upon the water and furnished with magnifying glass eyes through which the wearer can see his way among the game.

A SINGULARLY interesting case was lately referred to by the Brooklyn *Eagle*. It was told by Mr. W. A. Davenport, connected with the house of Messrs. Butler, Pitkin & Co., 476 Broadway, New York, and concerned the marvelous cure of Mr. Ezra D. Clarkson, near Newark, N. J., of a terrible case of rheumatism, which other remedies had failed even to alleviate. He was on his way to a hospital when Mr. Davenport met him and induced him to try St. Jacobs Oil, with the result named.—*Cleveland (O.) Practical Farmer.*

THE Supreme Court of Maine sustained the will of Horatio N. Foster, an uneducated deaf mute, 76 years old, who could neither read, write nor use the manual alphabet. The will was made by pantomime, dividing $7,000. Only one similar case was ever tried by the courts in the United States, and that in North Carolina.

THE Newark (N. J.) *Sunday Call* says: One of our Cincinnati exchanges cites the case of Mr. Haldeman, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil. His wife was cured of neuralgia by the same article, and every member of his family of some pain or ache by the Great German Remedy.

KINGS draw better than prima donnas. At the Lisbon Opera House, when the Kings of Spain and Portugal with their wives expected to attend, seats sold for $190 each and boxes for $500.

"Excruciating Agonies."

158 CONSTANCE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 16, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has relieved me in the most happy manner from the excruciating agonies of kidney and bladder difficulties and gravel. S. GUTHRIE.

THE alluring game of draw poker has lately become domesticated in Japan, where, it is said, the stakes frequently run too high, as a rule, for men of moderate ambitions.

A TENDER EPITAPH.

One of the most touching epitaphs ever penned is in Spring Grove, in Cincinnati, on the monument of Louise Kirby Piatt, wife of Don Piatt:

To thy dear memory, darling, and my own,
I build in grief this monumental stone,
All that it tells of life in death is thine;
All that it tells of deathless life is mine,
For that which made thy purer spirit blest,
In anguish deep has brought me great unrest;
You, dying, live to find a life divine;
I, living, die till death shall make me thine!

DANIEL WEBSTER'S hatred of sham was shown when he once went to Springfield, Mass., to speak in the height of a total abstinence movement, and, being invited to take a "a glass of water" before going on the platform, paused after the first swallow, and, looking the committeeman squarely in the face, said: "It's good stuff! Where can I get a barrel of it?"

THE extent to which Congressmen have degenerated into mere errand-boys for their constituents is sharply illustrated by the fact that, by actual [illegible], no less than 266 of the 293 Representatives called on the Commissioner of Pensions, in one day recently, to ask him for action on special cases.

Twenty Years a Sufferer.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. After spending hundreds of dollars, with no benefit, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery," and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground. I am yours, WILLIAM RYDER, 87 Jefferson St., Buffalo, N. Y.

COULD our enemies only know how much we have foreborne toward them, how would their hatred be penetrated by remorse!

THOUSANDS of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from "internal fever," congestion, inflammation, or ulceration. By druggists.

THE end of life is to be like unto God; and the soul following God will be like unto Him; He being the beginning, middle and end of all things.—*Socrates.*

THE original "Little Liver Pills" are Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," and are extensively imitated. They cure sick and bilious headache. Private Government stamp with Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait mark the genuine. By druggists.

A WORLD without a Sabbath would be like a man without a smile, like a summer without flowers, and like a homestead without a garden.

An Open Letter.

MESSRS. ELLIS & Co.—It affords me great pleasure to make the following statement: For FOURTEEN YEARS I have been constantly suffering from chronic hæmaturia—the hemorrhage being at aimes very great, and at no time entirely trrested. The accompanying congestion of the kidneys frequently was acutely painful. I have had treatment by the best physicians, but their skill gave me no relief. The wide-spread celebrity of the Bailey Springs, in the cure of affections of the urinary organs, determined me to try them. I have been here two weeks and am entirely relieved. Indeed, in less than one week, all appearance or sensation of disease had disappeared as if by magic. I leave for home to-day, and make this voluntary statement, believing that too much cannot be said in regard to the wonderful effects of the waters here. Very truly yours,

N. W. WARD,
July 10th, 1879. of Senatobia, Miss.

A GREAT deal of whining has been done over the supposed-wholesale destruction of buffaloes, and yet word comes of one herd in Dakota which is forty miles long and five broad and estimated to contain 80,000 animals.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

ACCORDING to the New York *Herald* "only about one girl in twenty makes a good wife." What's the average for husbands?

WHEN you are all played out be careful what you eat, but take Kidney-Wort.

WITH God go over the sea; without Him, not over the threshold.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

THEY have found a King who reigned in Egypt more than a century before Abraham. He's dead.

For Brick and Tile Machinery

Address JAS. P. CLARK, Morenci, Mich.

EVENTS are not in our power; but it always is better to make a good use of even the worst.

PURE cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on the sea shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

THE State of Missouri contains several hundred springs which send forth a large volume of water with sufficient energy to run large mills or factories.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

MURRAIN kills thousands of Milk Cows. Foutz's Horse and Cattle Powders will cure them, and if used during Winter and Spring will surely prevent the disease.

IN the eye of that Supreme Being to whom our internal frame is uncovered, dispositions hold the place of actions.—*Blair.*

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS

is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

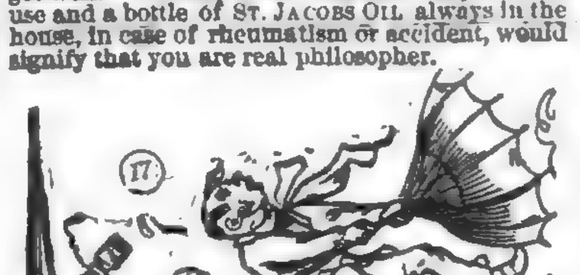
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucuous membrane of the Head and Throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

A DELICATE child is more subject to worms than a healthy one, as in the economy of nature, one animal is made to subsist upon another, and the weaker goes down. At the first indication of worms administer Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, the infallible remedy.

FACTS ABOUT UMBRELLAS.

Antiquarians say that the umbrella was invented shortly after the flood, and has been the least improved upon of all appliances for human comfort, the shape being now as it was in those youthful days of the world. An umbrella is much like a pigeon as to the question of possession—the last one who gets it owns it. The following facts about umbrellas—especially the last one—may serve every reader a splendid purpose sooner or later: To place your umbrella in a rack indicates that it is about to change owners. An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but drippings of the rain, indicates courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings, it indicates marriage. To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you. To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a nice silk one signifies that "exchange is no robbery." To lend an umbrella signifies that "I am a fool." To carry an umbrella just high enough to tear out men's eyes and knock off men's hats, signifies "I am a woman." To go without an umbrella in a rain-storm shows I am sure of getting rheumatism, and will have to use ST. JACOBS OIL to get well." To keep a fine umbrella for your own use and a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL always in the house, in case of rheumatism or accident, would signify that you are real philosopher.



The following communication to the editor of the Salem (Mass.) *Register* shows how an artist treated his visitor: "I would have accepted your kind invitation to visit you in your new quarters with pleasure before this had not my old enemy, Mr. Rheumatism, pounced on me so suddenly. He arrived last Friday, and, without stopping to send up his card, rushed in and grasped me by the hand with such a grip that in a few hours my hand and wrist were so badly swollen and painful that I felt as though one of Mr. Hatch's coal teams had run over me. Mr. Rheumatism has been a constant visitor of mine for several years; he always swells and put on a great many airs, making himself at home, devouring my substance and leaving me poor in flesh and pocket. Last winter he came and stayed two months. I then decided that the next time he came I would change his diet. I was somewhat at a loss what to feed him with, but finally concluded to give him three square meals a day of ST. JACOBS OIL—morning, noon and night. This fare he is disgusted with, and is packing up his trunk and will leave by to-morrow or next day; says he cannot stop any longer, as he has pressing business elsewhere. He is a treacherous fellow, and he intends visiting some of our Salem friends: if he does, just give him the same fare that I did and he won't stop long. J. S. LEFAVOUR.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the great household medicine of the American people, and is taken everywhere as a safeguard against epidemics and endemics, as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness and irregularities of the bowels, as a cure for chills and fever and rheumatic ailments, as a sedative in nervous cases, and as a general invigorant and restorative.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

WANTED—Agents to sell the only authorized picture of the Garfield Family—published under the direction of Mrs. Garfield. Samples free to Agents that work. Exclusive Territory given. J. H. Bufford's Sons, Art Publishers, 293 & 295 Broadway, New York.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!
DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

GIVEN AWAY!
AN ELEGANT ONE-HUNDRED PAGE
FASHION CATALOGUE
Beautifully Illustrated, and containing all the
LATEST STYLES
of Ladies' and Children's Costumes and Cloaks, Fine Muslin and Cambric Underwear, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Silks, Velvets and Dress Goods, Lace Curtains and Draperies.

The acknowledged Guide of the season. No lady who desires to know what to wear and how to dress well can afford to be without it.

The Spring number will be ready about March 25. Be sure to send postal card giving full name, town, county and State, when a sample copy will be sent to you free of charge.

H. C. F. KOCH & SON,
6th Ave. and 102, 104 & 106 West 20th St.,
NEW YORK CITY.

TRUTH [illegible]

BEATTY'S
ORGANS

Beatty's BEETHOVEN Organ contains 10 Golden Tongue Reeds, 27 STOPS, Walnut or D Case, 5 Octaves, Metal Foot Plates, Upright Bellow Springs, Lamp Stands, Pocket for music, Hand Rollers for moving, Beatty's Patent Stop Ac NEW AND NOVEL REEDBOARD will give as much music as 14 COMMON ORG No other maker dare build this organ (it is pa ENORMOUS SUCCESS. Sales over 1000 a demand increasing. Factory working DAY by 300 Edison's Electric Lights at NIGHT to

Price, Boxed, Delivered on board Cars here, Stool, Book, &c., only $9

If after one year's use you are not satisfied Organ, will promptly refund money with

COME AND EXAMINE THE INSTRUMENT

in person. Five Dollars ($5) allowed to pay exp you buy; come anyway, you are welcome. Free with polite attendants meets all trains. Organs $30, $40, $50 up. Pianofortes $125 to

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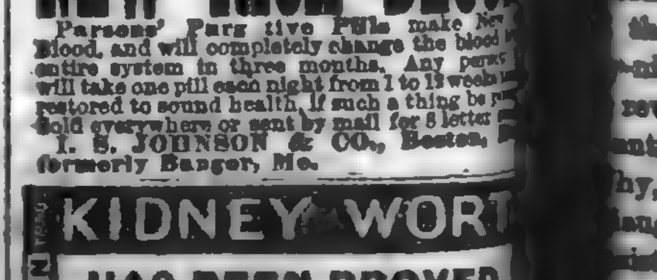

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VOL. I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1882. NO. 22.

THE FLOWN BIRD.

The maple's leaves are whirled away;
The depths of the great pines are stirred;
Night settles on the sullen day,
As in its nest the mountain bird.
My wandering feet go up and down,
And back and forth from town to town,
Through the lone wood and by the sea,
To find the bird that fled from me;
I followed, and I follow yet—
I have forgotten to forget.

My heart goes back, but I go on,
Through summer heat and winter snow;
Poor heart, we are no longer one,
But are divided by our woe.
Go to the nest I built and call—
She may be hiding after all—
The empty nest, if that remains,
And leave me in the long, long rains;
My sleeves with tears are always wet—
I have forgotten to forget.

Men know my story, but not me—
For such fidelity, they say,
Exists not—such a man as he
Exists not in the world to-day.
If his light bird has flown the nest,
She is no worse than all the rest;
Constant they are not—only good
To bill and coo, and hatch the brood;
He has but one thing to regret—
He has forgotten to forget.

All day I see the ravens fly,
I hear the sea-birds scream all night;
The moon goes up and down the sky,
The sun comes in with ghastly light;
Leaves whirl, white flakes around me blow—
Are they spring blossoms or the snow?
Only my hair? Good by, my heart,
The time has come for us to part;
Be still! You will be happy yet—
For death remembers to forget.

—*Translated from the Japanese.*

THEIR SECOND YOUTH.

The Lady Annabel sat in a small room her father's castle, looking out of a ndow which overlooked a wide landpe. Her maidens were in a little oup at the other end of the apartment ily engaged at their embroidery, ghing and chattering and whispering, t as they might were they alive now or this was many years ago and they all dead and buried. The Lady nabel took no notice of them; was thinking. At last she looked and yawned—"Oh, I am so sleepy thirsty! Mabel, bring me some er."

abel obeyed—and as she received the pagain, she said "Your Ladyship will be sleepy to-morrow!"

"To-morrow! What is to-morrow?"

"Does not your Ladyship recollect t to-morrow is your Ladyship's birth-? and——"

"My birthday? Oh, yes, so it is. I forgotten all about it. We are to e a merry time of it, I believe; but n sure I feel in no humor for merriment now. Lay down your work, girls, a little while, and take a stroll in the den."

hen she found herself alone, the La- Annabel walked up and down the ll apartment, then stopping before looking glass she said: "My birth-! Am I indeed twenty-nine to-mor-? Twenty-nine! that sounds old! ten years since my father came in- possession of this estate, and every of those years have passed one just another. I feel no older than I was n. I look no older." And she looked n into the mirror.

"I am no older in any one respect. I wish they would let my birthday by in silence, and not distress me publishing to all the assembled d that the Lady Annabel is now nty-nine!"

er reverie was here disturbed by the y entrance of her father.

"Why, what makes you look so down-, daughter? For shame! go down assist in the preparations for to-row's feast, instead of moping here. I must not forget to tell you I saw neighbor L—— this morning. We ed through his grounds, and he ed our hunting party."

t this the Lady Annabel's color htened visibly.

"He says he expects his son back in w months; and he and I were set-, that as our estates touch, and as has but one son, and I have but the ghter——; but I hear my men; have brought home the stags—one them has such horns! You must e down after awhile and see them." aying he left her.

"And Jasper is coming home," con-ed the Lady Annabel to herself. w well do I remember the first I saw him—it was on my birthday! s 12 years old, and, although he just my age, I was a tall girl and he tle boy. I refused to dance with him use he was a whole head shorter I—but if my father and his have plans for us——"

this moment her companions re-d, and, quieting their laughing ntenances, sat down again to their roidery.

e next day was one of unusual fes-y. By mid-day the hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen of high degree, from far and near. The music was loud, and dancing and feasting was the order of the day. The Lady Annabel, contrary to her expectation, was beguiled by the joy she saw on every face around her, and entered with great vivacity into every sport that was proposed. No laugh so loud as hers—no movement so full of glee. Late at night, when the guests had departed, she threw herself, flushed and excited, into a large chair in her own room, and began to loosen the rose from her hair.

So it is all over, and I have been happy, very happy, indeed I have—only the recollection that it was my birthday would intrude itself upon me, to damp my enjoyment, every now and then. I heard several people ask if it were true that it was my twenty-ninth birthday—they did not know it was my twenty-ninth. And that odious Miss What's-her-name actually said I looked very well for that, very well, indeed. I should be glad, I know, to see her look half so well, though she was, as she says, a baby when I was almost grown up. Twenty-nine! twenty-nine! Oh! I wish I was not so old!" and, covering her face with her hands, she burst into tears.

Let us pass over a few months. The neighbor's long-expected son has come home, and Lady Annabel is in a state of anxiety, for her heart is true to her first love, despite her twenty-nine years. Her father and his neighbor are a great deal together, looking over papers and inspecting boundary lines; but, contrary to all expectation, the neighbor's son turns out perverse, as neighbors' sons are apt to do, and begins a flirtation with a little girl of sixteen, as poor as a rat. His father frowned, Annabel's father frowned, and Annabel—she remembered her twenty-nine years.

This state of things continued for some months, in spite of various remonstrances on the part of one father and polite speeches on the part of the other. In vain title deeds were shown him—in vain the contiguous estates were talked over and walked over. Jasper remained immovable.

At last, upon being formally and rigorously appealed to by his father as to his intentions concerning Lady Annabel, he obstinately refused to enter into any engagement with her whatsoever, alleging as a reason that she was too old to be his wife, and adding, she might be informed of his having said so, for aught he cared.

Two days after he put the finishing stroke to his disobedience by eloping with the before-mentioned little girl of 16.

All this was conveyed to the Lady Annabel by her offended and indignant father. And now, indeed, was she unhappy—for she really loved this man, and knew herself to have been loved by him some years before.

"Too old for him, indeed!—too old for him! God knows my love for him may be older than it was, but it is only the stronger, the more enduring. Cruel, cruel Jasper, to cast me off thus; and for what?—because I am 29! Surely I am the same that I have always been. And he reproached me with the years that have taken away none of my beauty; he might as well lay to my charge the age that passed before I was born."

But so it was, in spite of all her grief. It was then as it is now, as it always has been and always will be—man speaks, and woman abides by it. The Lady Annabel pined, and grieved and wept in secret; and talked and laughed and jested about the elopement in public; and for a while no one knew that hers was a heavy-laden heart.

Tears do a great deal of mischief in the world. In the Lady Annabel's case they did a great deal. They took all the luster from her bright eyes; they washed away the color from her cheeks, and rolling down they wore for themselves channels in her smooth skin, so that by her 30th birthday people began to say, "the Lady Annabel is very much faded"—"the Lady Annabel is not quite so young as she was"—and one little lady, the odious little lady, as Lady Annabel had called her a year ago, was heard to say—"I did think she wore very well, but I don't think so now. To be sure, poor thing, she is getting on pretty well."

This time the Lady Annabel entreated her father to omit the usual merrymaking. She spent the day alone in her own room.

"Thirty years old! How it distressed me a year ago to think I was 29. I have no such feelings now. Jasper was right when he said I was too old for him. How would my careworn, sorrowful face look in company with his blooming appearance? They talked of a ball for to-night—how my heart shrank from such a thing! I at a ball! No—this dimly-lighted room suits me better. Jasper was right. But then, if he had still loved me, would my youth and beauty have gone so soon? Perhaps not—but they are gone. And what is left to me? A dull, joyless life of regret."

But she was wrong—she was not quite as old as she thought. A few years passed away. Her violent sorrow became changed by degrees into a melancholy, and then into a gravity. They rarely saw her laugh, but she was very often cheerful. She had put away her ornaments—her jewels—it is true, but her attire was always becoming and elegant. Her father's dwelling continued to be the resort of his numerous friends. She mingled with them but seldom, and smiled when the odious little lady, now Mrs. Somebody, talked about old maids. Meanwhile Jasper was never heard of—his angry father having refused to correspond with him. He seemed to be everywhere forgotten, and he was—everywhere but in one place.

But grief will wear itself out. After a while Annabel at first listened, and then joined in the conversation of her father's guests, and found herself by degrees returning the interest evinced for her by a country gentleman of some property in the neighborhood, about ten years older than herself. She was now 35.

The next thing was a wedding at the hall, and no one seemed in higher spirits than the bride herself, decked in the ornaments which had laid in their cases for five years. Annabel was young again.

Let us pass over five years of quiet domestic happiness—for, although her feelings toward her husband were very different from those called forth by her first love, still she was attached to the worthy man.

* * * * *

Her black dress and ugly cap, no less than her slow gait and saddened air, showed her to be a widow. Lonely and desolate since her bereavement, she has again taken up her residence with her father, and inhabits the same little room she formerly did.

A few months more, and her father's death increased her seclusion. She has no relation left on earth, and earnestly and bitterly does she pray that she may die, and leave this world of sorrows. She receives no visitors, and never appears abroad—only now and then, late in the afternoon, when the weather is fine, her tall, closely-veiled figure may be seen walking slowly through the shady walks about the castle, and the village children coming home from school peep at her through the hedge and whisper: "It is only the old lady taking her walk."

We said visitors were never admitted there, and they were not. So much the greater then was the surprise of all the servants when, one day, a fine-looking, middle-aged man was seen in the large parlor in converse with their mistress; this was repeated so often that at last it became quite a customary thing. She took no more solitary walks; her black veil was laid aside; her close cap again gave way to her glossy hair—glossy still, though streaked with gray. Her youth was coming back—for was not this Jasper—the Jasper of old—her first love? Poor Jasper! he had been unhappy in his marriage, and upon his wife's death had come home with his son after long years spent in poverty abroad.

"Jasper," said Annabel, "the world will call us an old couple. It is true years have passed over us. We have been old, both of us, but it was sorrow that made us so, not time. Sorrow has left us now, and time has brought us to this, our second youth. Is it not so? For, although they speak the truth when they say both of us have gray hairs, yet, if they could but see our hearts, they would say there is youth yet in them—as in the day when I would not dance with you because you were a head shorter than I, or the day when you deserted me because I was too old for you."

One line of Chicago street cars is propelled by an endless cable, revolving around a large cylinder driven by a steam engine. The cable is always in motion, a "grip" being let fall from the car, which seizes the cable, and the car is dragged on until it is necessary to stop, when the "grip" is relaxed and the car stops.

Chesterfield used to say, "Never walk fast; a gentleman is never in a hurry." But then there were no railroad trains or horse cars to catch in his day.—*Lowell Citizen.*

SMITH WANTED WHAT HE ORDERED.

Some years ago an Austin merchant, whom we will call Smith—because that was and is the name painted on his sign-board, sent an order for goods to a New York firm. He kept a very extensive general store, had plenty of money, kept all his accounts in a pocket memorandum book, and didn't know the difference between double entry book-keeping and the science of hydrostatics.

Among other things he ordered was

12 gross assorted clothes-pins,
12 ditto grindstones.

When he ordered the grindstones, he meant to order an assortment of twelve grindstones. The shipping clerk of the New York firm was astonished when he read the order. He went to the manager and said:

"For Heaven's sake! what do they want with twelve gross, 1,728 grindstones, in Texas?" The manager said it must be a mistake, and telegraphed Smith:

"Wasn't it a mistake ordering so many grindstones?"

Old man Smith prided himself on never making a mistake. He had no copy of his order to refer to, and, if he had, he would not have referred to it, because he knew he had only ordered twelve grindstones. So he wrote back:

"Probably you think you know my business better than I do. I always order what I want, and I want what I order. Send on the grindstones."

The New York firm knew Smith was a little eccentric, but that he always paid cash on receipt of invoice, and was able to buy a dozen quarries-full of grindstones if he cared to indulge in such luxuries, so they filled his order as written, and chartered a schooner, filled her full of grindstones, and cleared her for Galveston. They wrote to Smith, and said that they hoped the consignment of grindstones by schooner would keep him going until they could charter another vessel. Smith sold grindstones at wholesale, and at low figures on long time for some three years afterward. Now, when Smith's wicked rivals in business want to perpetrate a practical joke on an innocent hardware drummer, they tell him that he had better not neglect to call on Smith, as they just heard the old man say he wanted to order some more grindstones. When the drummer calls on Smith, and, with a broad smile lighting up his countenance, says, "Mr. Smith, I understand you are needing some grindstones," there is a painful tableau that the reader can better imagine than we can describe.—*Texas Siftings.*

INDIA-RUBBER GATHERING.

When the hunter has found a rubber tree, he first clears away a space from the roots, and then moves on in search of others, returning to commence operations as soon as he has marked all the trees in the vicinity. He first of all digs a hole in the ground hard by, and then cuts in the tree a V-shaped incision, with a machete, as high as he can reach. The milk is caught as it exudes and flows into the hole. As soon as the flow from the cuts has ceased the tree is cut down, and the trunk raised from the ground by means of an improvised trestle. After placing large leaves to catch the sap, gashes are cut throughout the entire length, and the milk carefully collected. When it first exudes the sap is of the whiteness and consistence of cream, but it turns black on exposure to the air. When the hole is filled with rubber, it is coagulated by adding hard soap or the root of the mechoacan, which have a most rapid action, and prevent the escape of the water that is always present in the fresh sap. When coagulated sufficiently, the rubber is carried on the backs of the hunters by bark thongs to the banks of the river and floated down on rafts. The annual destruction of rubber trees in Columbia is very great, and the industry must soon disappear altogether, unless the Government puts in force a law that already exists, which compels the hunters to tap the trees without cutting them down. If this law were strictly carried out there would be a good opening for commercial enterprise, for rubber trees will grow from eight to ten inches in diameter in three or four years from seed. The trees require but little attention, and begin to yield returns sooner than any other. Those that yield the greatest amount of rubber flourish on the banks of the Sima and Aslato rivers. The value of the crude India-rubber imported into the States annually is about $10,000,000.

A Chicago dealer advertises corsets for 10 cents. It is wonderful how cheap squeezing has become in this country.

THE FREEZING CURE.

By means of freezing parts may be rendered wholly insensible to pain, so that slight surgical operations may be easily performed. When the freezing is long continued the frozen parts may lose their vitality entirely, which will cause them to slough away. By these means, excrescences, as warts, wens and polypi, fibrous and sebaceous tumors, and even malignant tumors, as cancers, may be successfully removed. Small cancers may sometimes be cured by repeated and long-continued freezing. Their growth may certainly be impeded by this means. A convenient mode of application in cancer of the breast is to suspend from the neck a rubber bag filled with powdered ice, allowing it to lie against the cancerous organ. Freezing may be accomplished by applying a spray of ether, by means of an atomizer, or by a freezing mixture composed of equal parts of pounded ice and salt, of two parts of snow to one of salt. Mix quickly, put into a gauze bag, and apply to the part to be frozen. In three to six minutes the skin will become white and glistening, when the bag should be removed. Freezing should not be continued longer than six minutes at a time, as the tissues may be harmed, though usually no harm results from repeated freezing, if proper care is used in thawing the frozen part. It should be kept immersed in cool water, or covered with cloths kept cool by frequent wetting with cold water, until the natural feeling is restored. Felons may often be cured, especially when they first begin, by freezing two or three times. Lumbago and sciatica, as well as other forms of neuralgia, are sometimes almost instantly relieved by freezing of the skin immediately above the painful part. We have cured some of the most obstinate cases of sciatica by this means, after other remedies had failed.—*Dr. J. H. Kellogg, in Physician.*

A CUP OF GOOD COFFEE.

Lord Beaconsfield, with his wide experience, wrote in "Endymion" that a cup of good coffee is the rarest and most delicious beverage in the world. Bad coffee is certainly the rule, good coffee the exception. There is no reason why coffee should not be invariably good. With a common tin coffee pot, pure water and a fine quality of coffee, as fragrant and delicious a beverage as any one need care to drink can be prepared without any extraordinary effort or trouble. This recipe will always insure excellent coffee: Mix the ground coffee with the white of an egg and a little cold water, stirring them well together; add one-third of the amount required of cold water, and set the pot on the stove where it will heat gradually. As soon as it comes to a boil, add another portion of the water, and in like manner the third portion. After the whole quantity of water has been added, let it boil at once, pour a little cold water into the pot, remove from the stove, and, after standing a few minutes to settle, it will be ready for use. This method, which is still simpler, is also good: Mix the ground coffee with a small quantity of cold water to a paste, and let it steep for an hour or longer. When needed, add as much boiling water as desired, and let it stand for ten or fifteen minutes where it will keep hot but not boil. Cold water makes a stronger infusion, and extracts the aroma of coffee better than hot water—and allowing it to reach the boiling point destroys the taste of rawness incident to most coffees steeped in or filtered with boiling water.

An amusing incident occurred at the Pension Office the other day. One of the examiners, in looking over the papers of an applicant for a pension, found that it was indorsed by Rutherford B. Hayes, of Fremont, Ohio. As is customary when the character of the persons indorsing the claim are unknown, the Postmaster of the town is written to for information. The examiner evidently did not know who Rutherford B. Hayes was, as he wrote to the Postmaster at Fremont, Ohio, making the usual inquiries. Greatness disappears with unusual rapidity.

Although an official declaration and a commemorative medal announce that the Cologne Cathedral is practically complete, a certain amount of decoration—considerable in the aggregate, though insignificant in comparison with the whole vast work—still remains to be applied. The London *Echo* thinks that another generation may pass away before the structure, with all its world of detail, will be declared perfect.

PLEASANTRIES.

"This is rather up-hill work," said the patient, when he threw up the doctor's bolus.

The "force of habit," said the gambler, softly, as he dealt himself all the aces in the pack.

A Boston doctor says high-heeled shoes ruin the eyesight, and yet he cannot be persuaded to look the other way.

"At what age were you married?" inquired one matron of another. "At the parsonage," demurely answered her friend.

The army worm got as far as Boston when a miss with eye-glasses called it by its real name. It immediately laid down and died.

"Talmage On the North Pole" is the caption of an article in an exchange. Should think he would resemble a jumping-jack in that position.

An experienced observer was once asked, "What is the art of winning a woman?" and answered: "About the same thing as the art of driving a pig to market."

"Why does a donkey eat thistles?" asked a teacher of one of the largest boys in the class. "Because he is a donkey, I reckon," was the prompt reply.

In the mountains—Arabella (whose soul is wrapped in science): "Charles, isn't this gneiss?" Charles (who is deeply interested in Arabella): "Nice! It's delicious."

Some ingenious observer has discovered that there is a remarkable resemblance between a baby and wheat, since it is cradled, then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

The Marquis of Bute started a daily paper in Wales, and, after sinking about $400,000 in the concern, shut up the shop. As a Marquis he is all right, but in journalism the Bute is on the other leg.

A professor of French in an Albany school recently asked a pupil what was the gender of academy. The unusually-bright pupil responded that it depended on whether it was a male or female academy.

Two well-dressed ladies were examining a statue of Andromeda, labeled "Executed in terra-cotta." Says one, "Where is that?" "I am sure I don't know," replied the other, "but I pity the poor girl, wherever it was."

Will some one who is versed in the science of sound please get up and explain why a hotel waiter, who can't hear the call of a hungry man two feet and a half away, can hear the jingle of a quarter clear across a dining-room?

"Where would we be without women?" asks a writer. It's hard to determine just which way the majority would drift, but some men would be out of debt and out of trouble, and a good many others would be out at their elbows.

Mother seeking a situation as footman for her rawboned son. Lady—"Does he know how to wait at table?" Mother—"Yes, ma'am." Lady—"Does he know his way to announce?" Mother—"Well, ma'am, I don't know that he knows his weight to an ounce, but he does to a pound or two."

Vermont has for years been the chief reliance of American sheep-growers for fine-wool animals, and the trade in merino sheep from the Green Mountain State is steadily on the increase. From the town of Middleburg alone there were shipped last year 6,777 head of registered merino sheep, against 5,966 in 1880, and 4,000 head in 1879. Four-fifths of these sheep were shipped to Ohio, Michigan, and Texas.

There is a wealthy [illegible] in Montreal who built a church and inscribed on it: "This church was erected by Thomas Molson, at his own expense. Hebrews, xx. chapter." Some of the McGill College wags got a ladder one night and altered the inscription so as to make it read: "This church was built by Thomas Molson at his soul's expense. He brews (double) XX."

Vermont has a model farmer. He does his own work on the farm, and spends his winter evenings at knitting and sewing. His evening work so far this winter consists of four pairs of double mittens, quilt containing [illegible] pieces and one containing [illegible] pieces, and he is engaged on another [illegible].

The three famous Washburne brothers are at Eureka Springs, Ark.—Israel, of Maine; Elihu B., of [illegible], and Cadwalader C., of Wisconsin.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 13, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

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No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

A slight change of schedule has been made on the S. & N. road. The morning accommodation now reaches Clanton at 9:45, and the afternoon 3:03.

The reported marriage of the widow of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and Dr. Bezman, formerly of this State, is denied by Mrs. Vanderbilt. She says emphatically that the rumor is without foundation.

Young ladies who desire soft voices, and small prettily shaped mouths, should repeat at frequent intervals during the day the following legend: "Fanny Finch fried five floundering fish for Francis Fowler's father."

The Railway Messenger, an excellent journal on railway matters has been received. It is edited and published in Montgomery in the interest of the E. T., V. & G. railroad company, by Mr. John W. Wyley, the general Agent of that road.

President Arthur has vetoed the anti-Chinese bill, and as a result, at several places on the Pacific coast, the President has been burned in effigy. In the Senate, on the question, "shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President," the vote stood: Yeas 29, nays 21. So the bill fails, two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative.

To the Farmers.

A hot close summer intimates a prolific crop year with proper cultivation, after early planting. Last summer's crop was not destroyed by the drouth, so much as by late planting and bad cultivation, or failure to cultivate in the proper time. However, the summer was dryer than the coming season is likely to be. If the crop is pitched early enough this year, it should be pushed by thorough cultivation before the drouth gets a hold on it. Later in the season the upper crust should be kept open or pulverized by small plows, or the hoe used just after showers. Do not let the soil bake after a heavy rain, as an immature crop will be the result in most instances. I anticipate a humid atmosphere, and if there is not enough rain in places, the crop may be saved by proper ventilation.

GEO. R. CATHER.

Ashville, Ala., April 8, 1882.

Elections will be held in twenty-three States during the present year. In April Rhode Island will elect State officers and members of the Legislature, to be followed in June by Oregon. In August Kentucky will elect a clerk of its Court of Appeals, and Tennessee and Alabama will choose Governors and Legislatures. In September Maine will elect a Governor and Legislature, and the latter will choose a successor to Senator Frye. In October Ohio and Iowa will fill some of their minor offices. Colorado will provide herself with a Governor and Legislature, and West Virginia will select an Assembly which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Davis. In November Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas and New York will elect Governors, while Illinois will elect a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator David Davis.

Too Good To Loose.

Now it came to pass in those days there was a law in the land which forbid the sale of whiskey, wine, gin or beer; and the people around about were dry—yea, even like unto a powder-horn.

And William, whose surname was ——, took counsel with himself saying: "Its devilish hard on a fellow.

The same being interpreted means that he objected to the law.

Now in the 1st week of the 3d month of the year. William called his servant to him, and commanded him, saying:

"Here, you kinky-headed cuss, arise, take these three pieces of silver and get thee gone to the city that lies over beyond the river. And when thou hast come unto the city, buy a gallon of whiskey, and return by the shortest way, for verily am I exceedingly dry."

And it was about the 6th hour of the morning when the servant departed, for the city lay a great way off, and the roads were bad.

Now about the 3d hour of the evening William, whose surname was ——, went forth upon the highways of the village, and unto as many of his friends as he met, he spoke as follows:

"Behold I have sent after a jug of "old reliable." Come to my place of abode about the 7th hour of the day and we will have an exceedingly large time; yea, verily will we woop-em-up."

And when the evening had come they were all gathered together, as many as were asked; and the jug was in their midst.

Now it came to pass that when William had tasted the contents of of the jug, he spake in a voice that sounded like unto the bray of the festive mule, saying: "Cuss that nigger! this is water."

And when each of the crowd had tasted thereof they knew he was correct. And as they departed, they blessed the negro in a language of which there is no interpretation. But the negro wist not that it was so; neither did he care. Out on the suburbs of the village he was lying down, and as he listened to the sighing of the wind thro' the pines, he softly murmured: "Bes' drunk I's been on in 5 years."

Prattville Signal.

Teachers' Convention.

CLANTON, ALA., April 8, 1882.

The convention called to organize a Teachers' Institute, met today, pursuant to appointment. The worthy Superintendent was called to the chair. A. L. Haralson was elected secretary, and Rev. Mr. Montgomery chosen to act as treasurer. The Superintendent addressed the convention on the subject of Teachers' Institutes. His remarks were in explanation of their objects and purposes. After the organization, addresses were made by teachers on the subjects assigned to them.

Miss Magee read an essay on "The Importance of Thorough Elementary Education."

Mr. J. L. Williams delivered an address on the subject of "School Discipline."

In the afternoon a resolution was offered by Rev. Mr. Montgomery that any person whose name may be proposed by this Institute may become an honorary member of the same on receiving a majority of the votes thereof. Under this resolution, the State Superintendent of Education, Rev. J. W. Shores, Dr. J. P. Robinson and Mr. W. H. Lawrence, were made honorary members of the Teacher's Institute of Chilton County.

A committee consisting of Rev. W. A. Montgomery, J. L. Williams, and A. L. Haralson to draft a constitution and by-laws for the Teachers' Institute, was appointed.

Rev. W. A. Montgomery delivered an address on "Physical, Intellectual and Moral Culture."

A. L. Haralson delivered an address on "Natural Sciences."

At the close of the regular addresses, Dr. Robinson addressed the convention.

A resolution was offered that the thanks of this convention be awarded to the citizens of Clanton for the very hospitable manner in which its members have been entertained. Also, that the editor of THE CHILTON VIEW be requested to publish the proceedings of this convention.

The convention then adjourned to meet the first Friday after the first Saturday in July, in Clanton.

A. L. HARALSON, Sec'y.

An exchange says: One may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper and never hear a word of them from its readers. But let a line or two not suited to their tastes creep in by accident or otherwise, and one hears of it from every quarter.

The Wetumpka Times man's name is G. A. E. (Gab) Smith. Wonder if his ancestors, in thus dubbing him, had an idea that he was to be the editor of a country newspaper.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce. Dec. 29-6m

NOTICE NO. 1520.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., March 20th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1882, viz: Thomas J. Powell, Homestead No. 8907, for the northwest quarter of section 28, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elijah Easterling, Benit Easterling, Thomas G. Taylor and Henry C. Johnson, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.
Mar23-5w

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James M. Ward and his wife M. E. Ward, on the 9th of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door, in Clanton, Alabama, on the 4th day of May. 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of north-west quarter of section 17, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1882.

THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. COMPANY.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in Fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the South & North Alabama Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Carter and Sarah Carter, on the 25th day of July, 1874, the South & North Alabama railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 4th day of May, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 22 north, range 14 east, 40 acres more or less situated in chilton county, Ala., for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1882.

THE SOUTH & NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
By H. L. WHEELER,
Apr 6-5w Its Attorney in fact.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the February Term, 1882, of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, in the cause of Sophia I. A. Bibb vs. Jas. A. W. Day, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at Clanton, in Chilton county, on the first Monday in May, 1882, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate, situated in Chilton county, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section 22, township 22, and range 14, beginning at the intersection of Clanton and Milner streets and running South along Milner street four hundred feet to Lee street; thence north along continuation of Lee street to boundary line of said quarter section above; thence north along the line of said quarter section about four hundred feet until it meets the continuation of Clanton street, and thence to the place of beginning in the station of Lomax on the South and North Alabama Railroad.

W. E. STEWART,
Mar 30-5w Register.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the February Term 1882, of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, in the cause of J. D. Weaver vs. J. W. G. Kicker, et al., I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at Clanton, in Chilton county, on the first Monday in May, 1882, between the legal hours of sale, for cash the following described real estate situated in the town of Coopersville, in Chilton county, to-wit: Lot No. 2, in Block No. 1, East of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

W. E. STEWART,
Mar 30-5w Register.

Clanton Academy.
Male and Female.

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 1540.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., March 30th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on May 18th, 1882, viz: Robert Robuck Homestead No. 7144 for the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 2, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John J. Roberts, William W. Sansum, Milton F. Fuller, Higdon R. Atchinson, all of Maplesville chilton county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Apr6-5w Register.

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and L. GULLAHORN,

COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in Chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia

The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

NOTICE NO. 1498.

LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.
March 9, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on April 20th, 1882, viz: Joseph C. Traywick, Pre-emption Declaration No. 655, for the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 31, township 21 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James T. Mullins, Francis A. Gulledge, Elliott E. Estes, Francis W. Hobbs, all of Verbena P. O., Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Mar16-5w Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Probate court of the county of chilton, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of J. T. McBee, deceased, will sell at Dixie Station, on the E. T., V. & Ga. railroad, in said county, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1882, between the hours of eleven a. m., and four p. m., for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described personal property belong to said estate, to-wit:

One steam engine and boiler and fixtures, one saw mill and fixtures, a lot of mixed lumber, one double dray subject to blacksmith's lien, and two tram cars.

T. S. BOWEN,
ap-6-3w Administrator.

NOTICE NO. 1521.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., March 20th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1882, viz: Andrew J. Powell, Homestead No. 10135 for the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, section 36, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Moses Robinson, James Robinson, Thomas J. Wyatt, Benjamin F. Wyatt, all of Cooper's Station, Chilton county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Mar23-5w Register.

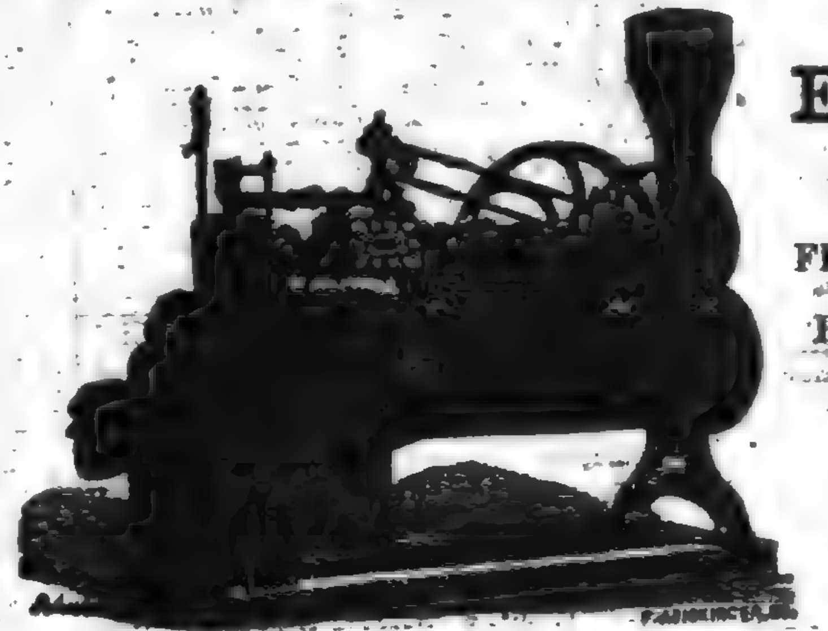
J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENSMITH.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
New Store—New Goods!
—WHERE YOU CAN FIND:—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS,
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, and intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINES
OF ALL SIZES
FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED HORSE POWER,
—AND—
OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.
The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address
MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,
General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.
☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar9-1y

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of
SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webster's and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgomery prices. Give him a call. Nov24-tf

W. N. RANEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grain
and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.
Dec 22-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the large cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us. Nov7-tf

CHILTON VIEW.

TON, ALA., APR. 13, 1882.

CAL DEPARTMENT.

UNTY DIRECTORY.

cellor Eastern Chancery Divis- . S. Graham.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.

tor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.

tor Fifteenth Senatorial District ...s P. Oden.

...ntative—William A. Collier.

...e Judge—H. J. Callen.

...it Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.

...ter in Chancery — Dr. W. E.

...ff—James E. Lowe.

...urer—James M. Parish.

Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.

Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.

Education—James M. Corderle.

...missioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon- R. C. Laneir, Buckner Harris.

...DULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.

...s pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

xpress	†6:24 a. m.
ail	†8:05 p. m.
ger and Freight	3:03 p. m.
modation	11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

xpress	†8:50 p. m.
ail	*8:05 a. m.
ger and Freight	9:45 a. m.
modation	6:55 p. m.

...n't Stop. † Stops when flagged.

ULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

North	Daily Mail		Going South
4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive	10 p m
7:16 "	Demopolis	"	7:02 "
0:30 "	Selma	"	8:45 "
7:30 "	Selma	Leave	4:00 "
0:15 "	Calera	"	5:45 "
:05 p m	Rome	"	11:30 a m
:10 "	Dalton	"	9:30 "
:25 "	Cleaveland	"	7:20 "
:40 "	Knoxville	"	3:35 "
4:50 a m	Bristol	"	10:20 p m

OFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from 8:05 a. m. ...ails close 30 minutes before ar- f trains. ...ral delivery hours from 8 a. m. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

...ES. — Regular communications ...n Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. ...t Saturday in each month at 7 p. m.

...lar conventions Chilton Lodge K. of P. every second and fourth ...ay nights in each month, at 7 p. m.

. A. O. Knox, of Montgomery, d relatives in Clanton this

picnic is being talked of g the young folks. Let us one by all means.

interesting article of some h appears elsewhere in this from Tax-collector Honeycutt.

orse was stolen from the sta- Mr. R. Ehrman, on last Sat- night. No clue to the thief.

ramatical entertainment is to off in May for the benefit of the on churches. The young peo- e the moving spirits.

TICE.—On all legal advertis- such as Sheriff's Sales and te Notices furnished this pa- payment will be required in vance.

...srs. Bivings, Duke & Co., lost 18,000 feet of lumber together a dry-kiln on last Wednesday , at their saw mill a short dis- from Clanton, by fire.

...pt. Hugh Foshee, has killed g the past bird season—from ber to the middle of March— irds, and that in a country such game is far from plen-

...e narrow guage railroad has finished. About 70 or more s are still employed by the pany to get out the ore. Five loads per day are shipped to ningham.

...rried.—At Cooper's Station, his county, on the 9th inst., by W. A. Montgomery, Mr. J. T. ...nhorn and Mrs. M. A. Davis. extend congratulations to the some groom and his fair bride, hope that their path through may be strewn with the flow- f happiness.

...e meeting of the Chilton coun- eachers for the purpose of or- zing a Teacher's Institute was in Clanton, last Saturday. A satisfactory organization was ...cted, and a very entertaining pleasant day passed, by those attended. It is to be regretted but few of our citizens were ...nt to hear the excellent essays ...ch were read. The exercises of occasion were exceedingly in- ...ting, and instructive. The ...eedings of the meeting are pub- ...ed elsewhere.

Jemison Items.

Jemison is perhaps an exception to any other town in the country. There is not a loafer to be found in all her surroundings. Everybody is doing something to make a living. What other town can say as much?

Mr. Burns' school has opened with very flattering prospects. The want of a good school has long retarded the prosperity of Jemison, and now that the indications are that this want will no longer be felt, we see no good reason why Jemison, with her varied attractions, beautiful location, good health and excellent water, should not soon rival any of her neighboring towns.

Hand & Co.'s drying house at Pine Hill is just completed at a cost of about forty-five hundred dollars.

About forty-five names were enrolled last Sunday with a view to the organization of a Sabbath school. OSO.

Calera News.

Messrs. J. D. Hardy, Calera, and S. S. Holbrook of Montevallo left Calera for Washington City last week.

The Sheriff of Shelby county was in Calera last Saturday, he found his man but could not get in the right distance to take him, he ran through the back door of a store and jumped a five foot fence.

The railroad agent at Calera handles more freight and sells more tickets than Rome or Birmingham. If the Observer disputes this, let him give the figures and we will show ours.

The new Breazeal Hotel will contain about forty rooms and will have all the modern improvements, such as gas-lights, bath-rooms, water pipes in each room, barber shop, room for commercial men to exhibit their samples in, etc.

RUFUS.

A Panic Not Improbable.

The Boston Herald thinks that a business "panic" is among the possibilities of the future. By fearing it, perhaps it may be averted. It says:

"Whether we are to have another panic in the money market and hard times or not, we are proceeding in the right way to get it. Our ridiculous tariff is unnaturally stimulating manufactures which must find their market at home because we can not compete with the manufacturers of other countries, and speculation has inflated the prices of our great staple products so much as to decrease exportation. Add to these the building of railroads far beyond the present demand and the inflation of stocks above actual values. A little panic now is a good thing. It is time to take soundings. It seems that we have not yet learned how to handle our enormous resources. Our exports are mostly of products which are not protected. Meanwhile our manufacturers are detached and divided from the world's markets by a tariff which creates abnormal prices here. Should the home supply more than meet the home demand for steel rails, pig iron, or any other article, there would be no way of relief except at a loss. It is delightful going up in a balloon, but the coming down is perilous. We are not looking for a panic at present, but there is trouble ahead.

At the last election of officers for Chilton Lodge No. 32, K. of P., the following were elected:

H. J. Callen, C. C., O. A. Duke, V. C., W. F. Stewart, K. of R. & S., W. J. Simpson, M. of F., I. D. Lanier, M. of E., J. S. Edwards, M. at A.

MARRIED.

At Verbena, in this county, on the 29th ult., by Rev. J. W. Shores, Mr. CLAYTON C. ZIMMERMAN and Miss CALLIE D. LOGAN.

"What is the world to them,
Its pomp, its pleasure, and its nonsense all?
Who in each other clasp whatever fair
High fancy forms, and lavish hearts can wish,
Or in the mind or mind illumin'd face;
Truth, goodness, honor, harmony and love
The richest bounty of indulgent heaven."

NOTICE NO. 1558.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., April 11, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on May 20th, 1882, viz: Gincey J. Johnson, Homestead No. 11528 for the north half of northeast quarter, section 28, township 22, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas Taylor, Thos. Powell, William Easterling, and Redding E. Jones.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
April 12-5w Register.

Application for Decree.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHILTON COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given in compliance with the revenue laws of the State of Alabama, that at the regular term of the Probate Court to be held at the place of holding the same for said county, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1882, I will apply to such court for a decree for the sale of the following delinquent lands and lots for the satisfaction of State and county taxes and charges due thereon, unless the same with all the charges due thereon are paid before that time. And that on the first Monday in June after the holding of the court, and from day to day and from time to time thereafter as now provided by law, I will sell all the lands and lots, for the sale of which a decree shall be rendered, at public auction at the front door of the courthouse for the amount of the taxes and charges due thereon.

BEAT NO. 1.

G. W. Sorrell—N E quarter section 16, township 23, range 14. S W quarter, of S E quarter, section 9, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $3.87. Printer's fee $2.00.

Job Morgan—S E quarter section 14, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $2.84. Printer's fee $2.

John W. Crumpton—S E quarter section 14, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost $4.30. Printer's fee $2.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter, section 9, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $2.74. Printer's fee $2.

Unknown owner—S E quarter, of N W quarter, and S W quarter of N E quarter N E quarter of S W quarter, section 6, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost $7.90. Printer's fee $2.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, section 18, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $2.94. Pr's fee $2.00.

BEAT NO 2.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, of S W quarter, section 5, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $1.58. Printer's fee 2.00

Unknown owner—North half of S W quarter and S E quarter of N W quarter, the S W quarter of N E quarter and N W quarter of S E quarter, section 16, township 24, range 13. Tax and cost 4.45. Printer's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 3.

Unknown owner—S E quarter of S W quarter, section 35, township 22, range 12. Tax and cost 2.74. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, section 11, township 21, range 13. Tax and cost 2.84. Pr's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 4.

Estate of Edward Gant—W half of section 10, township 23, range 14, W half S W quarter of S W quarter section 12, township 23, range 14, N W quarter of S E quarter section 12, township 23, range 14, W half of S W quarter, section 14, township 23, range 14, S E quarter of S W quarter, and S W quarter of S E quarter, section 26, township 23, range 14, S half of section 33, township 23, range 14, N E quarter and S W quarter sec 34, township 23, range 14, N W quarter of N E quarter and S E quarter of N W quarter, and s w quarter of s w quarter, section 35, township 23, range 14, s w quarter of n w quarter sec 36, township 23, range 14 West half of section 8, township 21, range 14, n e quarter and w half of s e quarter and north half of n w quarter sec 8, township 21, range 14, n w quarter of n e quarter sec 9 township 21, range 14, s e quarter and s w quarter of n e quarter and n w quarter of n w quarter, sec 10, township 21, range 14, south half of section 32, township 21 range 14, w half of S quarter sec 33, township 21, range 14, s half of s w quarter, section 2, township 23, range 14, w half and w half of e half and s e quarter of s e quarter, sec 4, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost 26.30. Printer's fee 10.00.

Hughes & Moses—Part of west half of s e quarter, sec 12, township 21, range 14. Tax and cost 3.12. Printer's fee 2.00.

W. W. Lea—E half of S W quarter of S W quarter, section 26, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 3.95. Printer's fee 2.00.

Cyrus Logan—N W quarter of section 12, township 21, range 14. Tax and cost 2.84. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S half of S W quarter, section 9, township 22, range 15. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S W quarter of N W quarter, section 36, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 1.58. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter, S half of N E quarter, N E quarter of S E quarter, section 28, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 7.90. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S W quarter of S E quarter, section 22, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 1.53. Printer's fee 2.00.

Jackson & Morris—All except E half of E half section 27, township 22, range 14, S half of S E quarter section 28, township 22, range 14, S half of section 33, township 22, range 14, N E quarter of N E quarter, section 33, township 22, range 14, West half less N W quarter of N W quarter section 34, township 22, range 14, S half of section 5, township 22, range 14, S half of N E quarter section 5, township 22, range 14, S W quarter of N W quarter, section 5, township 22, range 14, and all of section 4, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 18.25. Printer's fee 5.00.

Jackson and Morris—W half of N E quarter, section 26, township 22, range 14, N W quarter, section 26, township 22, range 14, S W quarter of S W quarter, section 26, township 22, range 14, E half of N E quarter, section 27, township 22, range 14, N E quarter of S E quarter, section 27, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 8.58. Printer's fee 5.00.

BEAT NO. 5.

W. C. Benson—One acre of land and house near Mountain Creek. Tax and cost 1.69. Printer's fee 2.60.

Elijah Bice—E half of S W quarter, and S half of N E quarter, section 9, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

J. W. A. Jackson—Part of N E quarter, section 22, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 4.45. Printer's fee 2.00.

E. F. Keplinger—One house and lot in Verbena. Tax and cost 24.00. Printer's fee 2.00.

A. H. Moses—N half of N W quarter of N W quarter, section 31, township 21, range 16. Part of S E quarter of N E quarter and N E quarter of N E quarter, section 36, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 3.30. Printer's fee 2.00.

G. L. Werth—S E quarter of N W quarter, section 31, township 21, range 16. Part of N E quarter of N E quarter section 36, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 15.72. Printer's fee 2.00.

Estate of John Turner—S E quarter of S W quarter, S W quarter of S E quarter, section 18, township 20, range 14. Tax and cost 0.96. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N half of N W quarter, section 28, township 21, range 16, N W quarter of S E quarter, section 28, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 5.19. Pr's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N E quarter of N W quarter, section 9, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 2.74. Printer's fee 2.

Unknown owner — S E quarter and N half of S W quarter, and W half of N W quarter, section 17, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 14.80. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—E half of S W quarter and W half of S E quarter, section 9, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 8.80. Pr's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—E half of N E quarter, section 20, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S half of S W quarter section 11, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 7.

B. A. Barber—Part of W half of S E quarter and S W quarter and part of N E quarter, sec 17, township 21, range 12, tax and cost 3.95. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N W quarter and S E quarter of N W quarter, section 33, township 31, range 11. Tax and cost 4.45. Printer's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 8.

W. E. Wailes—N W quarter and W half of S W quarter section 29, township 20, range 12, E half of S E quarter and N E quarter, section 30 township 20, range 12, N E quarter of N E quarter, section 31, township 20, range 12. Tax and cost 3.37. Printer's fee 2.00.

W. E. Wailes—W half and part of N E quarter, section 36, township 20, range 11, N E quarter and E half of S E quarter, section 35, township 20, range 11. Tax and cost 9.05. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N E quarter of N E quarter, section 18, township 20, range 13. Tax and cost 4.45. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—E half of S E quarter sec 7, township 20, range 13. Tax and cost 7.90. Pr's fee 2.60.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter section 33, township 20, range 11. Tax and cost 2.74. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N E quarter of N W quarter, section 2, township 20, range 12. Tax and cost 1.58. Printer's fee 2.00.

R. M. HONEYCUTT,
Tax Collector.

Read Paul Cather's advice to the farmers.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"

W. A. CHILD, Proprietor

—DEALER IN—

Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, FANCY STATIONARY

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NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

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DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO

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Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.

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Nov24-1y.

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"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

THE PASTILLE

Prof. Harris' Radical Cure

Trade Mark

FOR

NERVOUS DEBILITY

AND SPERMATORRHŒA.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, [illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. [illegible]
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Insure Your Life

—IN THE—

People's Mutual Relief Association,

OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, etc., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y. A. J. HALL.

Consult DeBUTTS

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ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity [illegible]

Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville

Railroad Line.

The Quick, Short and Direct Route

TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West

Only one change of cars to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

and the best route to

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

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WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses adjusted to all eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov16-1f REV. J. O. GURLEY.

HOME TREATMENT.

[illegible]

FREE!

[illegible]

HAIR TURNING WHITE IN A SINGLE NIGHT.

About fifteen years ago a young man named Henry Rickards, who lived at Terre Haute, Ind., was going home one evening about dark from a visit to a friend, and was walking along the railroad track. Some little distance from town was a very high trestlework over a creek, there being no planks placed across for walking, so that people had to go over on the ties.

Rickards was walking along at a lively rate, and when he arrived at the bridge he did not stop to think that a train coming in was then due, but, being in a hurry to get home, he started to walk across on the crossties. He had gotten nearly half-way across the bridge when the train came slipping around a curve at a lively rate. He saw the train at once and started to run, but saw that it was useless as it would certainly overtake him before he could get off the bridge.

He was now in a terrible plight. To jump off was certain death, and if he remained on the track the train would crush him to pieces. There was no woodwork beneath the bridge for him to hang on to, so he saw that his only chance was to swing on to a small iron rod that passed under the crossties. No time was to be lost as the train was nearly on the end of the bridge. So he swung himself under the ties, and in a few moments was hanging on for dear life. The engineer had seen him just before he swung under the bridge, and tried to stop the train, but did more harm than good, as he only succeeded in checking the speed of the train and made it a longer time in passing over the form of Rickards. As the engine passed over the coals of fire from the ashpan dropped out, and a number of them dropped on his hands, burning the flesh to the bone, as he could not shake them off, and to let go would have been certain death.

The trial was at length over, and, nearly dead from fright and exhaustion with his hands burned in a terrible manner, Rickards swung himself upon the bridge again and ran home. When he reached there his hair had not turned, but in a short time afterward it began to get gray, and by morning was almost perfectly white.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

New England and "the Athens of America" will scarcely be prepared to believe that young Nebraska leads the United States in the ratio of intelligence, yet this fact will be shown by the census reports. Only 1.73 per centum of her population are illiterate. Ohio comes next, with only 2.71 per cent.; Illinois is third, with 3.15 per cent. of her population illiterate; then come in order New York, with a percentage of 3.28; Pennsylvania, 3.41, and then Massachusetts, 4.24. The highest percentage of illiteracy is in South Carolina, where 32.32 per cent. of the population cannot read and where less than 45 cents per capita per year is expended for educational purposes. It may be said of all the States of the Northwest that they brought with them their old New England notions of education and impressed them upon the communities where they settled. And it cannot be less than gratifying to note the results, especially when we take into account the large foreign population found in every new State, and the struggles with poverty that are always the lot of the pioneer.

The National Board of Health has formulated a statement showing the number of deaths from small-pox which occurred in 66 cities of the Union during the year 1881. In Philadelphia there were 1,319 fatal cases during the year. Chicago had 822 deaths; New York, 454; but Pittsburgh in proportion to population had a much larger death rate from small-pox, her mortality reaching 444. Jersey City records 202 deaths, and Wilmington, Del., with a population of 42,000, shows 118. Allegheny, Pa., 108; Richmond, 144; Brownsville, 65; Cincinnati, 59; San Francisco, 47; Louisville, 18; Plainfield, N. J., 24, and Brooklyn, N. Y., 84 fatal cases. Washington and the District of Columbia escaped with but two deaths.

At a recent performance of "The Pirates of Penzance" in Washington, Gen. Sherman sat in a box, and, as Maj. Gen. Stanley came upon the stage to sing the "Modern Major General," he saluted old Tecumseh. The audience noted it and cheered, but as soon as the confusion had subsided Gen. Sherman was heard to remark: "No Major General ever delivered a salute like that, young man; come to my headquarters in the morning and I'll show you how to do it." The actor took him at his word, and when Gen. Sherman arrived at the War Department the next day he found him awaiting his lesson in military etiquette.

An analysis of the census at New York city shows that the foreign-born residents are 478,670, or a little over one-third of the whole. The Irish exceed all other nationalities, their number, if the figures are accurate, being 198,595. Germany comes next, with 163,482.

GRANT ON LINCOLN.

I had never met him until I came East in 1864 to take command of all the armies. I had heard very much of him. I had heard much of his fund of anecdote. I was led to suppose that he was a man who passed away his time in telling little stories, and sometimes stories that it would not do to repeat except in society entirely composed of gentlemen. He spent a good deal of time with me at City Point, and I saw him on intimate terms. I never heard a word from Mr. Lincoln himself that could not be said in the society of a lady. He had a fund of anecdotes, and it was always to illustrate a point. I scarcely ever heard him talk in my life but that, after stating the case very clearly, he did not add some little anecdote to illustrate exactly what he meant and to give point to it. I will give you one of the stories that I heard him tell, as an indication. After the surrender of Appomattox I started back to Washington to stop enlistments and the purchasing of supplies. Gen. Meade forwarded a letter to me from Gov. Smith, of Virginia, in which he said he had temporarily taken the State Government to Danville. He wished to know whether he would be permitted to carry on the functions of his office unmolested. If he was not permitted to do so he wished to know whether he and his friends would be permitted to leave the country without molestation. I referred the matter to Mr. Lincoln a few moments afterward, and he said: "Well, now, I am just like my friend McGroriarify, of Springfield. He was very fond of drinking. His friends persuaded him to join the temperance society, but he was so much in the habit of drinking that he had to go through the motions of drink by taking soda water; but one day he held the glass behind his back and said: 'Doctor, could you not put in a drop unbeknownst to meself?'" And I knew then what I was to do, and what I was to reply to Gov. Smith's letter, as well as if Mr. Lincoln had made a speech as long as the speech of Senator McDonald.

THE ENGLISH PAPER TAX.

At the time I commenced the *Journal* the duty on paper paid by the manufacturer was 3d per pound weight, which formed a grevious burden on every sort of publication. About 1840 publishers generally began to make earnest efforts to get rid of this tax, which pressed with special cruelty on the cheaper class of works. In this movement, which on a lesser scale resembled the Corn-law agitation, I took a somewhat conspicuous part. The "Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts," issued by W. & R. Chambers, and which extended to 20-shilling volumes, with a circulation of 80,000 copies, was absolutely choked to death by the tax. The anticipated profits on the work were literally nothing, for the whole had been absorbed by the duties on paper. The Government, with no trouble or risk, having got all the profits on this popular little work, it was given up. Cases of this kind were impressed upon the attention of the Legislature. Mr. Milner Gibson, member of Parliament, zealously helped the movement, which was at length successful. The repeal of the paper duty took effect on Oct. 1, 1861. Already, in 1853, the advertisement duty, 18d each, had been removed; and in 1855 the newspaper stamp was abolished; wherefore, with the abolition of the paper duty, 1861, the press in all its departments was set thoroughly free from fiscal exactions. In these few facts young people wil learn how newspapers have been so wondrously cheapened and extended in circulation.—*W. Chambers, in Chambers' Journal.*

WHAT THE LADY ASKED THE BURGLAR.

A lady in New Orleans found herself and family of little ones compelled to pass the night without the protection of a man in the house, her husband being in the North. Being a good shot she was not alarmed, however, but put her revolver handy when she retired at night. About midnight she heard a noise as if some one was trying to get into the house. She went softly on to the gallery, revolver in hand, and, sure enough there was a man down at the window, prying open the shutter with a long knife. After watching him for a moment, undecided what to do, knowing that if she chose she could kill him, she leaned over the railing and called out, "Shall I shoot you, sir?" The astounding question caused the man to stop work. He turned and looked up at her but made no pretense to run. She then fired at him and he retreated to the fence where he insolently regarded her in the moonlight. The brave little woman, not a whit discouraged, then determined to show him that she could scare him if she pleased, so, taking good aim, she put a tiny bullet through the rim of his hat. In less time than can be told the would-be burglar was over the fence and out of sight.

Now they speak of Crude Petroleum as a remedy for Consumption; better not try it, but take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup,—the standard Cough Remedy of our age. It is agreeable to the taste, never fails to cure, and costs only 25 cents a bottle.

The Congressional Library, according to the Librarian's report, numbers 420,-992 volumes, as against 396,788 volumes a year ago.

[illegible]

"While I was in Topeka last winter," said the Hon. Arthur Edgington, "I had a pretty rough time of it. I got a bad cold, and, then that not being sufficiently severe, I was also attacked with rheumatism. The pain was in my left shoulder. At times I almost writhed in agony. I tell you, sir, that the pain could not have been greater had my shoulder been screwed up in a vise. I was utterly helpless, and felt like I was destined to remain in that condition indefinitely. My friends and a physician were generous in their prescriptions and my room soon became a miniature apothecary shop. But nothing did me any good. One day some one told me I was enduring a great deal of needless pain when I could invest fifty cents in a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and be cured. I invested in a bottle of the Oil, rubbed it on my shoulder twice, and in two days forgot that I ever had rheumatism. Yes, that is a great remedy, and no mistake. They can't say too much in favor of its healing power."

The above was uttered by Mr. Edgington while sitting in the porch of the La Gonda House, at Columbus, the other evening, and was overheard by an escaped reporter, who is traveling over the country incog. Inquiry developed the fact that Mr. Edgington is one of the most widely known men in Kansas, figuring prominently in politics, and acting as the responsible agent of the Bradstreet Commercial Agency. Upon subsequently making Mr. Edgington's acquaintance the reporter was assured that all he had heard was true, and he was at liberty to use it in the papers.—*Oswego (Kan.) Democrat.*

The eucalyptus tree now borders many of the roads and avenues crossing the Roman Campagna, and, wherever planted by the monks, it has driven off the malaria and fevers.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Globe*, observes: Things had gone wrong with him, and he wanted to die; yet he had the whole house darting around mighty lively, so we heard, hunting for the St. Jacobs Oil bottle, when the first twinge of rheumatism gathered him up.

The Buffalo *Express* gives this advice: "If you must dabble in shares, try plowshares. No other kind pays so regular dividends."

Truth is Mighty.

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his "Favorite Prescription" would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some doubted, and continued to employ the harsh and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became acknowledged. Thousands of ladies employed the "Favorite Prescription" and were speedily cured. By druggists.

A horse can trot from five to six seconds faster in Chicago than at Denver, Col., owing to the less-rarefied air at the former place.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

A goat owned by a Georgia Judge has long horns on his legs as well as on his head—eighteen in all—and he will probably form the nucleus for a fine Odd-Fellows' lodge.

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of *Consumption*, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and *purifies the blood*. By druggists.

The most truthful and unobtrusive man in the community will, in one week after he becomes the owner of a setter dog, develop into a talented, gaudy and ostentatious liar.

Father and Son.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 16, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I cured myself of a kidney disease, and my son of Bright's Disease, by the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, when every other remedy had failed.

JOHN AGNEW.

A Boston boy stuck a pin in Oscar Wilde's leg to see if it was sawdust. If some one would stick a pin in his head there might be a discovery.

An Open Letter.

MESSRS. ELLIS & Co.—It affords me great pleasure to make the following statement: For FOURTEEN YEARS I have been constantly suffering from chronic hæmaturia—the hemorrhage being at times very great, and at no time entirely arrested. The accompanying congestion of the kidneys frequently was acutely painful. I have had treatment by the best physicians, but their skill gave me no relief. The wide-spread celebrity of the Bailey Springs, in the cure of affections of the urinary organs, determined me to try them. I have been here two weeks and am entirely relieved, Indeed, in less than one week, all appearance or sensation of disease had disappeared, as if by magic. I leave for home to-day, and make this voluntary statement, believing that too much cannot be said in regard to the wonderful effects of the waters here. Very truly yours,

N. W. WARD,
of Senatobia, Miss.

July 10th, 1879.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll gives receptions to the "rich and the poor, the lame, the halt and the blind," at his residence in Washington, on Sunday evenings.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

The loss to England by the last three years' bad harvests is estimated at from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 a year.

Distemper in Horses can be prevented by using Foutz's Horse and Cattle Powders before the [illegible] your stable.

Of all shares plowshares are the most reliable. They always turn up something.

Any druggist will tell you what he knows about the merit of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, the popular remedy.

Without the rich heart, wealth is an ugly beggar.

Kidney-Wort always relieves and cures the worst cases of piles and constipation.

Distrust the man who is willing to trust you. He's the fellow who gets you into debt.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the bladder passages, discharges, &c., cured by Buchupaiba. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

Some one has said of a fine and honorable old age that it was the childhood of immortality.

For Brick and Tile Machinery

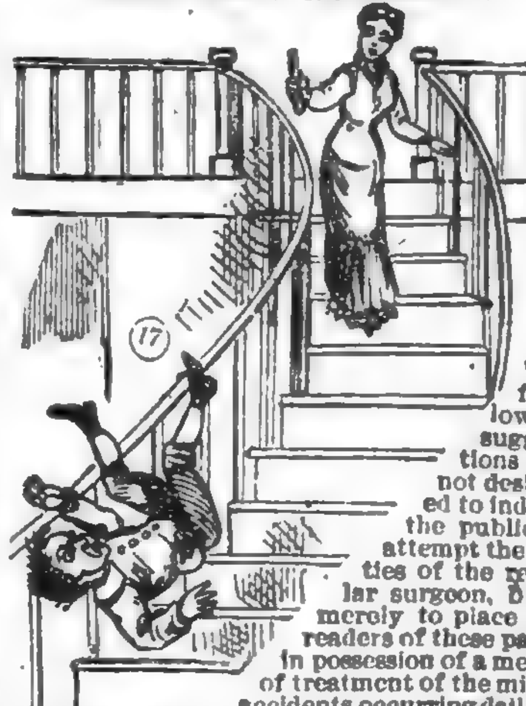
Address JAS. F. CLARK, Morenci, Mich.

Mensman's peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswall, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Poverty and Distress.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed *anemia* in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. If you are suffering from thin, poor blood employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS



The following suggestions are not designed to induce the public to attempt the duties of the regular surgeon, but, merely to place the readers of these pages in possession of a means of treatment of the minor accidents occurring daily in the household, and which, while not dangerous in themselves, are exceedingly annoying. Burns, bruises, scalds, sprains, etc., are principal among these troublesome and annoying occurences, and demand immediate treatment with the best means at hand. In the kitchen, the dining-hall, the nursery and the sitting-room they are liable to happen, and, instead of fear and alarm at the sight of the cut or mashed finger, or bruised or burned arm, or scalded surface, a cool and quiet manner should be assumed, and after washing away the blood, (if required), the injured parts should be dressed with that most valuable remedy—ST. JACOBS OIL. Its surprisingly quick relief, its cleansing properties, its tendency to quickly remove all inflammation, and its wonderful efficacy in the above as well as in all muscular and other pains, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, stiffness of the joints, etc.,—these render ST. JACOBS OIL pre-eminently the best external remedy now before the people; which claim is fully substantiated by the strongest kind of testimony from all classes of people. The value of human life is so supremely important that anything that tends to its prolongation is entitled to the highest consideration. Charles Nelson, Esq., proprietor Nelson House, Port Huron, Mich., says: "I suffered so with rheumatism that my arm withered and physicians could not help me. I was in despair of my life, when some one advised me to try ST. JACOBS OIL. I did so, and as if by magic, I was instantly relieved, and by the continued use of the Oil entirely cured. I thank heaven for having used this wonderful remedy, for *it saved my life*. It also cured my wife."

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all Kidney Complaints and for all diseases of the
—LIVER.—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
If you are bilious, dyspeptic, constipated, or suffering from malaria, Kidney-Wort is the remedy you need.
FAIL NOT TO TRY IT.
PRICE $1. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
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AN ELEGANT ONE-HUNDRED PAGE
FASHION CATALOGUE
Beautifully Illustrated, and containing all the
LATEST STYLES
of Ladies' and Children's Costumes and Cloaks, Fine Muslin and Cambric Underwear, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Silks, Velvets and Dress Goods, Lace, Curtains and Draperies.
The acknowledged Guide of the season. No lady who desires to know what to wear and how to dress well can afford to be without it.
The spring number will be ready about March 15.
Be sure to send postal card (giving full name, town, county and State,) when a sample copy will be sent to you free of charge.
H. C. F. KOCH & SON,
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NEW YORK CITY.

OPIUM HABIT CURE. By B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. Reliable evidence given, & reference to cured patients and physicians. Send for my book on The Habit & its Cure. Free

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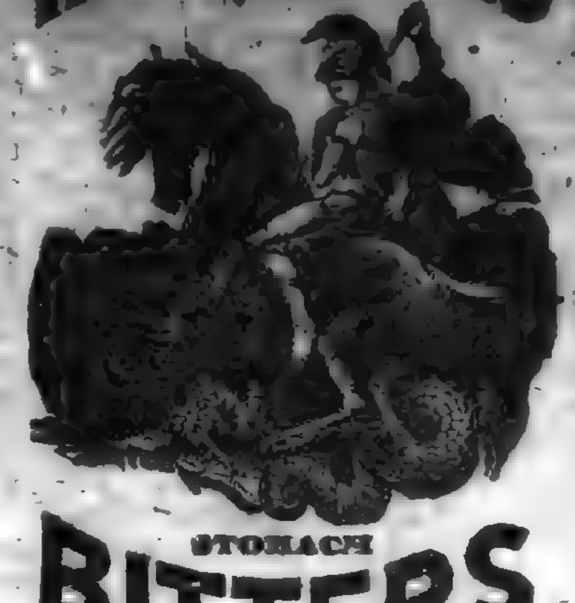

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BITTERS
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the great household medicine of the American people, and is taken everywhere as a safeguard against epidemics and endemics, as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness and irregularities of the bowels, as a cure for chills and fever and rheumatic ailments, as a sedative in nervous cases, and as a general invigorant and restorative.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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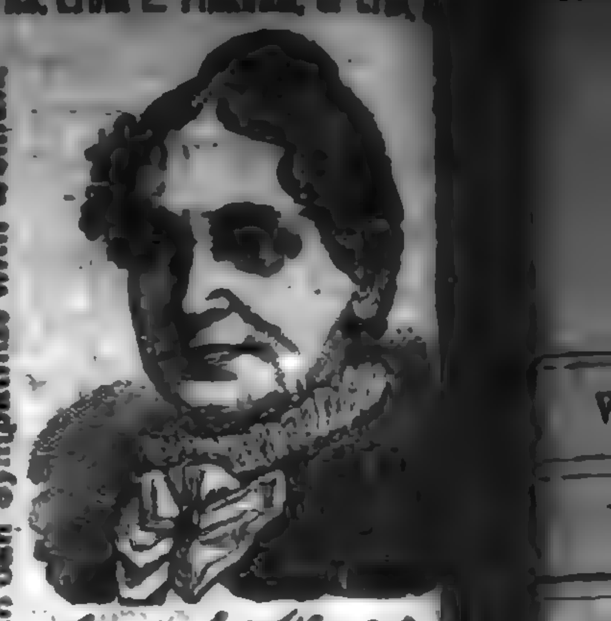
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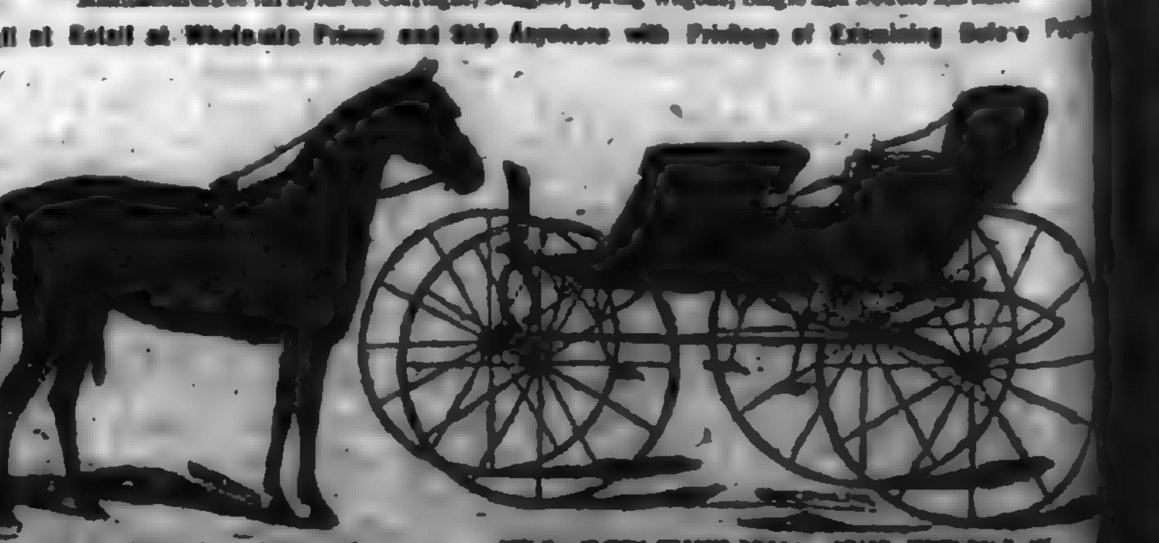

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MOONLIGHT, OR MORNING?

BY CELESTE M. A. WINSLOW.

Feebly a light creepeth in at the casement,
Doubtful if yet it shall linger or flee,
Clasping night's tendrils with dim interlacement,
Waking a dull, dreamy wonder in me;
Is it the moon, in the wide west delaying,
Sending faint, flickering farewells ere straying,
Or, the first rays for a new day's adorning?
Ah, drowsy night, is it moonlight or morning?

Into my heart shines a brightness uncertain—
Youth's dreams are dim, and the skies overcast
Is it a ghostly hand lifting time's curtain,
Bringing pale beams from the moon of my past?
Or a fresh joy bursting forth into sweetness,
Wakening wan life to a new day's completeness—
Golden beams, chasing lost silver with scorning,
Tell me, O, Love, is it moonlight or morning?

Softly a light stealeth over my spirit,
Pressing the dusk of drear sorrow away;
Is some rare earth-joy returning to cheer it,
Filling my soul with a prayer for delay?
Or, a far-glimmering gleam of new glory,
Passing the light of earth's moon-silvered story—
Rays of remote bliss, in beautiful warning;
Say, watching soul, is it moonlight or morning?

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Church Torrington was perhaps the greatest coward in New York.

Don't misunderstand us, gentle reader—physically speaking our young hero was as brave as Bayard, as dauntless as Cœur de Lion. But it was where the fair sex was concerned that Mr. Torrington became a poltroon. A gentle glance from a pair of blue eyes was enough to throw him into a cold perspiration at any time.

As one by one the companions of his boyhood and early youth vanished out of the path of bachelorhood and entered into the promised land of matrimony, Church Torrington viewed them with a not unenvious mind.

"How the mischief did they muster up courage enough to do it?" was his internal reflection.

And Harry Leslie, a wag of forty, who always had a knack of finding out everybody else's weak points, said:

"All of that set are married except Church Torrington, and he'll be a bachelor all the days of his life because he hasn't got the courage to ask any girl to have him. I don't know, though, either," he added reflectively. "Wait till leap year comes round again; there may be a chance for him then."

Nevertheless, in the face of all these obstacles, Church Torrington was in love.

Miss Violet Purple was as pretty and blooming a little lassie as ever tripped down the sunny side of Broadway under a thread-lace parasol on a June afternoon. She was very plump and rather small, with soft blue-gray eyes, eyebrows like twin arches of jet, shining chestnut hair like white velvet, just flushed with the softest pink on either dimpled cheek.

And she had a way of carrying her head piquantly on one side, spoke with the slightest possible of lisps, always wore a rose in her hair, and was altogether precisely the sort of a girl a man's fancy was apt to conjure up when he thought of the possibility of a wife to cheer the gloom of his solitary home.

Violet Purple was born to be married—you couldn't think of her as an old maid any more than you could think of strawberries without cream, or a satin slipper without a dainty foot to fit it; and, whenever she thought of the probability of the catastrophe, a face like the mustached physiognomy of Mr. Church Torrington outlined itself through the misty vapors of her day-dream.

But Mr. Church was so dreadfully bashful—he wouldn't propose—and poor little Violet was nearly at her wits' end what to do in this dire perplexity. A girl of any delicacy can't very well ask a man to have her, and Violet had done everything else. She had smiled sweetly upon him, given him rose buds out of her ball bouquets, sent him embroidered cigar cases, and returned a gentle pressure when he had ventured to squeeze her hand at parting; and what, we ask the reader, could a girl do more?

And still, in spite of all this, Mr. Torrington persisted in keeping his love to himself. In vain Aunt Sarepta took her up stairs, and left the drawing-room free to twilight and the lovers—in vain Violet put on her prettiest dresses and curled her hair, with a special eye to Mr. Torrington's taste.

Old Mr. Purple—whose name was not a bad description of the general hue of his face—began to wonder "what in the world young Torrington meant by coming here so much and keeping better men away!" and hinted very broadly at the propriety of Violet's being more gracious to a certain banker, a friend of his, who was supposed to be especially attracted by the blue-gray eyes and the jet arched brows.

And little Violet took to crying at night on her lace-edged pillows, and Aunt Sarepta, a tall, spare, maiden lady, who had only recently come up from the country to take charge of her brother's household, scarcely knew what to do.

"Violet," quoth the aunt, "what ails you?"

"I don't know, aunt."

"How long has Mr. Torrington been visiting here?"

"I don't know; about three years."

"Does he care for you, Violet?"

"I don't know, aunt," she replied, blushing and rosy.

"Do you care for him?"

"I don't know, aunt," she said, blushing still more deeply.

"Then why on earth don't he propose, and have done with it."

"I don't know, aunt!" This time in a sort of despairing accent.

Miss Sarepta Purple set herself to untangle this Gordian knot of circumstances as she would a "snarl" in her skeins of mixed wools; and when Miss Sarepta set herself about a thing, she was generally in the habit of accomplishing it.

"I'll go and see him myself," was the result of a long day of meditation on Miss Sarepta's part; "and I won't let Violet know about it."

Mr. Church Torrington sat in his leather covered easy chair, looking out a difficult case in Estoppels when his clerk announced "a lady;" and, turning abruptly around, he encountered the gaze of Miss Sarepta Purple's spectacled orbs.

He colored scarlet as he dragged forth a chair, and stammered out some incoherent sentence or other—for was not she Violet's aunt?—the aunt of the fair damsel whom he worshiped afar off and in silence!

"Thank you," said Miss Purple, depositing herself on the chair, as one might set down a heavy trunk—"I've come on business."

"Indeed!"

"Because," said Miss Purple, edging her chair a little nearer that of the young lawyer, "I think it's time this business was settled."

"What business?"

"What business?" echoed Mrs. Purple, with a belligerent toss of her head; "as if you do not know well enough what I am talking about—why getting married, to be sure!"

Mr. Torrington grew a shade or two paler. Was it possible that this ancient maiden still contemplated the probability of matrimony? Had she then selected him for her victim? He looked at the back window—it opened on a blind alley, which led nowhere. He glanced at the door; but Miss Purple's gaunt form effectually debarred that means of egress. No—there was nothing but to sit still and face the worst that fate had in store for him.

"You see," went on Miss Sarepta, "I am not blind if I am getting into years, and I can see as well as anybody what you mean by coming so often to our house. But still I think you ought to have spoken out like a man. I'm willing, and I don't suppose my brother will object, as you seem to be able to keep a wife!"

"You—you are very kind!" stammered Mr. Torrington.

"Is it to be yes or no—about the marriage, I mean?"

"I shall be most happy, I am sure!" fluttered out miserable hero.

"Spoken like a man! It's what I knew you meant all the time," cried Aunt Sarepta, rising to her feet, and actually depositing an osculary demonstration, meant for a kiss, on Church's forehead. "I knew I should like you!"

Church stared. This was not exactly etiquette; but the whole matter was really so strange and unprecedented that he hardly knew what to think.

"And when will you come round to brother Jacob's and tell the folks all about it—for I suppose you'd like to tell them yourself? This evening?"

"Y—yes, if you say so!"

"It's as good a time as any, I suppose. Of course you won't mention that I said anything to you about it? I'd rather it should seem unstudied."

"Naturally enough!" thought poor Church.

But he promised, with a faint smile, and parted from Miss Purple, almost shrinking from the vigorous grasp of the hand which she unhesitatingly bestowed upon him.

No sooner was Church Torrington alone than the full horror of his position rushed upon him. What had he done? To what had he committed himself?

"It serves me right," he muttered, grinding his teeth, "when I could have won the love of the sweetest little fairy the sun ever shone on. It was simply idiotic of me to allow a middle-aged termagant to take possession of me, as though I were a cooking-stove or a second-hand clock! She will marry me, and I shall be a captive for life, simply because I was too much of a noodle to save myself. Oh, dear, dear! this is a terrible scrape for a poor fellow to get into! But there is no help for it now. If I were to back out, she'd sue me for a breach of promise. If I were to go to Australia, she would follow me there as sure as fate! I'm a lost man!"

And Church Torrington proceeded straight to the mansion where dwelt the inexorable Sarepta.

And, behold! as he knocked at the door, Miss Purple herself opened the door, and mysteriously beckoned him in.

"I saw you coming," she said, in a low, eager tone. "I've been on the look-out. Excuse me, my dear, but I really feel as if I must kiss you once more. We're going to be relations, you know."

"Relations! I should think so!" groaned Church Torrington, taking the kiss as a child would a quinine powder.

Miss Sarepta patted him on the shoulder.

"Then go in," she said, nodding mysteriously toward the door beyond.

"Go in—where?" stammered our bewildered hero.

"Why, to Violet, to be sure!"

"To Violet! Was it Violet that you meant?"

"To be sure it was! Who did you suppose I meant—me?"

This last suggestion, hazarded as the wildest improbability by Miss Sarepta, called the guilty color up into Church's cheek.

"Miss Purple, pardon me," he said; "but I've been a stupid blockhead, Don't be angry, as you say we're going to be relations."

And he took the spinster in his arms and bestowed upon her a kiss which made its predecessor appear but the shadow and ghost of kisses—a kiss which sounded as though Mr. Church Torrington meant it.

"Do behave yourself!" cried Miss Sarepta.

"Yes, I'm going to," said Church, and he walked straight into the drawing-room, where little Violet was dreaming over an unread book of poems. She started as he entered.

"Mr. Torrington, is it you?"

"Yes, it is I," said Church, inspired with new courage. "Violet, darling, I love you—will you consent to be my wife?"

"Are you in earnest, Church?"

"In earnest? It's what I've been waiting to say to you for the last six months, but I have not dared to venture. Come, you will not send me away without an answer. Say yes, darling."

"Yes," Violet answered, so faintly that only true lover's ears could have discerned the faltering monosyllable. And Church Torrington felt as if he were the luckiest fellow in all the great metropolis that night.

When Aunt Serepta came in, looking very unconscious, to light the gas, Church insisted upon another kiss, greatly to that lady's discomposure.

"For you know very well, Aunt Serepta," he said, "you set me the example."

And Aunt Serepta did not look very angry with him.

So they were married with all due flourish of trumpets, and Violet does not know to this day how instrumental the old maiden aunt was in securing her happiness.

HUXLEY ON THE INFERIORITY OF WOMEN.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, we accept the inequality of the sexes as one of nature's immutable laws; call it a fact that women are inferior to men in mind, morals and physique; concede all that the labored arguments of scientists and theologians have sought to prove. How or why should this settle or materially affect the subject of so-called woman's rights? Would such inferiority be a valid reason for denying to women freedom and opportunity to improve and employ whatever talents they may possess? Would it even be a sufficient reason for refusing them representation in a Government like ours, where neither "race, color nor previous condition of servitude" precludes citizenship? On the contrary, would not this very inferiority be a reason why every advantage should be given the weaker sex, not only for its own good, but for the highest development of the race?

In Vanderbilt's bedroom are silver bath-tubs.

MEXICAN BANDITTI.

Highway Travel as It Was Before the Opening of the Railroad.

[Cor. of the New York World.]

The road from Mexico city to San Juan del Rio used to be the worst part of the journey to the interior when one was obliged to travel by diligence, and was the part most infested by highway robbers. These highway robbers are by no means extinct as yet, but with the railroads one hears much less of them. When I arrived in this country for the first time, some nineteen years ago, I had the pleasure of being robbed two or three times both on the road to San Juan del Rio and on the road to Vera Cruz. I am glad of it now, as being robbed on the highway by the genuine Mexican bandit is a sensation soon to be a thing of the past, and I like leaving the track occasionally and being shaken up by new emotions. I was doubly shaken at that time, I remember, by the awful motion of the diligence, and my fright at meeting the "campaneros," as they call them.

It is a picturesque sight to see a band of Mexican "banditti" galloping down a mountain path on magnificent horses; their large Mexican hats, trimmed with gold and silver, shading their faces; their pantaloons buttoned down the side with large silver buttons; their pistols in their belts behind, their swords at their sides and their serapes—a sort of plaid of bright and variegated colors—artistically thrown over one shoulder and hiding their entire face with the exception of one eye, which glares ferociously on the unfortunate passengers of the diligence they are about to rob. Their Captain gallops at their head and shouts imperiously to the driver of the diligence to stop. In one trip in which I encountered them there was a lady among the passengers who wore a handsome diamond ring rather tight for her finger. In her fright she could not get it off, and one of the brigands said to his leader: "Captain, the lady cannot get her ring off. What are we to do?" To which the ungallant Mexican Fra Diavolo answered very coolly, "Cut her finger off."

You can easily imagine the cold shudder that ran through us all. Fortunately she at last managed to get the ring off, and we were not forced to witness an amputation. In another journey a more amusing incident occurred. There was a Bishop in the diligence, and they robbed him of his ring. When they had got through their operations, and taken everything of value we had, they knelt down and asked the Bishop to give them his blessing. He told them it was impossible to bless them without his ring, hoping in that way to get possession of it. They returned him the ring and he solemnly blessed them, but when he had done so they again took his ring and galloped off with it, leaving his Grace in the middle of the road exclaiming:

"Bandidos perversos! they have robbed me even of my blessing!"

Robberies on the Vera Cruz road at that time were of daily occurrence, and, as the brigands possessed themselves of the passengers' clothes, I have often seen, from my balcony in the Hotel Iturbide, men and women arrive naked. An Englishman said to me once: "I generally travel with two or three copies of the London *Times*. You know it is a very large newspaper, and in case of those confounded blackguards taking all my clothes, by Jove! the *Times* might be useful."

HARD WORK.

"What is your secret of success?" asked a lady of Turner, the distinguished painter. He replied, "I have no secret, madam, but hard work."

Says Dr. Arnold, "The difference between one boy and another is not so much in talent as in energy."

"Nothing," says Reynolds, "is denied well-directed labor, and nothing is to be attained without it."

"Excellency in any department," says Johnson, "can now be attained only by the labor of a lifetime; it is not to be purchased at a less price."

"There is but one method," said Sydney Smith, "and that is hard labor; and a man who will not pay that price for distinction had better at once dedicate himself to the pursuit of the fox."

"Step by step," reads the French proverb, "one goes very far."

Last year 11[illegible],400,000 shares of stock were sold in the New York Exchange, besides [illegible],000,000 shares of mining stock, and $[illegible]7,000,000 of railroad bonds. The recorded dealings in Government bonds were $[illegible],000, and in State bonds $[illegible],700,000—par value.

ETIQUETTE OF THE NAPKIN.

The law of the napkin is but vaguely understood. One of our esteemed metropolitan contemporaries informs an eager inquirer that it is a bad form to fold the napkin after dinner; that the proper thing is to throw it with negligent disregard on the table beside the plate, as to fold it would be a reflection on the host, and imply a familiarity that would not benefit an invited guest. But the thoughtful reader will agree with us that this studied disorder is likely to be a good deal more trying to a fastidious hostess than an unstudied replacing of the napkin in good order beside the visitor's plate. For, when the dinner napkin is laid aside, there is the fruit or dessert napkin to replace it. Fancy the appearance of a pretty decorated table with heaps of rumpled linen disfiguring the symmetrically-arranged spaces betwixt the sherry, champagne and burgundy glasses—to say nothing of the elaborately-decorated China and silver bouquetieres! It could be construed as nothing less than gross ill-breeding to fling the voluminous napkin of modern use among such crystalline and argentine beauty. The proper thing is to fold the fabric with unostentatious care and lay it on the left of the plate far from the liquids, liquors and coffee, and thus testify to the hostess that her care in preparing the table has been appreciated. The true rule would be to endeavor to leave the original gracious finish of the table as distinct when the dinner ends as when the soup was served.

The napkin has played famous parts in the fortunes of men and women. It was said of Beau Brummel and the magnificent George, Prince Regent, that they could make the uses of this peculiar luxury as potent in the graces of a social symposium as Cleopatra the gorgeous wealth of Ormus or Ind. It was one of the points admired in Marie Stuart that, thanks to her exquisite breeding in the court of Marie de Medici, her table was more imposing than the full court of her great rival and executioner, Elizabeth. At the table of the latter the rudest forms were maintained, the dishes were served on the table, and the great Queen helped herself to the platter without fork or spoon, a page standing behind her with a silver ewer to bathe her fingers when the flesh had been torn from the roasts. At the court of the late empire Eugenie was excessively fastidious. The use of the napkin, and the manner of eating an egg, made or ruined the career of a guest. The great critic, Sainte Beuve, was disgraced and left off the visiting list because, at a breakfast with the Emperor and Empress, at the Tuileries, he carelessly opened his napkin and spread it over his two knees, and cut his egg in two in the middle. The court etiquette prescribed that the half-folded napkin should lie on the left knee, to be used in the least obtrusive manner in touching the lips, and the egg was to be merely broken on the larger end with the edge of the spoon and drained with its tip. The truth is, luxury and invention push table appliances so far that few can be expected to know the particular convention that may be considered good form in any diversified society. The way for a young fellow to do is to keep his eyes open—which, unless he is in love, he can do—and note what others do. If he be in love, all departure from current forms will be pardoned him, for, as all the world loves a lover, all the world excuses his shortcomings.—*Philadelphia Times.*

We have heard of many shrewd advertising dodges on the part of managers and agents, but the following corrals the sweetened dough: Dave Thomas, one of Barnum's agents, succeeded in effecting an adjournment of the New Hampshire Legislature during a visit of the show at the capital in rather a daring manner. He got a reporter of one of the dailies to write out a series of resolutions relating to the death of some prominent person, and, handing them to one of the legislators, the latter moved that the Legislature adjourn out of respect to his memory. They were read, adopted and an adjournment had before the wise men of the body discovered that the individual referred to had been dead over three months. The legislators went to the circus, all the same, however, and took the whole city with them.

Without earnestness no man is ever great or does really great things. He may be the cleverest of men, he may be brilliant, entertaining, popular, but he will want weight. No soul moving picture was ever painted that had not [illegible] depth of shade.

PLEASANTRIES.

A near-sighted man calls his spectacles his eyedols.

"Boyce will be Boyce," remarked a young lady of that name, as she rejected a suitor for her hand.

An old gentleman, being asked what he wished for dinner, replied, "An appetite, good company, something to eat and a clean napkin."

It has been said that a chattering little soul in a large body is like a swallow in a barn—the twitter takes up more room than the bird.

A man sometimes forgets, before he has paid, whether he has paid or not; but after he has paid, he never forgets that he has paid. Man is naturally a liar.

There is no accounting for tastes on this terrestrial sphere. A Frenchman's shrug is considered of no particular importance, while a Turkish rug is regarded with admiration the world over.

I no wonder, murmured a Philadelphia woman, how us females, when we become angels, will manage without hair pins. You will have to get along with 'airy pinions then, my dear.

A Prof. Gunning, up in Michigan, is lecturing on "After Man, What?" A Fort Wayne editor, who has been there, rises to remark that it is generally the Sheriff or some woman.—*Hawkeye.*

Indignant boarding mistress—"Why, what are you there for?" Fat boy on table—"Mr. Howlett put me here. He says it's his birthday, and he wants to see something on the table beside hash!"

We often hear of a woman marrying a man to reform him, but no one ever tells about a man marrying a woman to reform her. We men are modest, and don't talk about our good deeds much.—*New York Times.*

It is not strange that the Atlantic should be rather ugly occasionally, as it is so often crossed.—*Commercial Bulletin.* It should draw a lesson from its sister ocean, who, though often crossed, is always of a Pacific disposition.

The best sermon in the world never yet reconciled the proud man, trying to curl his feet up and out of sight under the pew, to the painfully obtrusive and evident fact that the wife of his bosom had used his blacking brush to polish the kitchen stove.

A tidy young lady, short of stature, married a man six feet four inches tall. She explained to her friends that he would be so handy to have in the house; he could light the chandelier in the parlor and hang pictures without getting on the chairs and soiling them with his boots.

Tyndall's theory that heat is simply motion in another form must be true. Strike a piece of iron and it becomes hot. Strike a man and he immediately boils over. There is, however, one exception to the rule. Strike a warm friend for a short loan and he at once becomes as cold as an iceberg.

COULDN'T BEAT 'EM.

An Englishman stopping at a country inn in one of the Eastern States was continually boasting about the superiority of everything in England, and depreciating the productions of America. The landlord, as may be surmised, did not relish this, and therefore thought of a plan to get even with the boaster.

Procuring a half a dozen fine, healthy crabs, he poured them into the Englishman's bed, and, telling his guest that his bed was ready, he lighted a candle and escorted him up-stairs. Upon reaching the door, the man managed to put out the light. Of course it did not make much difference to the Englishman, so he undressed himself and jumped into bed. Immediately he gave a terrific yell and cried:

"Landlord! Come here! What are these in bed?"

The landlord, who was outside the door, and who had lit the candle, came and looked in the bed, and coolly said:

"Them's bedbugs. Can you beat them in England?"

A NATURAL DELIGHT.

"It gives me a pleasant sense of victory," said Miss Alcott, "to ransack the old trunks, and now and then take out and sell a story that had been rejected over and over again when I had not been heard of, and they are ready enough now. I lately took [illegible] delight in replying to a [illegible] for a story from a [illegible] by sending the story which [illegible] and I [illegible]."—*Indianapolis* [illegible]

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. E. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 20, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

The impeachment of U. S. Judge Bruce is being advised. He is supposed to be *non compos mentis.*

The Sloss furnace was "fired up" at Birmingham, on Wednesday last. It goes into operation on a paid up capital of $200,000.

Alva C. Rooney, who suicided in Birmingham recently, had just fallen heir to a legacy of $36,000, left him by a relative.

Col. John D. Rather, has written a letter declining to allow his name to go before the Democratic nominating convention as a candidate for Governor.

The Birmingham Observer is an excellent local paper, and any one wishing to keep up with the doings in the Magic City should subscribe for it.

At the sale of the household effects of the late Jesse James, the chair upon which he was standing, dusting pictures, when the fatal shot was fired, brought $5.

Messrs. Nunnelee, of Tuscaloosa, Phelan, of Jefferson, Rice, of Madison, Cunningham, of Etowah and Walden, of Cherokee, are mentioned for the office of Secretary of State.

The Ford boys, who shot Jesse James have been tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of May. It is thought that Gov. Crittenden will pardon them.

Two negroes Henry Ivey and Sim Acoff were lynched at Brown's Station, Dallas county, on last Wednesday night. They had confessed to complicity in the murder of old man Weisinger.

The present State Auditor, J. M. Carmichael, and also the Superintendent of Education, will probably be renominated by the Democratic convention as no other candidates have as yet been mentioned for those offices.

Prominent among those who are mentioned for Governor, are Dawson, of Dallas, Rather, of Colbert, O'Neal, of Lauderdale, McKelroy, of Barbour, Brewer, of Lowndes, Hargrove, of Tuscaloosa, Brewer, of Mobile, Stone and Stansel, of Pickens, Heflin, of Talladega, Gen. Forney and others.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, the distinguished English member of Parliament and temperance advocate, says that the newspapers of the liquor dealers have bestowed the following nicknames upon him: That Old Cracked Tea Pot, the Watery Jester, a Demented Creature, that Washed-out Water Party, the Drivelling Idiot, the Brainless Fanatic, the Confiscatory Molly Coddle, the Empty-headed Noodle, the Peregrinating Pump Handle, the Tea-drinking Twaddler, the Pop-bottle Pump Orator, the Permissive Platitudinist, the Peripatetic Agitator, the Utopian Dreamer, the Maudlin Mountebank, the Crooning Clown, that Fool of Fools, the Wailing Cant, the Ancient Humbug, the Apostle of Slops.

A Dramatic Scene in the Federal Court at Huntsville.

A Huntsville special of the 11th to the Nashville American says: The trial of Joseph T. McGehee and Daniel C. Clark for violation of the election law in the late Congressional election in this district began in the Federal Court. The Government, after the examination of one witness, rested. The defendants introduced no evidence but were willing to submit the case without argument. The District Attorney declined to agree to this, and the case was argued to-day, when a dramatic scene in court occurred. Judge Bruce charged the jury at length, and concluded with the remark to them: "If you believe the evidence you must find the defendants guilty;" whereupon one of the jurors arose and said: "Are we to decide this case according to the law and evidence presented before us? If so we prefer to have our own counsel." The defendants' counsel replied: "You may decide as you see proper."

The court adjourned amid great confusion and excitement. The jury, after remaining out about ten minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. The judge simply remarked: "The defendants are discharged; also this jury for the present term of the court."

How It Works.

A North Alabama exchange gives the following case of an honest, industrious and economical colored man, which illustrates how the present system of farming results:

At the time of pitching his crop last year, he owned two mules in fee simple. Upon these and the crop to be raised he gave a lien to a merchant to secure the payment of supplies furnished, not whiskey nor toilet articles, but corn, meat, shoes, &c. During the year one of his mules died, and one day this week, the farmer came in to settle up. The crop, all told was four bales of cotton, no corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins or turnips. Of course the landlord's rent must be paid first; this took three of the heaviest bales of the cotton crop. Then the merchant was approached; his bill was $124. The other bale of cotton, worth at the highest market price $32, was turned over to him, leaving $92 of the bill unsettled. Now, the mule (worth on a forced sale only $40) was all that the negro had left—no corn or meat to subsist on this year—and this mule was all that the merchant had to get the balance of his account out of. To take the mule would not pay the debt and would also disable the man so he could make no crop this year; to furnish him supplies would be hazardous in the extreme. So an appeal was made to the landlord, in as much as the colored man could not cultivate the land unless he was furnished, to become jointly responsible for the store account, but this was not agreed to, and the merchant after having enabled the renter to make three bales of cotton last year for the landlord, has to trust to the seasons to enable his customer to make another crop and the uncertain life of a half-starved and ill-used mule to get, twelve months hence, what he ought to have now.

This is a plain statement of this case; the landlord got three bales of cotton, the merchant one, and the renter got nothing, and the merchant stakes another year.

Jesse James as a Hero.

[St. Louis letter to New York World.]

The intensity of feeling manifested in Missouri over the killing of Jesse James shows how it was possible for him to pursue such a successful career of crime. The fact stands out that numbers of Missourians regarded Jesse James as a kind of hero. So bitter is the feeling that an attempt upon Governor Crittenden's life is very generally expected. It is not believed that revenge will be sought at once, but that it will come after the present excitement has subsided.

We publish this week an article on Tuskaloosa of the olden time. It is from the pen of an able and distinguished divine, an alumnus of the University, who bears many fond recollections of the delightful old city and its gay and cultivated people. It will prove interesting to our Tuskaloosa readers, as well as others, and we publish it with pleasure.

It now seems to be conceded that Gov. Crittenden will pardon the murderers of Jesse James, as he has publicly stated that he "has no censure for the boys who removed him."

TUSKALOOSA.

Notes of the Old Capital—The Druid City and Its People Fifty Years Ago.

NUMBER ONE.

On the 12th of March, 1836, the quadrangle of the old University, first gleamed on my sight from the sublime elevation on the Huntsville road. That quadrangle, with its ample campus, was infinitely superior to the present arrangement. The youth, who at that day, was venturous enough to emerge out of the wilds of Shelby, into the gay and accomplished circles of the capital, was supposed to have his heart surrounded with triple brass. Only William Wolsey King, George D. Shortridge, Frank W. Bowden and perhaps Burwell Boykin and Thomas A. Walker (and these from the village of Montevallo), had preceded, as students of the University. St. Clair was represented only by Oran M. Roberts, on whom Texas has lavished such abundant honors. By the way, graduates of our University have been conspicuous for wearing the judicial ermine in the Lone Star State, not less than two of them constantly on the Supreme Court bench of late years.

A constellation of genius and talent illustrated Tuskaloosa at that day—Chief Justice Collier, Gov. John Gayle, John D. Phelan, Ben. F. Porter, George W. Craft, Judge Ellis, among the residents; James W. McClung, Jerry Clemens, C. C. Langdon, "Davy" Hubbard, H. C. Lea, D. P. Bestor, then, or soon after, among the Legislators.

It was "flush times." The State had borrowed capital to bank upon. Money was freely loaned to planters to "open their lands and stock their farms." The virgin soil of the country would soon enable the planters to realize a competency and meet their paper in bank. Such was the theory. "It was a beautiful theory." The banks issued paper in floods. Cotton commanded a good price. Everybody expected to get rich. Credit was unlimited. Gayety, indulgence, extravagance of every sort, ruled the hour. Presently pay day came. And then? Well, the state found herself some $11,000,000 in debt. But the young folks had had a good time; and some were tided through the fine schools at Tuskaloosa, who else had never been there.

There were many gifted and accomplished young men about Tuskaloosa in those days. Wm. R. Smith wrote a novelette, "The Bridal Eve," while a junior in the University, with some poems added, very creditable for his extreme youth, exhibiting the fancy and real poetic talent, afterwards so conspicuously shown. A clergyman drank the health of the bridegroom and of Mr. Smith once upon a time, at a wedding—"Here's to both your bridal eves"—which Mr. S. deprecated, but for no just reason. A. B. Meek, just out of college, was already distinguished for learning, eloquence and poesy. He possessed a magnificent person and magnificent talents. Scarcely any lyric in the language surpasses his "Land of the South," produced at a very early age. Judge Meek, a few years after, addressed the literary societies of the University of Georgia. A gifted lady remarked, "It was a speech that could be painted." Mr. Yeadon, of the Charleston Courier, the Ajax Telamon, of the Whig press at that time, ascended the stage as Judge Meek concluded, and grasping his hand said: "Judge Meek, I have been delighted, entranced with your magnificent oration; but I mourn over your ultra-Democracy; with your eloquence and your talents what a glorious Whig you would make!" John G. Davenport, just out of college, was the junior editor of the Independent Monitor, the editor-in-chief being the Addisonian Robertson, President of the LaFayette Female College, now the residence of Mrs. Dr. Eddins. Mr. D. was a sprightly, caustic writer, who so provoked the editor of the Flag of the Union, that the latter said in his paper, "he would chastise him for his insolence, if it were not for his youth"; whereupon Mr. D. procured a cowhide and chastised Mr. ——! C. C. Clay, Jr., was reading law in the city. Already he gave promise of his future eminence. And then there were there the peerless Miss Brooks, afterwards Mrs. Prof. Stafford; Miss Tunstall, afterwards Mrs. Senator Clay; and the brilliant Miss Drish, afterwards Mrs. King; Mrs. Ellis, niece of Wm. R. King, who presided over the social department of the legation in Paris, with such distinction, when her uncle was minister there. *Ex illis disce omnes.*

E. B. T.

We notice that Mr. N. A. Graham, the able editor of the Shelby Sentinel, is being called out as a candidate for representative from his county in the Legislature. Should he be elected he would undoubtedly make a worthy representative.

Chilton Circuit Court begins the first day of May.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

FACULTY:

REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.

MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 1540.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., March 30th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on May 13th, 1882, viz: Robert Roback Homestead No. 7144 for the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 2, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John J. Roberts, William W. Sansum, Milton F. Fuller, Higdon R. Atchinson, all of Maplesville chilton county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.

Apr6-5w

"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."

W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,

COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in Chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to

Eastern Cities,

AND ONLY ROUTE

—TO THE—

WATERING PLACES

—OF—

East Tennessee and Virginia

The principle inducements are

SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE NO. 1521.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., March 20th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1882, viz: Andrew J. Powell, Homestead No. 16135 for the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, section 36, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Moses Robinson, James Robinson, Thomas J. Wyatt, Benjamin F. Wyatt, all of Cooper's Station, Chilton county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.

Mar23-5w

J. F. MAULL. J. E. HOCKEN

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

New Store—New Goods!

—: WHERE YOU CAN FIND :—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles an

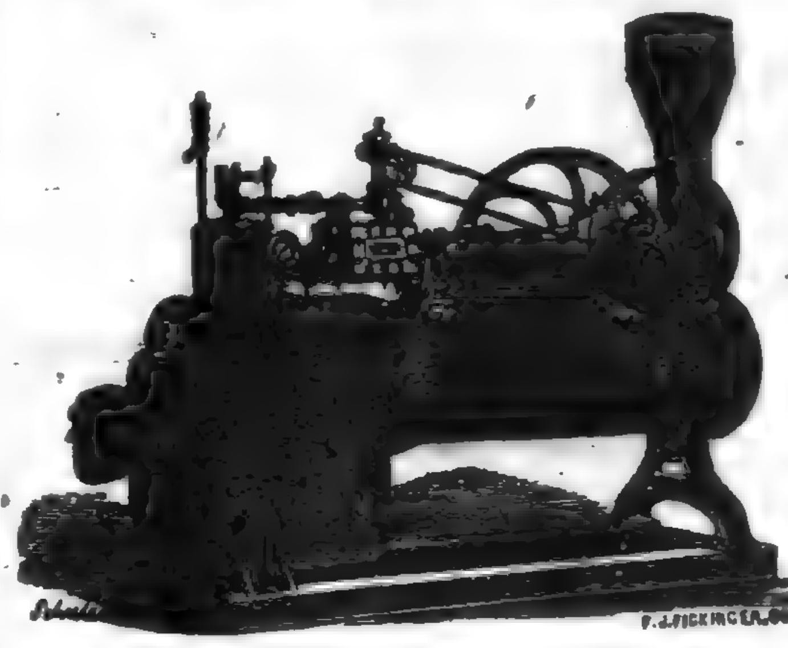
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINE

OF ALL SI

FROM TWO TO T

HUNDRED HOR

POWER,

—AND—

OF ALL KIN

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEE

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Be

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Al

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. - mar9-ly

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

—OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHO

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandis on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Web and other standard school books which he will sell at Montgo prices. Give him a call. Nov24

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Grocerie

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Gr

and Produce Sold at Importer's Price

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacture

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIV PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in Nor bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your to us. Nov7-

E CHILTON VIEW.

ANTON, ALA., APR. 20, 1882.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

hancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
udge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. b.
olicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. ty.
enator Fifteenth Senatorial District William P. Oden.
epresentative—William A. Collier.
robate Judge—H. J. Callen.
ircuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
egister in Chancery — Dr. W. E. wart.
heriff—James E. Lowe.
reasurer—James M. Parish.
ax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
ax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
upt. Education—James M. Corderie.
ommissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

CHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
rains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

t Express	6:24 a. m.
t Mail	8:05 p. m.
senger and Freight	3:03 p. m.
commodation	11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

t Express	8:50 p. m.
t Mail	*8:05 a. m.
senger and Freight	9:45 a. m.
commodation	6:55 p. m.

Don't stop.

EDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

ng North	Daily Mail	Going South
ve 4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m
ve 7:16 "	Demopolis	" 7:02 "
. 10:30 "	Selma	" 8:45 "
ve 7:30 "	Selma	Leave 4:00 "
10:15 "	Calera	" 5:45 "
4:05 p m	Rome	" 11:30 a m
6:10 "	Dalton	" 9:30 "
8:25 "	Cleaveland	" 7:20 "
11:40 "	Knoxville	" 3:35 "
ive 4:50 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

OSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from rth arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from th 8:05 a. m.
ll mails close 30 minutes before arl of trains.
eneral delivery hours from 8 a. m. p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

ODGES. — Regular communications nton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. first Saturday in each month at 7 lock p. m.
egular conventions Chilton Lodge 32 K. of P. every second and fourth urday nights in each month, at 7 lock p. m.

NOTICE.

During court week, every citizen in endance, who has not already done hould subscribe for the county paper. se who have not yet paid for their er can do so at that time. It would the most suitable time also for all o subscribed for six months only, to ew, as we do not wish to be under necessity of erasing a single name m our books, but will be compelled do so, unless subscription is renewed expiration of time paid for.

Mumps are raging in Clanton.

The circulation of THE VIEW been increasing very rapidly of e.

Miss Carrie Harrell, of Verbena, ighted friends in Clanton with isit, on last Sunday.

Who is going to build the first use in Clanton. Get the ball rted and it will be little trouble keep it rolling.

A large number of "knights of e quill" went down the road is morning, to attend the press nvention which meets in Montmery to-day.

No steps have been taken in this unty to send delegates to the mocratic State Convention hich meets in Montgomery on e 7th of June.

A young but old time friend s kindly sent us an invitation to present at the fifty-first anniver y celebration of the Philomathic ciety of the University of Alaba, which took place on last Fri y evening, the 14th inst.

Rev. W. A. Montgomery, being ry ill, Clanton Academy has for me days been in charge of that fied young lady, Miss Rosa ornton, who has for some time en assisting Mr. Montgomery, in s arduous work.

Glad to see in Clanton last week pt. Mark Pierce, of Strasburg, ho sailed from England just eight ars ago in the bark "Jonathan nsbug" bound for Chilton county, a. May he have a long and hap life in the land of "here we are tired, and need a rest."

Croquet by torchlight seems to be e rage in Clanton. Grounds have en laid off on the corner of First venue and Courting Street in Clanton, and numbers conte in the evenings after dusk, engage in the pastime until e evening hour draweth near.

Jemison Jottings.

The health of the community is good.

The Judges had a called court on Saturday last. No cases.

Dr. Dawson has his drug store completed.

The organization of our debating society took place on last Saturday evening.

Our Sunday School was organised with 60 odd members. The officers are, Mr. J. P. Allen, Supt., J. J. Lowery, Ass't Supt., and Hon. S. P. Luckett, Secretary.

Mrs. M. Nix, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. E. Tucker, for the past two weeks, has returned to her home. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Belle Latham, and our broken-hearted young friends, George and Will have "the pipes," in consequence.

Y.

Verbena Views.

Two weeks have elapsed since work was commenced on the "Verbena Hotel." To attempt a description would make these "views" too lengthy. Suffice it to say, that its arrangements and appointments, will make it a delightful resort for summer visitors in search of health and social enjoyment.

Mr. Herbert McGuire has removed with his family to San Antonio, Texas, where he goes to assume the duties of clerk in the hotel of that city. He carries with him the best wishes of numerous friends here, for his future prosperity.

We see from the proceedings of the Teacher's Institute, published in the VIEW of last week, that the name and subject of a lady teacher were inadvertently omitted. This we regret. The procedings should have been read and corrected before adjournment, but in the hurry to meet the train it was neglected.

Would it not be well for the President of the Teacher's Institute to assign subjects for discussion at our next meeting, as early as practicable?

LOCAL.

"Consistencie's a Jewel."

The author of the above oft quoted and much oftener misquoted line, is not known. The poem in which it appears was published in Murtagh's Collection of Ancient English and Scotch Ballads, Edinboro', 1754. The poem is

JOLLY ROBIN ROUGHHEAD; OR, THE PLOWMAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

HE.

Come, Joan, my lasse, fill up the glasse,
We'll drinke our own good healthe,
Tho' poore we be, contente are we,
We covet no man's pelfe.
Hard beds to tyred folks are sweete,
And hunger seasons plaineste mete.
So, here's to Joan and Robyn.

SHE

But Rob, my manne, if wealth were thyne,
Then Joan would take new graces;
Gaye as the beste, in satin dreste,
With jewels, silks and laces.
Then louting love the crowd would crie,
Whyle in our coache we past them bye,
Long life to Joan and Robyn.

HE.

Tush! Tush! my lasse, such thoughts resigne,
Comparisons are cruell,
Fine pictures suit in frames as fine,
Consistencie's a jewel.
For thee and me coarse clothes are beste,
Rude folks in homelye raiment dreste,
Wife Joan and goodman Robyn.

BOTH.

Then thus we drink our home brewed ale,
And gayle clinke our glasses,
Contente of minde and precious store
All other wealthe surpasses.
Clinke! clinke! drinke! drinke! upon his throne,
The King may envye Rob and Joan,
Then here's to Joan and Robyn.

Dimensions of Heaven.

The following calculation, based on a text of Revelation, is both curious and interesting. It is copied from the Charlottesville Jeffersonian, and will suggest thoughts for those who think:

"Revelation, XXI chapter, 16th verse: 'And he measured the city with a reed, twelve thousand furlongs. The length and the breadth and height are equal.'

"Twelve thousand furlongs—7,920,000 feet, which being cubed is 948,088,000,000,000,000,000,000 cubic feet, and half of which we will reserve for the throne of God and the court of Heaven, half of the balance for streets, and remainder divided by 4,096, the cubical feet in the room, sixteen feet square and sixteen feet high, will be 30,843,750,000,000 rooms.

"We will now suppose the world always did and always will contain 900,000,000, of inhabitants, and a generation will last thirty-three and a third years—2,700,000,000,000 persons. Then suppose there were 11,230 such worlds equal to this in number of inhabitants and duration of years—then there would be a room 16 feet long, 16 feet wide and 16 feet high, for each person, and yet there would be room."

Mr. John Duncan makes an efficient and attentive night agent and operator for our depot.

Stonewall Jackson.

M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.]

In these sketches, Stonewall Jackson's battles have been taken in reverse. We found him first on the blood-stained field of Antietam —almost at the close of his career, instead of the beginning. The world knows how he fought here. We found him at Kernstown fighting one to four—fighting, falling back, grimly giving way to fight again. We saw him strike the Federal armies right and left in the valley and fill Washington with white faces. We found him at Fredericksburg on Lee's right; at Chancellorsville in Hooker's rear; at Manassas behind Pope, on his flank, in his front. We have found him at Gaines' Mill. Fate waited for him before striking a last blow. It was the hammer in his grasp which shattered the Federal position. Without him Longstreet and Hill would have been pressed back, routed, annihilated.

A Christian in faith, a child in his sympathies, a general who cared not for the world's admiration so much as for the comfort of any single man who followed him in his wonderful marches. He had the courage of a lion and the heart of a woman. The pomp and glitter of war were not for him. His banners grew old and faded and shot torn. His legions grew ragged and footsore and weary. No matter who hesitated, Jackson advanced. Fierce in the heat of battle, because it was his duty to kill, when the roar of cannon died away the groans of the wounded reached a heart which had a throb for every groan.

Partisans may keep their bitterness of heart, but the world has spoken. The man whom they hate died forgiving all. Struck down at Chancellorsville, amid the roar of battle, he was removed to die amid the softest peace. Strong men wept like children when they saw that his last hour had come; but if they had a feeling of revenge down under their sorrow, he had none. With malice toward none, with forgiveness for all, his life went out as his pale lips whispered:

"Let us cross over and rest under the green trees?"

A Vile Conspiracy.

Jehiel Jasper strolled into the grocery store and postoffice of one of our back country villages Saturday, and after standing around with his back to the fire until he was permeated with caloric, said:

"Well, I guess I'll read the news and get along toward home. Square Perkinses' papers come yet?" and he stepped behind the post-office boxes, as was his custom, to take out and read it.

"Can't let you see it, Jehiel," said the postmaster, "Government has issued orders that any postmaster who allows a non-subscriber to read a subscribers paper will loose his position."

"No! You don't tell me?" Well, if that ain't a great idee! It's a put up job, a gol darned conspiracy between these ere newspapers and the gov'ment to keep the multitude in ignorance, so that they can domineer it over the community. And they talk about this 'ere bein' a free country. It's drifting right into despotism jes' as fast as it can. How in thunder's a man to know what's goin' on if he don't read, an' now the government's settin' down on all ideas of eddication, an' takin' away that privilege.

"Oh, not so bad as that, Jehiel," said the postmaster. "The government doesn't say anything against your subscribing for the paper your self, you know."

"Subscribin for it? What d'ye take me for? D'ye suppose that I'm going to subscribe for a paper that I've read fourteen years right here by the stove without costin' me a cent? No, sir. I ain't a goin' to help em' to oppress me by keeping me in ignorance. No, sir-ee." And having got a supply of cheap plug tobacco "put on the slate" he mogged home, a thoroughly oppressed citizen.—*New Haven Register.*

The following extract from a Danish paper is curious, if not strictly in accordance with fact: "The famous New York caterer, Delmonico, recently found himself in an awkward dilemma. His chief revenue is from meals served out of the house. The throngs in the street interfered with their delivery. Waiters sent out on foot were sure to be run against, and the dishes they carried to be upset. If sent in wagons the frequent street blockades arrested their progress, and the food grew cold before it reached its destination. Delmonico found a way out of the dilemma. He put the dinners in a hearse and formed a funeral procession, before which all other traffic gave way. The meals were then served triumphantly to his hungry patrons."

It seems that the Celestials are coming while they can. A dispatch to San Francisco from Victoria confirms the report of the steamers Euphrates and Escambia sailing from Hong Kong to arrive this month with 3,000 Chinese to work on the Canadian Railway.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.
VERBENA, ALA.
Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.
Dec. 29-6m

NOTICE NO. 1520.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., March 20th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 27th, 1882, viz: Thomas J. Powell, Homestead No. 8997, for the northwest quarter of section 28, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elijah Easterling, Benit Easterling, Thomas G. Taylor and Henry C. Johnson, all of Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.
Mar23-5w

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James M. Ward and his wife M. E. Ward, on the 9th of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door, in clanton, Alabama, on the 4th day of May, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of north-west quarter of section 17, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1882.
THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. COMPANY.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in Fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the South & North Alabama Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Carter and Sarah Carter, on the 25th day of July, 1874, the South & North Alabama railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 4th day of May, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 22 north, range 14 east, 40 acres more or less situated in chilton county, Ala., for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1882.
THE SOUTH & NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
By H. L. WHEELER,
Apr 6-5w Its Attorney in fact.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Probate court of the county of chilton, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of J. T. McBee, deceased, will sell at Dixie Station, on the E. T., V. & Ga. railroad, in said county, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1882, between the hours of eleven a. m., and four p. m., for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described personal property belong to said estate, to-wit:

One steam engine and boiler and fixtures, one saw mill and fixtures, a lot of mixed lumber, one double dray subject to blacksmith's lien, and two tram cars.

T. S. BOWEN,
ap-6-3 Administrator.

NOTICE NO. 1558.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., April 11, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on May 20th, 1882, viz: Gincey J. Johnson, Homestead No. 11528 for the north half of northeast quarter, section 28, township 22, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas Taylor, Thos. Powell, William Easterling, and Bedding E. Jones.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
April 12-5w Register.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.
"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
AND SPERMATORRHŒA.
A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) $7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.
Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.
I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Consult DR. BUTTS
[illegible]
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR
I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. [illegible] Clanton, Ala.
Nov21-1y J. J. WILLIAMS, County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.
PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.
SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.
PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.
CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.
Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address
C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.
Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Over 25 years experience.
I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

HOME TREATMENT.
[illegible]
FREE!
[illegible]

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

The remains of the mound-builders, as the vanished people who once lived on this continent have been called, are scattered over most of the States of the Central and Lower Mississippi valley, on the sources of the Allegheny, and have been observed away up along the banks of the tawny Missouri, as well as down by the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. They are most numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Texas, and are found in the western part of New York, and in Michigan and Iowa. A mound, until recently, was to be seen on the plain of Cahokia, Ill., nearly opposite the city of St. Louis, Mo., that was 700 feet long, 500 feet broad, 90 feet high, and that covered more than eight acres of ground. Some of the mounds in Wisconsin and Iowa are in the shape of huge animals, and there is one near Brush creek, Adams county, Ohio, that is in the form of a serpent, and that is more than 1,000 feet long. At Marietta, Ohio, are ancient earth-works that cover an area of about three-quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad; but the most intricate and perhaps most extensive of the works of the mound-builders are those of the Licking valley, near Newark, Ohio, extending over an area of two square miles. Many of these mounds have been found to contain skeletons, and the appearance of the bones has led some to believe that these remains point to an antiquity of 2,000 or more years. A number of these works were evidently designed as works of defense, others as burial places for the dead, and others again seem to have been constructed as temples or places of worship and sacrifice. Among the remains have also been found numerous implements and ornaments, usually composed of stone, sometimes of copper (always in its native state) and occasionally shell and bone. Curious pottery has been found, often coarse and rude, but sometimes graceful and highly ornamented. It was not believed that the mound-builders had any written language. Prof. Newberry, generalizing the views of leading scientists, remarks that, from all the facts before us, we can only say that the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic coast were once populated by a sedentary, agricultural and partially civilized race, quite different from the nomadic Indians, though possibly the progenitors of some of the Indian tribes; and that, after centuries of occupation, they disappeared, at least 1,000, and perhaps many thousand years before the advent of the Europeans. Some have maintained that the mound-builders and the mysterious people who preceded the Aztecs in Mexico were the descendants of crews from Japan, whose ships had been accidentally driven across the Pacific. Another theory has been advanced that that these people migrated from Asia; they passed from the cradle of the race over Asia to Siberia, across Behring straits, down the Pacific coast of America from Alaska to the Mississippi valley, and down to Mexico, Central America and Peru. It is noted, by those who suggest this, that in Siberia mounds have been found similar to those in the Mississippi valley.

◆

ODESSA.

Odessa has a population bordering on 200,000 inhabitants, and is thus in every respect the third city of the Russian empire. It has a magnificent position, for it lies high on ravines, which give it a wide command over its large harbor, lately improved, as well as on the open sea and coast, the striking feature of the place being its boulevard, a terrace or platform about 500 yards in length, laid out and planted as a promenade, looking out seaward, and accessible by a flight of stairs of 150 steps from the landing-place. Odessa is an old town, but it looks brand-new, for there has been of late a great deal of building, and the crumbling nature of the stone keeps the mason and whitewasher perpetually at work. It is lively, though monotonous, for its broad, straight streets are astir with business, and the rattle of hackney carriages, heavy-laden vans and tramway cars is incessant. It boasts many private palaces and has few public edifices, and in its municipal institutions it is, or used to be, taxed with consulting rather more purposes of luxury and ornament than the real wants of the people or the interests of charity.

◆

YELLOW-FEVER is having is sweet will with the circus men in Cuba, this winter. Sebastian, Cook and Stickney, well-known bare-back riders and animal trainers, have been carried off on the pale horse.

◆

A DOCTOR at Richmond says that if people will take a bath in hot whiskey and rock salt twice a year they will never catch a cold. Until somebody has tried this new remedy we would say:—stick to the old and reliable Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER, probably the greatest mind which England has produced in a century, is in very straitened circumstances. A few years ago a subscription was taken up for him, and it is now announced that "French Civilization," the last volume of Descriptive Sociology, is a complete pecuniary failure.

THE WONDERS OF LONDON RAILWAYS.

Of the underground railways of the city of London some are beneath others that are themselves below the surface, their levels being at least forty feet from that of ordinary street traffic. Within six or seven miles of Charing Cross there are 260 miles of line in operation, and, allowing for double tracks and sidings, there are 750 miles—enough to make a straight line from the metropolis to Thurso, in the extreme North of Scotland. These lines are the property of thirteen companies, but each possesses by mutual arrangement on Parliamentary sanction the power of collecting and distributing traffic over other lines. The London and Northwestern trains run over forty-four miles of the lines of five other companies; the Great Northern Line, over thirty-six of six other companies; the Midland, over thirty-one miles. Such, indeed, are the facilities afforded in the metropolis for the interchange of traffic, that if a body of troops were sent from Colchester to Portsmouth there are seven different railway routes through London, any one of which could be taken. The Midland has eleven stations in the metropolis, the Great Western twelve, the London and Northwestern thirteen, the Southeastern twenty, and the Great Eastern forty. The different companies have of their own 245 stations, of joint stations 43, of stations on other companies' lines 210—in all, nearly 500, exclusive of goods, coal and cattle depots. It is estimated that the number of passengers using these stations is 750,000 a day, the Metropolitan alone averaging 180,000 every week day, while the journeys taken by season ticket-holders are simply incalculable. Of the Metropolitan stations for long-distance traffic Paddington is the most important. With regard to the number of trains several stations have 500 each, Liverpool street has nearly 700, Moorgate street over 800 a day, and Victoria more than 1,100, or an average of sixty-one an hour for eighteen hours. The passenger trains within the metropolis run a distance of 35,000 miles every week day, or 11,000,000 miles a year. More than £50,000,000 of capital is invested in them.—*Boston Journal.*

IMPROVE the wit you have bought at a dear rate, and the wisdom you have gained by sad experience.

WE see in the *New York Spirit of the Times* mention of the cure of Mr. George Drake, 46 Fifth Street, Indianapolis, Ind., of a severe case of water rheumatism, by the use of St. Jacobs Oil.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

HAS the moment never come to you, gentle reader, when you have longed to be a hermit, to live in a cave, to wear a buffalo-robe, and have your meals sent in from the nearest restaurant? If such a moment has not come to you, you have never suffered from the attempts of a young dry-goods clerk to learn the violoncello.—*Andrews' Queen.*

Uncle Sam's Men.

Uncle Sam's letter-carriers are a hard-working set of men, and are liable to contract rheumatism because of the constant exposure to which they are subjected. Calling at the postoffice the reporter had a pleasant conversation with Mr. J. H. Mattern, one of the most popular and clever letter-carriers in Indianapolis. Mr. Mattern said that, while in the army during the civil war, he sprained one of his ankles, which was always worse in the spring during the period of the rapid changes in the weather. He did not find much relief from the several remedies he applied. But two years ago he hit upon St. Jacobs Oil, and experienced wonderful relief from its use. Several applications of the Great German Remedy relieved him entirely. The reporter talked with others among the letter-carriers and found that the Great German Remedy was popular in the postoffice. They use it for sore feet, rheumatism, etc., and praise it highly.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) News.*

BOSTON's two heaviest taxpayers are Moses Williams and Joshua Sears, who are assessed for $3,300,000 and $3,244,000 respectively. Sears is a young man, not long out of college.

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

SINCE the silent shore awaits at last even those who longest miss the old Archer's arrow, perhaps the early grave which men weep over may be meant to save.

THE huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

A LYNN shoemaker says that ladies shoes can be made entirely of paper and paste. We don't believe it. If they could be they would have been on the market long ago.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs:—therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer,—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE South Carolina Legislature has passed an act by which the burden of fence-building is taken from the crop-raisers and put upon the owners of stock, according to the usage in the older Northern States.

THE SPECTER OF THE VICKSBURG SIEGE.

I remember to have been standing on a knoll in front of my headquarters on a beautiful night listening to the fire of batteries. The moon was out in all its splendor, and the flashes that gleamed from the mouths of a hundred guns could be seen for miles to the right and left. Standing upon an adjacent hill to my right a tall figure was seen clothed in white. It seemed to be that of a man at least seven feet high, but the uniform was not that of a soldier. In tones never to be forgotten and that echoed from hill to valley and from valley to hill, the words "Cease firing" were heard from his unearthly-looking figure, as though he was commanding the world and giving the order, "By kingdoms, right wheel." Summoning up all the courage at my command, I hailed him with the inquiry, "Who on earth are you?" The prompt and emphatic response was: "I am Gen. Burbridge's orderly in my night shirt."—*Gen. Landrum.*

Rheumatic Recovery.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug 23, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I take great pleasure in stating that I have been entirely cured of rheumatism by the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. N. P. CHEDESTER.

GEORGE W. CHILDS' collection of clocks, foreign and domestic, is said to be valued at $30,000. For one of them, cased in onyx and verde antique and crowned by a female figure in silver, Mr. Childs paid $5,000.

An Open Letter.

MESSRS. ELLIS & Co.—It affords me great pleasure to make the following statement: For FOURTEEN YEARS I have been constantly suffering from chronic hæmaturia—the hemorrhage being at times very great, and at no time entirely arrested. The accompanying congestion of the kidneys frequently was acutely painful. I have had treatment by the best physicians, but their skill gave me no relief. The wide-spread celebrity of the Bailey Springs, in the cure of affections of the urinary organs, determined me to try them. I have been here two weeks and am entirely relieved, Indeed, in less than one week, all appearance or sensation of disease had disappeared, as if by magic. I leave for home to-day, and make this voluntary statement, believing that too much cannot be said in regard to the wonderful effects of the waters here. Very truly yours,

N. W. WARD,

July 10th, 1879. of Senatobia, Miss.

THE salary of Rhode Island legislators is but $1 per day, but the position has its compensations, for each member is allowed a newspaper.

[Abeline (Kansas) Gazette.]

A CHAPTER ON COUNTER IRRITANT.

"My name is Max Mayer, sir, an unattached satellite of the press. I am traveling through your country engaged in a work of philanthrophy. But sometimes I feel that I am a poor poilanthropist. I see and hear things occasionally which stir up my blood. I saw a man this morning on the K. P. railroad who riled me; yes riled me, sir. Excuse the vulgarism, but one cannot stand everything."

"What did the individual do to offend you, Mr. Mayer?" said the reporter.

"He offended me by existing. Did you ever see a man who in his very person was offensive? This man was one of them. He walked and talked like one who was so great that Jim Blaine's overcoat wouldn't make him a vest. He irritated me. I wanted to kick him and would have done so if a gentleman could stoop to such practices and not be soiled. He affected me as a red rag does a bull. Josh Billings once swore in the extremity of his soul, 'durn a fly.' I felt like adding force to the humoaist's expression and apply it to this man. Although a mere fly on the Corliss engine wheel, as it were, he swung on enough self importance to impress the casual observer with the belief that he was wheel, engine and all. I admire downright solid merit and worth, but detest, abominate and despise the ostentatious swagger of Lilliputian substance. Unfortunately there are too many of such animals at large in our country. The fool-killer is not half doing his duty.

As soon as I landed here I availed the well-known principal of counter irritant to sooth my blood. I bathed my temples in St. Jacobs Oil, sir, and here I am all right and able to talk calmly. That is a wonderful substance, sir. I mean the Great German Remedy. It will cure rheumatism, sprain or bruise, and is unsurpassed for a burn. Mr. F Edgar Etter, clerk at the Henry House, was telling me to-day that it is quite astonishing to note the evidences of popularity which crop out in regard to this Oil. He says that guests in the house frequently tell him it is the best thing in the world for rheumatism, swellings from rheumatic pains, etc. Scarcely a day passes that some one stopping in the house fails to sing the praise of St. Jacobs Oil. There, sir, is evidence of genuine merit, and it soothes one to hear of it.

While in Mr. G. Northcraft's drug store to-day I was told that a gentleman named Jones, who resides near his town believes that St. Jacobs Oil is possessed of merit which entitles it to rank as the first pain annihilator of the age. His daughter was afflicted with rheumatism. All effort to relieve her proved futile—all remedies failed. The patient suffered everything but death. She was finally cured by St. Jacobs Oil, sir, and her father came to tell the druggist of her wonderful restoration.

Then there is another case in your town, sir, that of Mrs. Mary A. Barnes, who has long suffered with rheumatism. I think she lived through a whole year without relief, although she used remedies all the time. Her druggist recommended St. Jacobs Oil. The lady bought a bottle of it and has since been using it. She experienced wonderful relief, and claims that she will soon be beyond all fear of a return of this awful malady."

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The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

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BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man and Beast.

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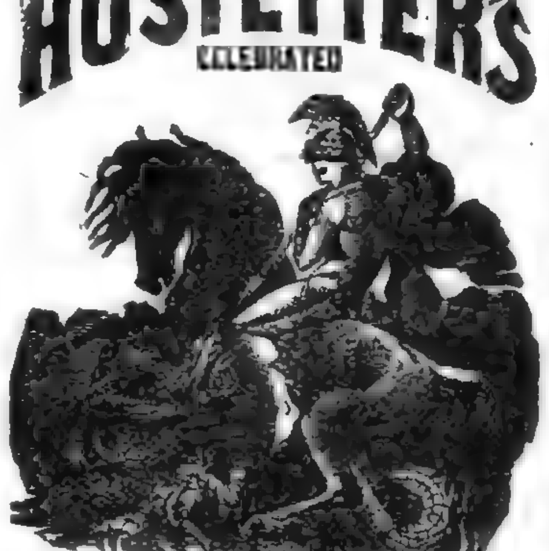

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THE COUNTRYMAN
IN THE
Weather Signal Office.

Mr. Jeremiah Toadvine, of the rural district, brought a letter of introduction to the United States Signal Officer, and by the latter gentleman was shown the beautiful scientific instruments for measuring and determining the various changes and conditions of the weather. Pointing to the standard thermometer he explained to Mr. T. the uses of the heat gauge, whereupon Mr. T. anxiously inquired if he "hadn't nuther un to spare—sich a nice merchine to sot the weather in hayin' and harvest time." His inspection of the aerometer or wind measurer evoked the expression: "Wouldn't she be the racket to run the wind mill with." The barometer was one too many for Toadvine, and, looking queerly at the official, as if he were utterly nonplussed and bankrupt of words, said: "Friend, did you ever have the reumatis?" The abruptness of the question surprised the officer, who replied, "No—never." "What"—— Evidently recollecting himself, Mr. T. stopped on the ragged edge of the threadbare remark, and said: "I only wanted to know, for if this trap (pointing to the barometer) shows the good an' bad weather afore it's time, it would be a bully trap for people with reumatis; they could thank it every time. Up my country when folks has it they use ST. JACOBS OIL an' it's a powerful argyment agin reumatis—it's the upper dorg in the fight every time." With thanks for the unexpected information, the official politely turned Mr. Toadvine over to the usher to show him to the street car, while he, looking over his paper, read: "MRS. T. A. GIST, No. 1304 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: I had inflammatory rheumatism very badly. In one foot and ankle it seemed to have taken hold with the determination to stay, and the morning I obtained the ST. JACOBS OIL I could not put my foot down to the floor, even for an instant. I used it that evening for the first time, and the next morning for the second time, and that afternoon put my foot down for several minutes. On the Sunday following I could stand up and walk a few steps. On Tuesday could walk about my room and went down stairs by holding on to the banisters. Now I can walk quite well and there is very little pain left. Just think! one bottle and a half, and I am almost free from pain! It is a wonderful medicine

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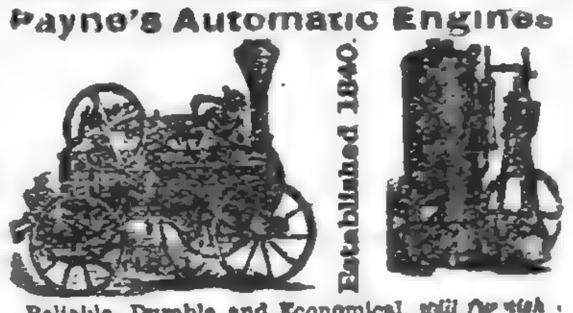

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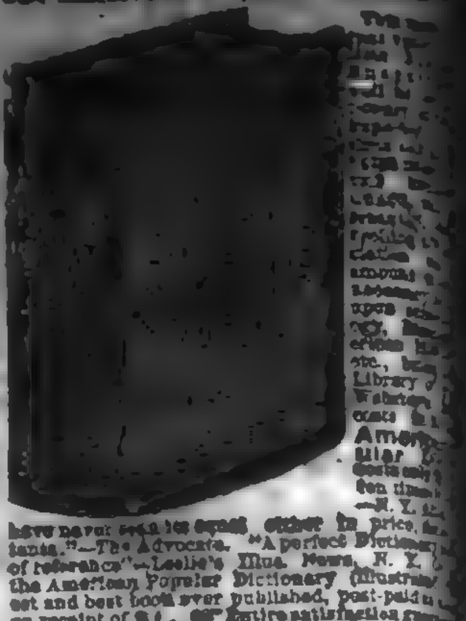

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VOL I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1882. NO. 24.

THEOLOGY IN THE QUARTERS.

n, I's of a notion in my head dat when you come to die,
' stan' de 'xamination in de Cote House in de sky,
'll be astonished at de questions de angel's gwine' to ax
en he gits you on de witness stan' an' pin you to de fac's;
he'll ax you mighty closely 'bout your doin's in the nights,
' de watermillion question's gwine to bodder you a sight!
n your eyes 'll open wider den dey ebber done befo',
en he chats you 'bout a chicken scrape dat happened long ago!
angels on de picket line er long de Milky Way
eps a watchin' what you're dribin' at an' hearing what you say.
matter what you want to do, no matter whar you's gwine,
y's mighty ap' to find it out an' pass it long de line;
' of'n at de meetin', when you make a fuss an' laugh,
y, dey send de news a-kitin' by de golden telegraph;
n de angel in de orfis, what's a settin' by de gate,
' reads de message wid a look, an' claps it on de slate!
n you better do your duty well, an' keep your conscience clear,
' keep a lookin' straight ahead an' watchin' whar you steer;
ase artar a while de time'll come to journey from de lan',
' dey'll take you way up in de a'r an' put you on de stan';
n you'll hab to listen to de clerk an' answer mighty straight,
you ebber 'spec' to trabble froo de alaplaster gate!

The Century.

LEEING FROM A FORTUNE.

The sun rose propitiously bright on race Sylvester's wedding morn; the r was balmy, the sky blue, and all ture seemed in sympathy with the ppy day.

Presently a stir awoke in the house-ld, that soon swelled into a murmur consternation. The bride was miss-g. Some one had gone to her cham-r to awaken her and found it empty. mmediately a search was instituted, hich proved fruitless. The bride-oom was sent for, but he could offer explanation; like the parents, he was stracted with anxiety.

Grace Sylvester was a proud, impul-ve girl, with a warm heart and impet-us temper. She was an only child, d somewhat spoiled, as was natural; t nothing that could be imagined or duced could account for this unheard- freak; she had not even fastened a te on the toilet-cushion, as a key to e mystery, after the custom of hero-es.

For a week previous to this now un-cky day, the Sylvester mansion had ntinuously opened its hospitable por-ls to arriving guests. Friends and lations of Mr. Frank Howard, the ex-ectant bridegroom, crowded to do nor to the occasion, which the Syl-ester connection were not less eager to bellish with their presence.

This singular occurrence, therefore, uld not possibly be preserved a secret, d the chagrined and distracted host d hostess had all the added misery of nowing that their daughter's inexpli-ble flight was the subject of all sorts surmises and discussions by those ho in set phrase endeavored to condole ith them, and at the same time hint at sanity as the only solution of such an precedented freak.

But a special gleam was soon destined illume the darkness. Grace had not en unmindful of her dear parents, nor r devoted lover. A letter addressed the former had been dropped by her the postoffice. It was brief, and evi-ntly written under the pressure of citement; but, even in its fragmentary ste, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester could ace their daughter's tenderness; and r lover, despite the undisputed mys-ry of its tone, took consolation from it.

Its contents may be rendered thus:

She had left of her own free will and accompanied, though she admitted at she would be met at her journey's d by a worthy guardian, in whose care e would remain, and who, at the ex-iration of a week, would bring her ome again; until then, she begged ey would wait for her explanation, d above all forgive any pain or annoy-nce her hasty disappearance had used.

This epistle, though gratefully re-ived, since it assured them of her fety, was not, of course, entirely satis-ctory to her parents and lover.

Despite her promise to return, they uld not remain quiet till the expira-ion of the time named, but sought her n every conceivable place; but, as was vident from the security of her retreat, race did not mean to be found till af-er the interval she had named.

One by one, or in small parties, as hey had come, the wedding guests de-parted. They carried to their own ouses a charmingly inexhaustible theme or gossip and wonderment. Every one held a separate solution and theory, and the subject promised to be one of unusual variety and entertainment.

But only one of them possessed any clew to the truth—and she, shy, insidious plotter that she was, had laid a train whose success promised even beyond her hopes. She watched its development in silence. It was not her one to speak but to await the fulfillment of her design, and so she lingered, professing the intensest sympathy for all, and at the same time contriving to bestow the most of it on Frank Howard, her distant cousin.

This young lady, May Prescott by name, had long been hopelessly in love with her Cousin Frank. She knew that his heart was devoted to another, but had never had an opportunity of seeing her rival till the generous and unsuspecting Grace, wishing to give both her and Frank pleasure, had asked her by letter to be one of her bridesmaids.

May's darling object was then gained. She had unlimited faith in her own power of creating discord, and had secretly resolved to separate the lovers and win Frank for herself, even at the eleventh hour.

Her first interview with Grace convinced her that ardent and impulsive generosity was the strong point of her character. On this she acted.

"How oddly the gifts of fate are distributed!" said she, with a sigh, as they were talking together the night before the wedding. "One would think it was enough to get a beautiful wife, without grasping at a great fortune, too; but then Frank always had a keen eye for the main chance."

Grace's face flushed a deep, indignant crimson; her full, bright eyes flashed with sudden anger as she looked at May Prescott steadily.

"Pray explain yourself, Miss Prescott," she said. "I do not understand you in the least."

"What! have you never heard of the will of Frank's eccentric old Uncle Paul? But I am sorry; perhaps I have done wrong in mentioning it. No doubt he meant to deceive you—no, no! I don't mean that—I mean perhaps he did not wish you to know."

She affected to be overcome with confusion at her own inadvertence, and pretended to regret having said so much. Grace quietly but firmly demanded to know all.

"You have said too much to recede!" she exclaimed. "Tell me all there is to tell."

This was just the opportunity May desired. She arose to see that the door was closed; then, satisfied that she and Grace were alone together, she poured into her victim's ear the story whose result was Grace's flight from home.

The week passed anxiously enough to the three people who were awaiting the wayward bride's return. The appointed day came, and early in the morning a carriage stopped before the Sylvester mansion, and Grace alighted from it, followed by an old nurse, of whom she had always been fond, and whose presence explained the fact that Grace had been staying in her home, not five miles away.

Grace walked into the house with an air of mingled triumph and deprecation. After the strange greetings were over Mr. Sylvester, with attempted sternness, demanded the promised explanation, and this was the story:

"The night before my wedding day I learned, from some one who thought I already knew it, that Frank was about to inherit $100,000 upon a strange condition. His uncle had died and left that amount to him, provided he married me within a year after the testator's death.

"I had never seen this uncle, but, as I learned from my informant, he had met me by chance in one of the New York hospitals, and, after taking the trouble to inquire my name, and no doubt satisfying himself of the suitability of the connection, he made up his eccentric mind that Frank should marry me or lose a large fortune in the event of disobeying his command.

"Now, though I am deeply obliged for the distinguished honor meant me by the deceased, I positively decline to be bartered away to any one at a stated price.

"It was sufficiently embarrassing to me to know that the old gentleman was attracted by a whim of mine, and mistook it for characteristic virtue. The fact is, during that winter—my first in New York—I was seized with a fancy to vary my round of pleasures by an afternoon among the sick, to whom I carried the ever-welcome gift of fruits, and it was while I was distributing these offerings that the matrimonial project occurred to Frank's uncle.

"Do you not understand, and can you not sympathize with me? Had I remained here, no explanation could have altered the case, and I should inevitably have become Frank's bride, under conditions alike painful to my love of truth and self-respect. I have always declared I would be loved for myself alone, not for qualities I did not possess, nor the money of a whimsical old gentleman."

She drew a long breath as she finished her recital, and held out her hand with her own winning frankness.

"The last week of the year expired yesterday," she said, with an unmistakable sparkle of triumph in her handsome eyes. "If you take me now, Frank, it must be all for love. There's no longer any money in the question."

"With all my heart!" cried the indulgent lover. "Since you have come back to me of your own free will, and have no further objections to make to our union, I consider myself one of the happiest and most fortunate of bridegrooms."

He caught Grace's pretty, unreluctant hand in his and pressed it rapturously to his lips, with a smile quite as triumphant as her own, and a glance whose intense and mischievous meaning was not explained until after the quiet wedding, at which May Prescott was the only guest, for Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester's prudence and worldly wisdom still condemned their impulsive daughter's escapade, though their partial tenderness forgave it.

"You have chosen poverty in preference to wealth," they said, "and so must be content to do without the grand wedding we had contemplated."

Grace submitted with the best humor possible; she had tested Frank's love and gained her own end, and all was bright before her inexperienced eyes.

After the wedding, Frank asked his bride:

"Are you quite satisfied with your choice of poverty, and glad that your marriage occurred to-day instead of a week ago?"

"I am perfectly delighted," Grace answered.

"Will you take a little wedding gift from me, as I have not yet presented you with one?" Frank asked, meekly.

"With pleasure," Grace answered, as she extended her hand, expecting to receive a jewel case.

But, instead of that, a ponderous legal document was produced, at which Grace gazed in blank surprise.

Then Frank explained that, despite Miss Prescott's kind interest in their affairs, the fortune was not lost, as she had made a slight mistake in dates; and his uncle's discernment in selecting so charming a wife for him had made him the happiest of men.

May Prescott's chagrin at the failure of her conspiracy, and the delight of Grace's parents at her good fortune can easily be imagined.

Grace bore her partial defeat with charming equanimity, as she was quite convinced, by some mental process of her own, that she had her husband's love. So she was reconciled to the possession of a fortune!

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF METALS.

The Leadville *Index* gives the commercial value per pound of rare and common metals, as follows: Indium, $2,520; vanadium, $2,520; ruthinium, $1,400; rhodium, $700; palladium, $653; varaium, $576.58; osinium, $325.28; iridum, $317.44; gold, $301.46; platinum, $115.20; thallium, $108.77; chromium, $58; magnesium, $56.50; potassium, $23; silver, $18.25; cobalt, $7.75; cadmium, $6; bismuth, $2.63; sodium, $2.50; nickle, $2.50; mercury, 42 cents; antimony, 14 cents; tin, 22 cents; copper, 20 cents; arsenic, 10 cents; zinc, 6 cents; lead, 5 cents; iron, 2 cents.

ALWAYS WANTED TO HEAR ST. PAUL.

A lady who was receiving applications for a vacant position in her household was waited upon by one of those wandering specimens of female humanity who manage to stay about two weeks in a place, and consider themselves family servants. "Where do you go to church?" the lady inquired. "I generally go to the same church as the family," was the reply. "Where do you attend, ma'am?" The lady replied "St. Paul's," whereupon the would be servant exclaimed, "Oh, I have always wanted to hear St. Paul prach!"

THE wealthy miser lives as a poor man here, but he must give account as a rich man in the day of judgment.

NOT ON THAT BASIS.

How vain and conceited is the country publisher who imagines that an advance circus-agent doesn't know pretty near what his circulation is! And how foolish and reckless that same agent would be to pretend that he knew anything about it. In days gone by, when Joe Warner, Michigan's genial circus manager, was on the road as agent, he had the softest, sweetest way of approaching a publisher that was ever shown in the State. He knew within a dozen copies of what the circulation of each paper was, and he also knew what a three-column "ad" in this or that sheet would be worth to his show. One day he entered a weekly newspaper office in Eaton county, shook hands all around, threw down half a dozen cigars and inquired:

"Has your circulation increased since last year?"

"Oh, yes—greatly increased."

"Are you printing double what you were last year?"

"Well—ahem—well, I think we are."

"Shall we contract on the basis of 3,000 circulation?"

"Yes, I think we'd better. We may run a few under or over, that's about the average."

Warner knew that the honest figures were about 650, but he took out a contract, filled in some of the blanks, and said:

"I shall have to look at your mail list. If you go over 3,000 I must allow you for a circulation of 4,000."

"Oh, never mind that; 3,000 will do."

"But my orders compel me to look at your list."

"Yes—well—yes," stammered the publisher, as he hunted around among his exchanges.

"Say, Warner."

"Well?"

"I guess you needn't make the contract on the basis of 3,000 circulation, but rather on increased influence among people who like to see a good show. It's too much trouble to find the lists!"

"Then I must write in here that you have a circulation of 1,000 copies."

"All right."

"And the price will be the same as last year?"

"Yes, I suppose so; but I'll be hanged if I don't circulate plump 6,000 copies on the next patent-medicine man to make up for it!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

HARD ON THE MINSTRELS.

I hev bin axed, began Brother Gardner, of the Lime Kiln Club, what relashun de negro minstrel troupe b'ars to de cull'd race. To return an off-hand answer, I should say dat it b'ars about the same relashun dat a hasty puddin' does to a $10,000 paintin'. If dar' am any relashun whatever, I hev neber bin able to diskiver it. De cull'd man may dance an' sing, but he nebber trabbles on his ignorance, nor on de jokes an' gags of de pas' ginerashun. If twenty cull'd men should put on wigs an' paint up to resemble twenty white men, an' sot down befo' de public an' ask why an elephant was like a gimlet, an' what was de difference between a clam on de sand and a sand on de clam, dey would be hooted off de stage. Yet de public will see white men disguise deirselves as negroes, an' applaud de gags, an' jokes, an' conundrums dat de poorest African in Detroit would be ashamed to acknowledge. If de public hankers fur sich shows, an' must hev 'em, let 'em go on, but doan' let white folks deceive deirselves, or be deceived. Continer to call 'em negro minstrel shows, but doan look fur de negro in 'em. He ain't dar. He's home in de busum of his family, warmin' his feet, learnin' de chillen' to read, an' tellen' de ole woman dat all flesh am grass.

A BICKERING pair of Quakers were heard in controversy, the husband exclaiming: "I am determined to have one quiet week with thee!" "But how wilt thou be able to get it?" said the taunting spouse, in that sort of reiteration which married ladies so provokingly indulge in. "I will keep thee a week after thou art dead," was the Quaker's rejoinder.

THE failure of Mr. Thomas Hughes' Rugby colony is announced by the *Rugbeian*, which says that the venture was a "fiasco almost before the echoes of applause over its beginning had died away." The location of the settlement in the wild mountains of Tennessee was unfortunate, and the men who joined it were not of a kind to hew success out of a [illegible].

MORPHOMANIA.

A New Horror Inadvertently Created by Science.

[From the London Truth.]

When physicians discovered that pain could be subdued by inserting under the skin a small pointed instrument provided with a little tube containing morphia, they little thought that they were paving the way for a new vice. Yet so it was. There are, in our merry England, beings who are as wholly under the domination of morphia as ever were Chinese under that of opium. Women have yielded by degrees to its fatal fascination, until at last they prick the skin a dozen times a day with the tiny syringe that has such terrible results. The operation is almost painless; the immediate effects pleasant. A delicious languor supervenes. Happy thoughts and bright imaginations fill the mind. Some see beautiful visions, others feel only a pervading sensation of comfort and well-being. On a few the effect of morphia is to excite to some intellectual effort, if effort that can be called, which is pure delight, a glorious feeling of untrammeled power or uncrippled exercise of the highest faculties. It is as though the mind had suddenly developed wings. But at the very height of the enchantment the influence of morphia begins to subside. The glory fades. The wings trail, and the feet that are their sorry substitutes become weighted as with lead. As with the workers, so with the dreamers. The visions are obscured. The sensation of comfort gives place to one of discomfort, irritation, even pain. The mental vision that had just now looked through a rosy mist sees all things as through a crape veil or a November fog. Can it be wondered at that the dose is renewed, that the poison is absorbed again and again, that the intervals become shorter and shorter between the reign of the potent drug?

And the end? The punishment is terrible indeed. By degrees the mind becomes darkened. Hideous hallucinations seize upon it. Self-control is lost. Imbecility overtakes the weak. Madness threatens the strong.

These are the personal consequences. There are others to be bequeathed to sons and daughters, and later generations. These can be guessed at. The new vice has not reigned sufficiently long for the world to have seen them exemplified, but a dark array of possibilities suggests itself only too readily. The heritage of insanity, of inebriety, of imbecility, with its future to be traced back to those tiny tubes which hold a drop or two, and to which men looked as to a blessed means of relieving pain, forgetting that blessings and curses go hand in hand in a crooked world. Dipsomania has now a powerful rival, speedier in its results than its own revolting process, and, eventually, as degrading. The name of the latter born sister fiend is Morphomania.

INCOME OF THE MORMON CHURCH.

Wagons loaded with the various products of Utah industries are constantly passing through the gate into the tithing house in Salt Lake. The Mormon law requires that one-tenth of all the things produced by the labor of the faithful shall be given to the church, and the compliance is, in the main, honest, though attempts at shirking are occasionally detected.

The annual income from this source is kept a secret by the rulers, but has been estimated as high as $5,000,000, and undoubtedly reaches $3,000,000.

"It is thought by the Gentiles," says a correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, "and intimated by the saints themselves, that a portion of the tithing fund has been employed, and very effectively, in securing favorable legislation in the national Congress. The departed Brigham was wont to speak very contemptuously of Congress, boasting that he cared nothing for it, because he could influence its votes with money whenever he deemed it desirable. And there is reason to think that his boast was not wholly idle."

BURNING OF THEATERS.

It is on record in Germany that in the past 272 years now fewer than 523 theaters have been burned down in various parts of the world. This is an average of nearly two per year. During the past century there was a large increase in the percentage over the preceding time. For the hundred years the total number was 400, or more than four-fifths of the total for the 272 years. For the period included between 1771 and 1828 the average was thirteen per annum.

PLEASANTRIES.

COMPANY front—A false shirt-bosom.

A FOOL and an accordion are both easily drawn out.

A SUCCESSFUL debater—The hornet always carries his point.

SOME men are like the moon. They get full once in about so often.

THE telephone has developed an entirely new school for hello-cution.

THE plumber, unlike the water-pipe on which he thrives, never busts up.

A VASSAR College girl, upon being asked if she liked codfish balls said she never attended any.

A MAILED knight must have required a good many postage-stamps to carry him through successfully.

IF a man knew as much about himself as he does about his neighbors he would never speak to himself.

"GENEROUS to a fault" may be said of many men. At least, they are generous enough to their own faults.

BECAUSE he was lashed to the last, and Farragut was lashed to the mast. We have forgotten the conundrum.

A NEW YORK man sold his wife to a neighbor for a dollar. Some men seem to take delight in swindling their neighbors.

A REPORTER, in describing a railway disaster, says: "This unlooked-for accident came upon the community unawares."

HENS scratch up flower-beds only when they are barefooted. That's why women run out and "shoo" the hens to keep them from doing damage.

WHEN a child cannot answer a question he never says, "Oh, don't bother me now, I'm busy." Only children of a larger growth deal in such subterfuges.

"YOU are weak," said a woman to her son, who was remonstrating against her marrying again. "Yes, mother," he replied, "I am so weak that I can't go a stepfather."

"THERE!" triumphantly exclaimed a Deadwood editor, as a bullet came through the window and shattered the inkstand, "I knew that new 'Personal' column would be a success."

"THE bees are swarming, and there's no end to them," said Farmer Jones, coming into the house. His little boy George came in a second afterward and said there was an end to one of 'em, anyhow, and it was red-hot too.

AT an all-night restaurant a gentleman, who is much fatigued, falls against another guest and upsets a water-decanter over him. "Scuse me!" said the party of the first part, in a voice husky with emotion, but fac' iah I'm hill absent—" "The fact, sir," replies the other with severity, "is that you weren't absent enough!"—*From the French.*

AN American, who started to ride from Colima to Manzanillo was stopped on the highway by a well-armed bandit. "Pardon, senor," exclaimed the latter, "but I perceive that you have my coat on. Will you have the kindness to remove it?" The American produced a six-shooter, and, cocking it, said: "Senor, I am of the opinion that you are mistaken about that coat." "On closer observation, I perceive that I am," the bandit answered, and disappeared in the wood.

Ah, well! I'll put the [illegible] away
In this old escritoire—
Last time we met your hair was grey,
And now—we meet no more—
Above your grave the grasses mingle,
And I am forty, fat and single.

MOURNFUL effect of slang: Mrs. Loveapple bought a new dress. It was poult de soie of a delicate grass-green. To match the dress she had a pair of boots. They were also poult de soie of a delicate grass-green. Inspired with the idea of pleasing her husband, she daintily lifted the hem of her garment, and displayed a foot worthy of Cinderella. "What do you think of that, dear?" she tenderly asked her liege lord. "Immense!" innocently responded the partner of her life.—*Manchester Times.*

AN Irish coachman at Washington, who saw Oscar Wilde, was asked what he looked like. "Be jabbers, he looked like a big boy with his little brother's pants on," was the reply, and the description is said to be a good [illegible].

IN the Vienna disaster a girl [illegible] lost her father, mother, sister, brother-in-law and her betrothed in the fire. She returned to the burning house [illegible] in search of them, and at last jumped from the front balcony into the street and was killed.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. M. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 27, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to

THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Col. Gibson, of Lowndes, a brother of Maj. J. C. Gibson, of this county, will be a candidate before the Democratic State nominating covention for the office of Treasurer.

Mrs. Frances Scoville will soon begin a lecturing tour, and while out will get up names to a petition to the President asking a commutation of Guiteau's sentence to imprisonment for life.

Monday, May 8th, is the day set for the hearing of the argument on the Giteau bill of exceptions. Charles H. Reed will argue the case alone for Giteau, Scoville having made a formal withdrawal from the case.

A dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial states that Wm. M. Lowe will be a candidate for Governor of Alabama, and that he will be supported by the Radicals, Independents, Scalawags, Carpetbaggers and "Simon pure" Democrats of the State. With such a mongrel conglomeration of supporters, William will stand a fine chance of being defeated, as will also "conservative" candidate Slaughter, of Mobile postoffice renown.

A meeting of citizens was called in Montgomery, on last Wednesday evening, to give aid and encouragement to the building of the St. Louis, Montgomery and Florida railroad, from Florence, on the Tennessee river, via Jasper, Woodstock, Briarfield and Prattville to Montgomery and thence to Chattahoochie, Fla. This road would pass through the centre of Chilton county, and though we are not in need of railroad facilities, other sections of the proposed route are in such need, and very much so; and when we think of the benefits to be derived from railroads penetrating every section of the State, we say let them gridiron Alabama and Chilton county with railroads, and the people will have no cause to regret it. We hope that this meeting on the part of Montgomery's citizens will result in measures being taken to construct said road without delay.

The Press Gang.

The meeting of the Alabama Press Association in Montgomery. last week, together with a visit which the Association made to Prattville, will long be remembered by those of the press brotherhood who attended.

At Montgomery it was our individual good fortune to fall into the hands of one of her most hospitable citizens, the fairer portion of whose interesting family contributed still greater to our enjoyment of the (to us) happy occasion. At Prattville, that beautiful little city gave the entire Association a welcome that could not have been surpassed. The visit to Prattville will long be remembered by the press gang, and especially by those who were so fortunate as to be the recipients of boquets from some of her fair denizens, "with the wish that we should urge the building of a railroad to their little city." Would that it could be built at once; and we trust that it may not be long ere Prattville will be gladdened with the whistle of the iron horse.

To the courtesy of Capts. Quill and O'Bannon, of that elegant steamer, the Mary, were we indebted for the delightful excursion down the Alabama to Washington, where we were met and taken in charge by the citizens of Prattville, and conveyed thence in vehicles. A number of the capital city's lovely young ladies did much to grace and lend enchantment to the trip by accompanying us hither.

About fifty editors and publishers attended the meeting of the Association. Talented Tom Baine, of the Hayneville Examiner, was along with his jokes. Handsome Frank Glass and ugly Steve Nunnelee were there. The fearfully wild Irishman of the Blount County News made us wince with the grasp he gave our paw; he was accompanied by his extremely timid colleague, Mr. Ketchum, whom he calls his "cub." The handsomest man in all the world, Bro. Hensley Grubbs, of the Decatur News, was there, as was also "pert Will Willoughby," of the Birmingham Observer, of whom, in the language of Bunthorne, it might be said that he is:

"An Associated Press young man,
A Prattville excursion young man,
He likes the editors
But pities their creditors,
A newsy newspaper young man."

Rev. J. C. Burrus, a chaplain of the Universalist "gender," was in the gang. He edits the Universalist Herald at Notasulga. It is said that his town was orgiually known by the more euphonious name of "Not-so-ugly," but when the reverend gentleman made it his headquarters, the citizens of the place, acting upon the maxim that "consistency's a jewel," were forced to change its name.

Would that we had space to mention all of the "great ink-slingers" who were present. But as we have not, we will hope that ere they meet next year in Selma, they may each be rich enough to buy out Jay Gould and build a railroad to Prattville.

AVENGING JESSE JAMES.

Frank James Organizing a Gang of Desperadoes with Murderous Intent.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 17.—Your correspondent has come into the knowledge of facts which positively established the theory that Frank James is at the head of a movement which has for its aim the extermination of all whose names are associated with the death of his brother Jesse. Frank passed through Atchison on Friday, going southwest, having four people with him. On the same day Mrs. Jesse James went to Kansas City.

Yesterday Frank returned from a mysterious visit followed by the same pals. My informant states that the gang of which Frank James will now take the lead is taken from that section of the country in the Missouri bottoms opposite here which produced Polk Wells, Bill Norris, Jim Dougherty, John Pomfrey, and many others, composed of the same class and material, having for its purpose the avenging of the death of Jesse James and other lawless deeds. To this gang will be added a few tried mountain outlaws whom Frank James picked up during a residence for some time in New Mexico in a small sheepranch.

Robert and Charles Ford are never to enjoy a moment's peace, no matter what the advice or assurance from Gov. Crittenden. These brothers begin where Jesse James left off. They will be hunted and hounded as persistently as he was. Were the reward they are supposed to obtain twenty times $50,000, it will not purchase one day's rest, one peaceful meal, or blessed night. These boys are not alone to be removed, but all informants and witnesses in Cracker Neck.

From the State Index it is learned that Gen. James E. Slaughter, recently appointed postmaster at Mobile, is to be the conservative candidate for Governor. The Index also says that Gen. Slaughter fought the last battle of the war with 300 men against the enemy's 1,500, and killed 500 of them. It is a great pity General Slaughter should have gone back on such a record. It is impossible to tell whether the Index speaks by authority, but no one would be sorry if such were the case. Gen. Slaughter would be as easy to beat as any conservative Radical or radical Conservative, in the State. By what authority, though, does the Index appropriate the name conservative?—*Mont. Advertiser.*

TUSKALOOSA.

Notes of the Old Capital—The Druid City and Its People Fifty Years Ago.

NUMBER TWO.

Of the various corps of scholastic work at the University from 1836 to 1840, I may mention Dr. Alva Woods, the able President, and Prof. Henry Tutwiler, whose amiable modesty and fine classical attainments were a proverb.

Mr. Williams' school "The Institute," was remarkable for elegance of appointment and finish. It excluded young gentlemen visiters, except from seven to nine o'clock Saturday evening. The college boys called it the "the convent." Mr. Williams was amusingly polite. Miss Brooks was the glory of the corps of instruction. My first recollection of calisthenics dates back to that school. The boys called it the "Presbyterian dance." I must not omit the famous grammar school man, Mr. Price. He advertised his school, afterwards the old Baptist Church, as the "Thrashing Machine;" and many an urchin found out what that meant, before he could learn to parse a tabulated Greek verb.

The preachers, Dr. Daniel Baker, lion-faced, lion-voiced, terribly earnest and impressive; Dr. W. A. Scott, a walking encyclopedia, whose sermons were sometimes half quotation from authors of every age, strung together by rough paragraphs of his own, of husky voice and elephantine movement, who, however, always held his hearers charmed and chained at pleasure; occasionally the suave Mr. Williams, were heard at the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Robert Kennon, whose common senso was the most extraordinary one ever knew, Dr. Hamilton, late deceased, and sometimes the late fervent, glowing, impetuous, Dr. E. V. Levert, at the Methodist Church. "Mr. Knapp," as his people loved to call him, gentle and winning as a woman, at the Episcopal. The young, ardent, eloquent, peculiar DeVotie; Dr. Manly, a Chrysostom, Jeremy Taylor, and Leighton, combined; sometimes the sparkling, nestling Baptist, or the glowing, soaring, inimitable Bestor, at the Baptist. Never have I known such a company of men elsewhere.

But the people generally were far from being a very religious people. Gamblers, for a time, were numerous Some of them were admitted into good society. Street tragedies sometimes occurred. One of these, I think, was the turning point of the times. A party connected, renouncing the perilous business of gaming, and becoming a long-known and valuable citizen.

The Legislature was not an exemplary body, as for the most part, now-a-days. One who remembers a half-century, is impressed with the improvement of public morals. We were a little surprised at the vote of Tuskaloosa county on the prohibition question; but the dear old place will right up on that subject.

The University was "a hard place," from '36 to '38; but revolutionized, by a great religious movement, in the fall of that year, became a model institution.

E. B. T.

Thos. H. Watts, Jr., of Montgomery, will be a candidate before the Democratic nominating convention in his county for representative in the Legislature. A worthy son of a noble sire, he is well deserving of the nomination, which we hope he will obtain, and that he may be elected.

For Sale!

The Sam Adams Gin and appurtenances, including a good Screw and splendid pair of Fairbank's Scales. For particulars apply to J. M. Falkner, Montgomery, who will be in Clanton May 1st.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the February Term, 1882, of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, in the cause of Sophia L. Z. Bibb vs. Jas. A. W. Day, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at Clanton, in Chilton county, on the first Monday in May, 1882, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate situated in Chilton county, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section 22, township 22, range 14, beginning at the intersection of Clanton and Milner streets and running South along Milner street four hundred feet to Lee street; thence north along continuation of Lee street to boundary line of said quarter section above; thence north along the line of said quarter section about four hundred feet until it meets the continuation of Clanton street, and thence to the place of beginning in the station of Lomax on the South and North Alabama Railroad.

W. E. STEWART, Register.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the February Term, 1882, of the Chancery Court of Chilton county, in the cause of J. D. Weaver vs. J. W. G. Kicker, et al., I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at Clanton, in Chilton county, on the first Monday, in May, 1882, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate situated in the town of Coopersville, in Chilton county, to-wit: Lot No. 3, in Block No 1, East of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

W. E. STEWART, Register.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

FACULTY:

REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.

MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 1540.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., March 30th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on May 13th, 1882, viz; Robert Robuck Homestead No. 7144 for the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 2, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John J. Roberts, William W. Sansum, Milton F. Fuller, Higdon R. Atchinson, all of Maplesville chilton county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.

Apr6-5w

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICIANS."

W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,

COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in Chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to

Eastern Cities,

AND ONLY ROUTE

—TO THE—

WATERING PLACES

—OF—

East Tennessee and Virginia.

The principle inducements are

SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,

JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

GOLD Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the South & North Alabama Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Carter and Sarah Carter, on the 25th day of July, 1874, the South & North Alabama railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 4th day of May, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 22 north, range 14 east, 40 acres more or less situated in chilton county, Ala., for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1882.

THE SOUTH & NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
By H. L. WHEELER
Its Attorney in fact.

Apr 6-5w

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENSMITH.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

New Store—New Goods!

: WHERE YOU CAN FIND :

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles an

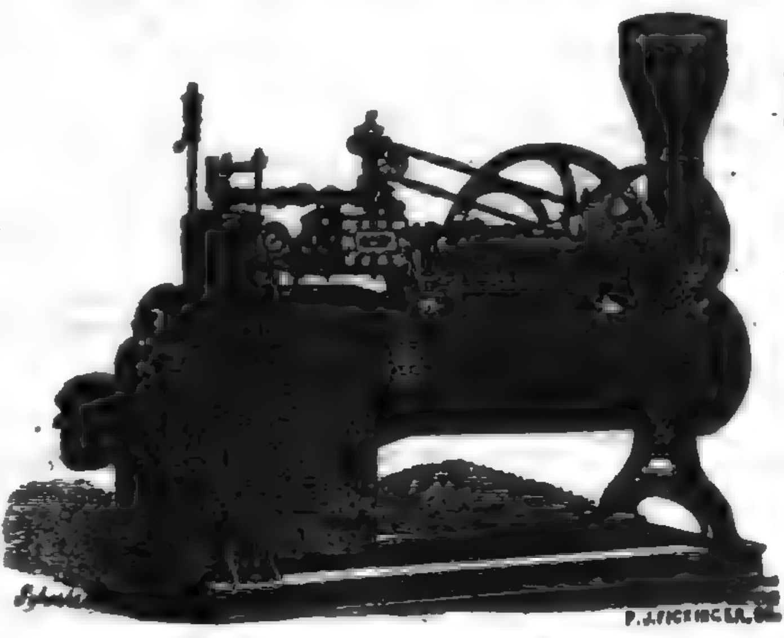
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



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OF ALL SIZE

FROM TWO TO T

HUNDRED HORS

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OF ALL KIN

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEE

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Bes

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

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MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar9-ly

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

—OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHO

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webst and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgom prices. Give him a call. Nov24-

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Gra

and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

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Dec 22-tf

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SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

st Express	6:24 a. m.
st Mail	8:05 p. m.
ssenger and Freight	3:03 p. m.
commodation	11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

st Express	8:50 p. m.
st Mail	*8:05 a. m.
ssenger and Freight	9:45 a. m.
commodation	6:55 p. m.

* Don't stop.

CHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Leave 4:30 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m
Leave 7:16 "	Demopolis	" 7:02 "
Ar. 10:30 "	Selma	" 8:45 "
Leave 7:30 "	Selma	Leave 4:00 "
" 10:15 "	Calera	" 5:45 "
" 4:05 p m	Rome	" 11:30 a m
" 6:10 "	Dalton	" 9:30 "
" 8:25 "	Cleaveland	" 7:20 "
" 11:40 "	Knoxville	" 3:35 "
Arrive 4:50 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

POSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from orth arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from outh 8:05 a. m.

All mails close 30 minutes before arrival of trains.

General delivery hours from 8 a. m. 6 p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to 15 a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

LODGES. — Regular communications anton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. , first Saturday in each month at 7 clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge o. 32 K. of P. every second and fourth turday nights in each month, at 7 clock p. m.

NOTICE.

During court week, every citizen in tendance, who has not already done should subscribe for the county paper. ose who have not yet paid for their per can do so at that time. It would the most suitable time also for all ho subscribed for six months only, to new, as we do not wish to be under e necessity of erasing a single name om our books, but will be compelled do so, unless subscription is renewed expiration of time paid for.

Weather windy.

Mumps subsiding.

Circuit Court Monday.

Don't forget to subscribe for THE IEW.

The picnic of the Methodist Sunay school will take place on hursday, May 11th.

We received a pleasant call Tuesday evening from "Judge" saac Lawhorn, and Mr. J. O. Smith, f Jemison.

To all of our county friends we xtend a cordial invitation to vist the View office, whenever they ay happen to be in Clanton.

A mare belonging to Mr. R. I. Hill, of Lomax, last week dropped oth a mule and a horse colt. Who ill deny that Chilton is a remarkble stock raising county?

The Sam Adams gin, screw and a ne pair of scales, are advertised or sale. A bargain can be had by pplying to Col. J. M. Falkner, who will be at Clanton during ourt.

Yesterday was the 17th anniverary of the surrender of Gen. Lee, t Appomattox. It is observed in many of the Southern States, as a ay in which memorial services are held over the graves of the Confedrate dead.

The Secretary of the Teacher's Institute failed to mention the name f Mrs. Bingham in his published report. This is to be regretted, as er essay on "Female Education," was pronounced excellent by all who heard it.

The opera of "Patience," produced by the Montgomery amateurs, last Friday evening, was well rendered; and was greatly enjoyed as evidenced by the rounds of applause with which the principal participants were encored. It will probably be reproduced shortly.

NOTICE.

A mass meeting of the Democracy of Chilton will be held at the Court House in Clanton, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Montgomery on the 7th day of June next, and for transacting such other business as may come before it. I. D. LANIER, Chairman Ex. Committee.

At the Montgomery Music Bazar we were shown last week, one of the best inventions of the day. It is an organette which plays without keys, and is so arranged that it requires no previous musical instruction to play it. It is the instrument for lodges and Sunday schools, where a musician may not be found. Its workings are easily explained, and Mr. Child is always ready to exhibit it to visitors.

Dr. Lanier's drug store was entered by burglars one night last week, and about $25 worth of goods were carried off by them. From circumstances it seems, that the same persons broke into the store of Mr. C. H. Smith, at Jemison, where they succeeded in getting away with about $50 worth of goods. They left a quantity of tobacco in Mr. Smith's store, a specimen of which was sent to Dr. Lanier, and he recognized it as a part of that stolen from him.

Benson Dots.

Farmers are pushing ahead with their crops, and crops are looking well, wheat and oats bid fair for an abundant yield. Some sign of rust but none to do any damage as yet.

Mrs. Elam, wife of Parson T. J. Elam, died on the 19th inst., of congestion of the liver. Everyone who knew her, loved her. She leaves many friends to mourn their loss.

Tom Rasberry left to-day for Selma with a fine drove of sheep. Good fat mutton is very acceptable these hard times, and we opine a fine price for Tom's sheep.

BENSON.

Calera News.

Mr. J. D. Hardy has returned from a visit to his former home, in the State of New York, and brought several families who will make Calera their home in future. I think we ought to urge Mr. Hardy to go north again and bring a few more, as Yankee energy is what our southern country needs.

Rev. J. C. Burrus, of Notasulga, preached in Calera, last Sunday. Persons were present from Jemison, Longview and Montevallo. We understand he is to preach in Jemison next Sunday.

The carpenter work has been finished on the Breazeale hotel and the plasterers and painters are at work. Captain Breazeale has received his gas generator and will put that in position this week.

Mr. David Adams, at Calera, has two acres in fine pears from which he expects to gather three or four hundred bushels this year. Heretofore Mr. Adams has been unable to supply the demand at one dollar a peck in the orchard.

They tell us our friend Solomon will soon commit matrimony. we can't say whether this is so or not but one thing we do know and that is there is no better man than old Solomon.

Mr. N. B. Dare, is building a new saw mill two miles north of Calera.

RUFUS.

Jemison Jottings.

Health of the community is good.

Some person or persons paid Mr C. H. Smith's store a visit on Wednesday night last, taking about $50 in goods.

The Justice Court was in session Saturday, the Hons. Isaac Lawhorn and S. L. Arledge, presiding. Forty-two cases remain on the docket. The following lawyers were in attendance, viz: Henry Wilson, John Garner and W. W. Shortridge of Montevallo, and J. S. Edwards and W. E. Johnson, of Clanton. Sorry that the Hon. Probate Judge had to be away on business Saturday, and forced J. S. out without his overcoat.

Married, on the 20th ult., near this place, by Judge Lawhorn, Mr. Elijah Stevens to Miss V. A. Dawson. Also, Mr. James Thames and Miss Lucy McGraw, we extend congratulations. The Judge thinks it is his time next.

Mr. Hand, of Smithville, has the finest garden in the county.

We learn that Dr. J. A. McNeil will have his new mill completed soon as it is needed very much.

Our young friend of Birmingham Mr. Love paid our town a visit a few days since. Perhaps he came to see some of the girls. Y thinks so anyway.

Our friend Willie T. Smith, to our regret, has quit mercantile business and is hauling logs for L. J. Hand & Co.

Messrs. Sherman & Riggins, have erected a planing mill at Bugsmorting 3 miles west of Jemison. They haul all their lumber to this place for shipment.

Y. Y.

The Editors and Publishers' Association.

The following resolutions were reported by the committee and unanimously adopted by the Association on Saturday last:

1. Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the Alabama Press Association are due and are hereby cordially tendered the Memphis and Charleston, the Selma, Rome and Dalton, the Alabama Central, the Western, Montgomery and Mobile, Montgomery and Eufaula, and Mobile and Girard Railroad Companies for highly appreciated courtesies extended them in attending the present session, and to Prof. G. F. McDonald for the use of his splended new Opera House and for courteous attentions shown them during the session.

2. Resolved, That to Captains Quill and O'Bannon we are profoundly grateful for the pleasant excursion so highly enjoyed by us, upon the Alabama river to Old Washington and back in their elegant and commodious steamer—the beautiful Mary—and assure them we most highly appreciate the courtesy extended us, not only while on board, but in giving us the opportunity of paying a delightful visit of several hours to the hospitable people of Pratville.

3. Resolved, That we shall ever hold in pleasing remembrance our visit to Pratville, and the courtesies received at the hands of its hospitable people—and gratefully acknowledge ourselves especially indebted to Col. and Mrs. Merrell E. Pratt for their more than successful efforts to make our gala day at Pratville every way enjoyable and always to be pleasantly remembered by us.

4. Resolved, That we sympathize with our fellow-citizens of Prattville in their isolation from its highways of trade and commerce, but the same enterprise which converted an unsightly marsh into a beautiful village lawn, and made Autauga creek the driving power of the factory that turns out the finest gins known to the cotton producing world, can and will lay the track for the iron horse and open up the way for his daily visits in the near future to their beautiful town.

5. Resolved, That we feel deeply indebted to the many citizens of Montgomery whose courtesies during our stay are highly appreciated and shall not be forgotten.

6. Resolved, That we are deeply indebted to our distinguished ex-President, Hon. W. W. Screws, for much of the pleasure we have enjoyed during this annual reunion, resulting from the generous plans devised and put into execution by him for our entertainment, and we hereby tender him the assurance of our high appreciation of his efforts in this behalf, and of his entire success in the premises.

7. Resolved, That the Secretaay of this Association be and is hereby instructed to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the corporations and persons mentioned therein, and that the newspapers represented be requested to publish the same.

R. H. POWELL,
L. HENSLY GRUBBS,
F. P. GLASS,
H. T. TAYLOR,
H. D. JONES,
Committee.

Newspaper Duns.

Here is how a brother journalist puts it: We presume that some people think newspaper men are persistent duns; let a farmer place himself in a similar position, and see if he would not do the same.

Suppose that he raises one thousand bushels of corn, and his neighbor should come and buy a bushel, and the price was only a small sum of one dollar, or less, and the neighbor says, "I will pay you the amount in a few days" As the farmer does not want to be small about the matter, he says, "All right."

Another comes in the same way, until the whole of one thousand bushels of corn are trusted out to one thousand different persons and not one of the purchasers concerns himself about it, for it is a small amount they owe the farmer, and of course that will not help him any.

He does not realize that the farmer has frittered away his large crop of corn, and that its value is due in a thousand little driblets, and that he is seriously embarrassed in his business because his debtors treat it as a little matter. But if all would pay him promptly, which they could do as well as not, it would be a very large amount to the farmer, and enable him to carry on his business without difficulty. The above comparison is too true of the difficulties that the newspaper man has to contend with

WHAT OF THAT?

Tired! Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease,
Fluttering the rose leaves scattered by the breeze?
Come, rouse thee! work while it is called to-day!
Coward, arise! go forth upon thy way!

Lonely? And what of that?
Some must be lonely! 'tis not given to all
To feel a heart responsive rise and fall,
To blend another life into its own.
Work may be done in loneliness. Work on.

Dark! Well, what of that?
Didst fondly dream the sun would never set?
Dost fear to lose the way? Take courage yet!
Learn thou to walk by faith, and not by sight;
Thy steps will guided be, and guided right.

Hard! Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life one summer holiday,
With lessons none to learn, and naught but play?
Go, get thee to thy task! Conquer or die!
It must be learned! Learn it, then, patiently.

No help! Nay 'tis not so!
Though human help be far, thy God is nigh,
Who feeds the ravens, hears his children cry,
He's near thee, wheresoe'er thy footsteps roam;
And he will guide thee, light thee, help thee home.

The New Secretary.

Have you seen our Billy Chandler?
How he clambers up the mast?
How he skips among the top-sails
And defies the ripping blast?

When he thinks of Richard Thompson,
Billy Chandler laughs in scorn.
See him stride the poop! those sea-legs
Speak him to the ocean born!

When the tempests wild are raging,
O 'tis then that Billy looms!
"Split the jib and saw the yard-arm?"
It is Billy's tone that booms.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.
VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.

Dec. 29-6m

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James M. Ward and his wife M. E. Ward, on the 9th of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door, in clanton, Alabama, on the 4th day of May, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of northwest quarter of section 17, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1882.

THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. COMPANY.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in Fact.

NOTICE NO. 1558.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., April 11, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on May 20th, 1882, viz: Gincey J. Johnson, Homestead No. 11528 for the north half of northeast quarter, section 28, township 22, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas Taylor, Thos. Powell, William Easterling, and Redding E. Jones.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
April 12-5w. Register.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
AND SPERMATORRHŒA.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) $7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by)

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, Mo.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Consult and secure the advantages of Dr. BUTTS long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. (Persons suffering from Ruptures should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
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PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quickest time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipe [illegible] and an illustrated book of [illegible] pages giving full directions for self treatment, [illegible]. Address DR. E. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

[illegible]

Address DR. WARD & CO., [illegible]

ASTRONOMICAL PROGRESS.

Like the sand of the sea, the stars of heaven have ever been used as effective symbols of number, and the improvements in the method of our observation have added fresh force to our original impressions. We now know that our earth is but a fraction of one out of at least 75,000,000 worlds. But this is not all. In addition to the luminous heavenly bodies, we can not doubt that there are countless others, invisible to us from their greater distance, smaller size, or feebler light; indeed, we know that there are many dark bodies which now emit no light, or comparatively little. Thus, in the case of Procyon, the existence of an invisible body is proved by the movement of the visible star. Again, I may refer to the curious phenomena presented by Algol, a bright star in the head of Medusa. This star shines without change for two days and thirteen hours; then, in three hours and a half, dwindles from a star of the second to one of the fourth magnitude; and then, in another three and a half hours, reassumes its original brilliancy. These changes seem certainly to indicate the presence of an opaque body, which intercepts at regular intervals a part of the light emitted by Algol.

Thus the floor of heaven is not only "thick inlaid with patines of bright gold," but studded also with extinct stars; once, probably, as brilliant as our own sun, but now dead and cold, as Helmholtz tells us that our own sun will be, some 17,000,000 years hence.

The connection of astronomy with the history of our planet has been a subject of speculations and research during a great part of the half-century of our existence, Sir Charles Lyell devoted some of the opening chapters of his great work to the subject. Haughton has brought his powers to bear on the subject of secular changes in climate, and Croll's contributions to the same subject are of great interest. Last, but not least, I must not omit to make mention of the series of massive memories (I am happy to say, not yet nearly terminated) by George Darwin on tidal friction, and the influence of tidal action on the evolution of the solar system. I may perhaps, just mention, as regards telescopes, that the largest reflector, in 1830, was Sir W. Herschel's, of four feet; the largest at present being Lord Rosse's, of six feet; as regards refractors the largest then had a diameter of eleven and a quarter inches, while your fellow-townsman, Cooke, carried the size to twenty-five inches, and Mr. Grubb, of Dublin, has just successfully completed one of twenty-seven inches for the observatory of Vienna. It is remarkable that the two largest telescopes in the world should both be Irish.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

AMENDED PROVERBS.

'Tis an ill wind that blows snow good.

A half loaf is better than a whole loafer.

Fast-traveling slander is a tell-lie-gram.

It is easier to run in debt than it is to crawl out again.

Always judge a man by his depth—instead of his length.

No man can afford to put on airs unless he can raise the wind.

The wheel of fortune runs slow, because its felloes are tired.

Bank defaulters should be haunted by the ghost of a Bank-owe.

If the wages of sin is death, how slow some men are in collecting their just dues.

Few men are aware they possess a conscience until caught committing a crime.

A man never swears vengeance on his neighbor's dog only when his own canine cannot lick him.

Many a man owes his success in life to the hisses of his enemies instead of the plaudits of his friends.

A GAME OF POKER IN KANSAS.

Two bloods of Salina, Kan., were rivals in love, and decided upon a duel to settle the question of possession. They selected their seconds, got a surgeon and retired to a sequestered nook, where they spread a blanket and the deadly work began. At the first deal one of the rivals got two pairs, jacks and deuces, and failed to fill. His rival showed up four kings and took the queen. The surgeon got $10, the seconds got disgusted and the loser got drunk, while the winner got married.—*Kansas City Times.*

DANIEL WEBSTER'S birthplace is a farm near Franklin, N. H. G. W. Nesmith, the owner of the farm, has joined a movement started by the citizens of Franklin, Concord and Salisbury for a local Webster centennial on the old place next June. A field where Daniel used to sit on the fence and watch his father hoe corn will be shown to visitors.

COLDS yield to onions like magic, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a still better and by far more agreeable means of curing a Cold or Cough. You can buy a bottle for 25 cents at any drug store, and we are sure it will do the work every time.

ABSINTHE drinking in London is on the increase. The liquor is of a yellowish green, and protracted use terminates in softening of the brain and death.

A HUMAN BAROMETER.

The Real Relation Between the Human Body and the Weather Scientifically Explained.

[Scientific American.]

One of the most valuable developments of modern science along the line of human necessity is the National Weather Bureau at Washington. Experience has shown that eighty-six per cent. of the predictions of the signal service are accurate; and these predictions are unquestionably of the greatest advantage to the seaman, the agriculturist and the entire commercial world. The service has proven its necessity by its usefulness, for in past times the facilities for foretelling atmospheric changes were meagre indeed. The only indications our fathers had of coming changes in the weather were aching limbs, twinging joints or painful corns. These "indications," though crude, were usually correct, and hence naturally suggest the inquiry as to the relation between the human system and the weather. The body is unquestionably an excellent barometer. It foretells changes in the atmosphere long before they occur, and this fact has been taken advantage of by physicians who, when all other agencies fail, prescribe a change of air, thus hoping the body may find an atmospheric condition better suited to its needs. And yet the real relation between the human body and the weather has never been fully understood, nor has there ever been, until now, a correct explanation of what rheumatism (which seems in league with the atmosphere) really is. It was originally thought by many to be a trouble in the joints, and as such was treated in the most strange, not to say ridiculous, manner. This theory became dispelled when the same trouble attacked the muscles, and the feeling then prevailed that it was purely a muscular disorder. But this idea was found to be too narrow, and now it is universally conceded that rheumatism is a blood disease. And what a terrible disease it is. It often comes without warning and prostrates the system with agony. Again its beginning is gradual, and its growth slow. In its acute form it manifests itself in every conceivable shape and always accompanied by intense pain. At one time it is inflammatory, at another neuralgic. Sometimes it assumes the form of gout, and again that of pleurisy or lumbago; but in whatever manner it appears it is terribly painful and always to be dreaded. The pain and annoyance of rheumatism are increased by its great danger for it is liable to attack the brain or heart at any moment, thereby causing instant death. Indeed, nearly every case of heart-disease with all its dreadful suddenness which has ever occurred, can be traced more or less direct to rheumatic causes. In its chronic form it stiffens the joints, contracts the muscles, undermines the health and ruins the life. It frequently attacks men and women who are apparently in perfect health. Indeed, it is as greatly to be dreaded as any possible form of physical woe.

But, however severe its effects may be, the exact cause of this blood trouble has been an undecided question, and it is only within the past year that any decision upon the subject has been reached. In order to fully determine what the cause of rheumatic disorders really was, certain authorities sent letters of inquiry from Washington to the leading practicing physicians of the land, and these inquiries were responded to quite generally, thus furnishing data of great value to science and mankind. The views held by the doctors are of a varied nature, but so overwhelming a proportion hold to one belief as to leave but little doubt that it is the correct one. This belief, briefly stated, is that uric acid in the blood causes rheumatism, and that it is only by removing this poisonous acid that rheumatic or neuralgic troubles in all their terrible forms can be cured. This being true, the important question arises: "How does this poisonous uric acid get into the blood, and how can it be removed?" Uric acid is a waste material of the body which the kidneys should carry out, but because they are weakened they cannot throw it from the system. Restore the kidneys and you restore the power that will force the uric acid from the system and thus banish the rheumatic agonies which it causes. This is reason; it is science. No one whose kidneys are in a perfect condition was ever troubled with rheumatism, and no rheumatic sufferer, however slight the pain may be, has perfect kidneys. The conclusion of this truth is inevitable: perfect kidneys means freedom from rheumatism.

When rheumatism has manifested itself in any special part of the body, attempts have usually been made to treat that part of the body. As a result, the pain has departed but the disease has remained, lying subtly concealed and ready to break out at some unexpected moment. Checking the pain in any single locality only scatters the disease through the system, when, if the seat of the disorder, which are the kidneys, were reached, a complete cure would be the result. The way, therefore, to expel this rank and poisonous acid before it assumes an inflammatory or chronic form is by keeping the kidneys in absolute health. This is no easy thing to do, and no means has, until within the past few years, been known which would successfully reach and affect these great organs. At last, however, scientists have discovered that the leaves of a tropical plant, previously but little known to science and unknown to medicine, possessed marvelous qualities adapted for the kidneys. These leaves have been skillfully combined in the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is, up to the present time, the only known preparation that acts so directly upon the kidneys as to effectually cure the various dangerous forms of kidney disease, and hence remove all uric acid from the blood. As a result, the cures it has been the means of performing, are really very remarkable. Indeed, there are thousands of persons in America to-day who owe their restoration to health and entire freedom from rheumatism to this simple yet powerful remedy, which is known universally, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y. and sold in every drug store in the land.

From the doctors in the various cities of the United States who have certified over their own signatures to the scientific statement that uric acid in the blood is the cause of rheumatism, are a large number of Chicago and St. Louis physicians, among them being Dr. Adolph Uhlemeyer, Dr. Wm. Webb, Dr. John M. Frank, Dr. Edwin T. Webster, Dr. Benjamin F. Whitmore, Dr. William T. Richardson, Dr. Robert T. Atkinson, Dr. Thos. F. Humbold, Dr. William M. McPheeters, Dr. William Johnson, Dr. Isaac N. Love, Dr. Clark Whittier, Dr. J. T. Hodgen, Dr. Thomas F. Dunigan, Dr. Nicholas Guhman, Dr. Antonio Prietta, Dr. Charles H. Goodman, Dr. Daniel Kuhn, Dr. Henry Newland, Dr. William S. Wortman, Dr. George T. Pitzer, Dr. Henry F. Ahlbrandt, Dr. Elijah T. Frazier, Dr. Carl Spinzig, Dr. David R. Martin, Dr. Benjamin R. Taylor, Dr. James L. Logan, Dr. A. Heacock, Dr. Henry Kirchner, Dr. John J. Kane, Dr. Henry F. W. Kruse, Dr. William C. Glasgow, Dr. Jeremiah S. B. Alleyne, Dr. Thomas S. Comstock, Dr. Charles H. Hughes, Dr. Frederick Kolbenheyer, Dr. Joseph Heitzig, Dr. Edward A. DeCailrol, Dr. Bernard Roemer, Dr. James M. Clopton, Dr. Charles V. Ware, Dr. Alphonso Jaminet, Dr. James L. Kent, Dr. William S. Barker, Dr. Solomon C. Martin, Dr. Rudolph Studhatter, Dr. Louis P. Ehrmann, Dr. John A. King, Dr. Simeon E. Garlock, Dr. Theodore Foy, Dr. John E. Faber, Dr. Ernest F. Hoffman, Dr. Herman Nagle, Dr. Adolph Wislizenus, Dr. James L. Pirtle, Dr. Edward Rose, Dr. William H. Grayson, Dr. Hugo M. Starkloff, Dr. Robert M. Swander, Dr. William N. Brennan, Dr. Temple S. Hoyne, Dr. Lyman Ware, Dr. Chas. W. Hemstead, Dr. William J. Hawkes, Dr. T. C. Duncan, Dr. William R. Griswold, Dr. Lyman Bedford, Dr. A. B. Westcott, Dr. J. R. Bell, Dr. Charles M. Clark, Dr. W. H. Woodbury, Dr. Alfred H. Hiatt, Dr. Herman Hahn, Dr. Calvin M. Fitch and Dr. John D. M. Carr.

The theory of the doctors as above explained finds its confirmation in the fact that when the kidneys have been cured, rheumatism is completely removed. This is not, of course, always accomplished instantly, for in a disease so subtle, the cure is often very slow, but under no other plan can any hope of permanent relief ever be found. There are hundreds of cases on record during the present Winter of persons afflicted with rheumatic troubles of the worst order who have been entirely cured by following the theory above stated and using the remedy mentioned. Many of these persons had the very worst possible symptoms. Vague aches in different portions of the body were followed by agonies the most intense in some particular spot. Acute and throbbing pains succeeded each other and the coursing poisonous acid inflamed all the veins. Troubles which began with slight disorders increased to derangements the most serious. It is sad to think that all this suffering was endured when it could have been or quite relieved. Acting upon the theory and using the remedy above mentioned, the kidneys could have been restored to their usual rigor, the uric poison expelled from the system, the inflammation removed and the pain entirely banished.

These are some of the real and scientific facts regarding rheumatism, attested by the highest authority, and they are, beyond question, the only correct ones ever brought forth. We are aware they are advanced ideas, but ten years hence they will be the accepted belief and practice of the world. If people suffer from rheumatic troubles in the future and with these plain truths before them, they certainly can blame no one but themselves.

STEREOTYPED HUMOR.

It is a sad fact that American humorists, as a class, resemble precocious children. Let them do one thing at which the world laughs, and they will repeat the performance over again with a persistence and a mad hankering to please which makes justifiable homicide a relaxation as well as a duty. Stanley Huntley's "Spoopendyke Papers" were good at first, but anybody could write them now. The humor is strictly machine work, but "Mr. Spoopendyke" grinds away at his comparison mill with a fresh and breezy conviction that his un does not pall upon repetition. Mark Twain's jokes are the result of a plain, comical formula; given a man, a chair, a dark night and a tumble, and a grammar school boy could construct a witticism which Mr. Clemens would swear was his own. Bill Nye has his little receipt for humor just as George W. Peck has his, and Peck could write Nye's stuff just as Nye could write Eugene Field's, or Aleck Sweet write Josh Billings'. What we complain of is that there is no spontaneity about recent humorous writers. These amusing gentlemen would as soon think of tampering with the Lord's prayer as altering the form made or the expression of their wit. They seem to think that when they have a good thing they should stick to it. A patented style of humor may, as the country grows older, pass as an heirloom in certain families, and it would be no surprise to us, were we to revisit the pale glimpses of the moon five centuries hence, to discover a descendant of Stanley Huntly writing that all "Mrs. Spoopendyke" needed to be Eve was to add a few years to her age.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

VERY kind drug clerk to little girl—"Now be sure to tell your papa to take this medicine according to the directions on the bottle; an overdose might affect his brain." Little girl—"Oh, I guess there's no danger of that, for I've heard mamma tell him lots of times he never had any brains."

Railroaders' Relief.

That most comfortable Ticket Office, 187 West Street, New York, is presided over by Mr. C. V. V. Ward, who thus addressed one of our representatives recently: "Some months ago I had rheumatism in my right arm, and was unable to raise it. I was advised by a friend to use St. Jacobs Oil. I did so, and before the second bottle had been exhausted my arm was perfectly well."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A YOUNG man at Augusta, Me., suffering from a slight cold, had a severe fit of coughing, when suddenly he grew black in the face and fell over dead. It was found that his death was caused by œdema of the glottis; that is, in his coughing fit all the air was expelled from the lungs, and the lips of the glottis, or opening at the upper part of the windpipe, closed. There being no interior pressure the glottis could not open, and respiration was impossible.

THE success of St. Jacobs Oil throughout the civilized world, is without a parallel.—*Richmond (Va.) Southern Planter & Farmer.*

EMOTIVE religion without righteousness is all gush. Morality without righteousness is only dress parade; but when our emotions and our morality are the result of character, that, and that alone, is righteousness.

THE New World's Dispensary and Invalid's Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., is now completed and ready to receive patients.

IT is said that Lord Hartington was once reproached for yawning visibly in the middle of one of his own speeches, as Under-Secretary of War, and replied that he could not help it, because it was so dull.

"In a Decline."

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—Last fall my daughter was in a decline and everybody thought she was going into the consumption. I got her a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and it cured her. Of all druggists.

MRS. MARY HINSON, Montrose, Kan.

A MAINE man who didn't care two shakes of a lamb's tail about the newspaper, rode fourteen miles through a fierce snow-storm to get a copy of a weekly that spoke of him as a "prominent citizen."

WEAK lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

IT is painful to note the fact that Chief Justice Waite recently walked off with the overshoes of Justice Stanley Matthews, but he was overtaken in the street cars, and Matthews recovered his property.

Women Should not Suffer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—A member of my family was cured of a complication of female diseases by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WILLIAM H. GRAY.

BENJAMIN HALE AUSTIN, a member of the bar of Buffalo, who was driven by failing health several years ago to go to the Sandwich islands, has been appointed Second Associate Justice on the bench in that kingdom.

An Open Letter.

MESSRS. ELLIS & CO.—It affords me great pleasure to make the following statement: For FOURTEEN YEARS I have been constantly suffering from chronic hæmaturia—the hemorrhage being at times very great, and at no time entirely arrested. The accompanying congestion of the kidneys frequently was acutely painful. I have had treatment by the best physicians, but their skill gave me no relief. The wide-spread celebrity of the Bailey Springs, in the cure of affections of the urinary organs, determined me to try them. I have been here two weeks and am entirely relieved. Indeed, in less than one week, all appearance or sensation of disease had disappeared as if by magic. I leave for home to-day, and make this voluntary statement, believing that too much cannot be said in regard to the wonderful effects of the waters here. Very truly yours,

N. W. WARD,

July 10th, 1879. of Senatobia, Miss.

'TIS easier for the generous to forgive than for offence to ask it.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

THE first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense, the third good humor, and the fourth wit.

SAVE a doctor's bill by keeping the system in order with Kidney-Wort. It will do it.

EPITAPH for a successful paragrapher—"He never pointed his jokes with italics."

$1,000 to $4,000 at Marriage.

THE New Orleans Mutual Aid Union pays its policies at marriage, and receives men and women on the same terms. It is chartered, and its officers are first-class business men, solvent and reliable. Only unmarried white men and women can join. Ag'ts and members wanted everywhere. All must send good references. For particulars address the M. A. U., 122 Grand st. N. O.

FEMALE voices are being rigidly excluded from the Roman Catholic choirs of Montreal.

PURE cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on the sea shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

IT is weak and vicious people that cast the blame on fate.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

FLOWERS sweeten the air, rejoice the eye, link us with nature and innocence, and are something to love.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

THERE is a constant warfare being waged between the various species of the animal kingdom. Think of the horribleness of an army of worms storming the citadel of life. A dose of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy them.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleedings of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as half a dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness."

YOU are wasting grain when you try to fatten Hogs that have their intestines filled with worms. Foutz's Horse and Cattle Powders will destroy the worms and put the animal in a condition to fatten.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

GIVEN AWAY!
AN ELEGANT ONE-HUNDRED PAGE
FASHION CATALOGUE
Beautifully Illustrated, and containing all the
LATEST STYLES
of Ladies' and Children's Costumes and Cloaks, Fine Muslin and Cambric Underwear, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Silks, Velvets and Dress Goods, Lace Curtains and Draperies.
The acknowledged Guide of the season. No lady who desires to know what to wear and how to dress well can afford to be without it.
The Spring number will be ready about March 15. Be sure to send postal card (giving full name, town, county and State,) when a sample copy will be sent to you free of charge.
H. C. F. KOCH & SON,
6th Ave. and 102, 104 & 106 West 20th St.,
NEW YORK CITY.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
Can be sent by mail. Burlington, Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

HULLERS For pamphlets describing the great Aultman ... write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield, O.

$72 A Week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

TORMENT, INDEED.

Life's vexations do not generally come on one like a storm descending the mountain or like a whirlwind; they come as the rain does in some sections of the world—gently, but every day. One of life's discomforts is presented herewith:

According to popular impression hot weather, mosquitoes and mad dogs all flourish at the same time and are chargeable to the malefic influence of the Dog Star. Speaking of dogs and the Dog Star reminds us of a boy's story of a dog and the comet, and which we here give in a short extract from the boy's letter: "Golly, Bob, you ought to ha been there last night to a-seen the fun. Tom Winkins' dorg Toddles was a-settin' at the gate a-gazin' at the Comit, when along comes old Sykes durned rat tarrier and the 2 waltzed over the fence and the 2 fought. The tarrier proved too much for Toddles, and afore they could haul him off the battle ground he had made a good square meal off his hide. Tom was in despair. A kind looking gentleman in a broad brim hat told him to get a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL and rub him with it, and it would cure him in no time. What does Tom do but steal into the chapel at Vesper time and slide into Father Jacobs confessional box and beg of him a bottle of his oil with which to rub his dorg. The Father felt of Tom's head; it was hot an' afore Tom could utter a prayer, two men were luggin' him home followed by a great crowd, who kept at a safe distance, thinking he had been bit by a mad dorg. The more he kicked and screamed to be let free, the tighter they held on to him." In reference to another torment, the Chicago *Western Catholic* recently wrote: "Mr. Joel D. Harvey, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, of this city, has spent over two thousand dollars on medicine for his wife, who was suffering dreadfully from rheumatism, and without deriving any benefit whatever; yet two bottles of ST. JACOBS OIL accomplished what the most skillful medical men failed in doing. We could give the names of hundreds who have been cured by this wonderful remedy did space permit us. The latest man who has been made happy through the use of this valuable liniment is Mr. James A. Conlan, librarian of the Union Catholic Library of this city. The following is Mr. Conlan's indorsement:

UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
204 *Dearborn Street,*
CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1880.

I wish to add my testimony to the merits of ST. JACOBS OIL as a cure for rheumatism. One bottle has cured me of this troublesome disease, which gave me a great deal of bother for a long time; but, thanks to the remedy, I am cured. This statement is unsolicited by any one in its interest.

Very respectfully,
JAMES A. CONLAN, Librarian.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

For a quarter of a century or more Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the reigning specific for indigestion, dyspepsia, fever and ague, a loss of physical stamina, liver complaint and other disorders, and has been most emphatically indorsed by medical men as a health and strength restorative. It counteracts a tendency to premature decay, and sustains and comforts the aged and infirm.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all Druggists.

OPIUM & MORPHINE EATING A Treatise on their speedy cure SENT FREE. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, P.O. Box 138, Chicago, Ill.

BUGGIES Best work in the U. S. for the money. ENTERPRISE CARRIAGE CO., Cin'ti, O. Territory Given. Catalogue FREE.

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER. 25c. package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, wholesome, sparkling temperance beverage. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. Ave., Philada.

BEE LINE AND C. H. & D. R'Y
THE DIRECT ROUTE TO
NIAGARA FALLS,
Lake Chautauqua, Saratoga,
Thousand Islands, White Mountains,
NEW YORK and BOSTON.
For Guide Books, Rates, etc., address D. EDWARDS, Gen'l Southern Agent, 105 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

CHROMO Advertising Cards. Send green stamp to Robt. T. Panick, St. Joseph, Mo., for set.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Laundry Queen washing machine. A new departure. Weight 9 lbs. Address LAUNDRY QUEEN CO., Rochester, New York.

A CURIOSITY FREE by mail. An imported Japanese handkerchief and price list for 5 one-cent stamps; 6 for 25 cents—all different. GEO. H. HUNT, Jersey City, N. J.

HEGE'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. With universal Log Beam. Double Eccentric Friction Feed. Send for CIRCULARS. Unexcelled for Accuracy & Durability. Prices low. Workmanship first-class. Manufactured by SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

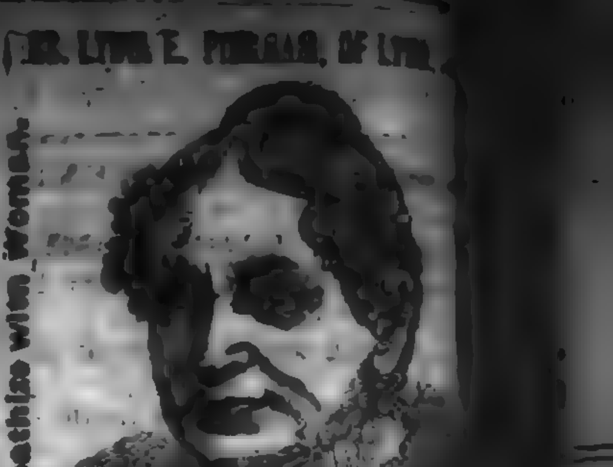
DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to equal IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has in my hands ... cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians ... remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. ... DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN,



Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

Yours for Health Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
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VOL I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1882. NO. 25.

AT LAST.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

hen on my day of life the night is falling,
And, in the winds from unsunned spaces blown,
hear far voices out of darkness calling
My feet to paths unknown.

ou who hast made my home of life so pleasant,
Leave not its tenant when its walls decay.
Love divine, O Helper ever present,
Be Thou my strength and stay!

e near me when all else is from me drifting,
Earth, sky, home's pictures, days of shade and
shine,
d kindly faces to my own uplifting
The love which answers mine.

ave but Thee, O Father! Let Thy spirit
Be with me then to comfort and uphold;
gate of pearl, no branch of palm, I merit,
Nor street of shining gold.

uffice it if—my good and ill unreckoned,
And both forgiven through Thy abounding grace—
ind myself by hands familiar beckoned
Unto my fitting place.

me humble door among Thy many mansions,
Some sheltering shade, where sin and striving
d flows forever through Heaven's green expan-
The river of Thy peace.

ere, from the music round about me stealing,
I fain would learn the new and holy song,
d find, at last, beneath Thy trees of healing,
The life for which I long.

COL. COYOTE CLARK.

When I told the officers of my church that newest city of the Southwestern tates that Mrs. Clark had called upon e with a view of joining our society, hose officials were struck with dismay, r the Colonel had shot her former hus-and.

"I am glad to know her," I insisted.

"And you would like to have her hus-and, Coyote Clark, call, would you?" r. Jones asked it derisively, but I re-lied as promptly, "I will be glad to ave him do so! He shall be welcome. hat is what I am here for. It is the orst people who need me most."

"Do they? Well, I am anxious to ee what will come of it. Col. Coyote lark!" and Mr. Brown evidently coin-ided in the sarcastic exclamation of Mr. ones. As soon as they were gone I lanted the dreaded reprobate in imag-nation before me.

"It is plain," I said to myself, "that e is a large, red-faced, bushy-whisk-red, boisterous man, a bully and a lackguard. Doubtless the sobriquet of oyote, prairie fox, has come to and lings to him as naturally as the name f Bob, Tom, Bill to other men. I am ot afraid of the ruffian," and if my fists id not instinctively clench themselves y manner became in anticipation iron and defiant.

A few weeks afterward, and when I ad forgotten the disreputable Colonel, here called upon me one afternoon a entleman whom I knew at a glance to e a book or insurance agent. He was n undersized man, but well-formed and emarkably well-dressed, closely-shaven, nd whose singularly youthful face was ade the more engaging by a pair of rank and laughing eyes. There was that in them which grasped me as cordially as did his hand, which I observed was as small and white as that of a lady, and which adhered to my own with a curious magnetic warmth. His voice, too, and whole bearing had such an innocent and childlike sincerity as won me at once. No one could be less intrusive or more respectable, and during our conversation upon general topics I observed that he listened more attentively to me, and with more than his eyes fastened upon mine. "I will subscribe for his book, whatever it is," I murmured to myself at last. "If he is an insurance agent how can I refuse to take out a policy?" But he only remarked, as after a very pleasant visit he arose to leave, "I am pleased to know, sir, that my wife desires to unite with the church."

"Your wife," I stammered.

"Yes, sir; Mrs. Clark. My name is Col. Clark. I dare say," he added with the laugh of a school-boy, "that you have heard of me as Coyote Clark. That is only their fun. For although I am not myself a Christian, as I regret to say, no man, sir, has a deeper respect for religion," and his face had taken on the sincerest seriousness.

That was the way we began our more than mutual acquaintance. Every day I heard of some fresh rascality of my new friend. He was a gambler, was horribly profane when enraged, could become more thoroughly intoxicated over night, and show less signs of it next morning than any other. When crossed in his plans he could and did kill his man without a symptom of regret for it afterward. It is absurd to suppose that I liked him notwithstanding all this because he named a race horse after me. It was a shame, but I did like him. Like most men I was born twins, not like Chang and Eng, for mine is the innermost duality of Jacob and Esau in eternal strife, and the hidden Esau in me, shocking as it is to confess, sprang forth to greet him every time we met, as we often did. It may have been because I had so intense a desire to save the man from himself and impending doom. "He is sure to be killed in the end," I urged upon myself; "he is apt to be shot down any moment; whatever he does I will not break with him—will do my best to win him over."

He gave me every opportunity to do so. After a very long probation his wife became a member of my church. Not only was she a regular attendant, but she brought her husband with her. On prayer-meeting nights, when it was too cold or the rain was falling in torrents, whoever else was absent it was not Col. Coyote Clark nor his wife. Every child was in the Sunday school. During sermons the Colonel gave me his, if not devout, at least undivided attention. I met a cordial reception when I visited at his house. I was a little surprised when, on calling one hot August evening, two or three of his youngest children raced in and out of the parlor as naked as the hour they were born, but they were very beautiful children, and were soon hustled off to bed; and the father sat listening for an hour after, and with sympathetic eyes, to all I could urge upon him as to a change of life.

As I knew at the outset, I cannot condense into limits so brief a tenth of what I would like to say of my friend. For, notwithstanding everything, I liked him; yes, and I like him to this hour! I recall the picnic dinner he gave to the Sunday school in the woods on a bright October day, the profuse generosity of the man, then as always, who for some occult reason wore a ruffled shirt and was apparently the ideal of a refined gentleman. We had to repress and refuse his pecuniary gifts to the church. I believe he would have built us a new edifice had we allowed it.

"And you still think you can make a Christian of him?" The question was continually dashed upon me like cold water, and from, it seemed to me, every quarter. "I can but try!" I always said so, but it was with a sinking heart. My friend seemed to belong to a wholly different species somehow, always so cordial, so attentive, so open to conviction, so frankly boyish and bright-faced, yet all along, as I could but know, the same unmitigated reprobate. Disasters befell him in quick succession. His house was burned down, but he tracked the incendiary, killed him, and was as cheerful as ever. His favorite son was blown up and burned to a crisp in his Christmas pyrotechnics. Another son, a handsome fellow, accidentally shot and killed a young negro with whom he was playing. A daughter not 15 was assisted out of a back window one night by a lad not much older, and eloped to be married by me some weeks after to her abductor. A third son not 10 years old had his clothes hidden while bathing in the river, and searched and found them only to take a small revolver out of the pockets, run, still naked, after his mischievous companion and dangerously wound him. Through everything Col. Coyote Clark remained, as far as I could see, the same pleasant-faced, sincere-spoken, innocent-mannered and hopelessly wicked desperado.

"Now, is there anything I can do for you?" he reined in his horse at my gate one morning to ask, looking the picture of a cavalier, for he was Captain of the Rangers, and was off on a scout after the Indians. I made a request, but forgot all about it until, months after, he stopped on his return at my gate to give me the ox-hide quiver full of arrows, the medicine bag and bow of a Comanche. "He was a big chief," he said, "and I picked him off on purpose for you."

One morning, not long after, I saw him on the roof of a burning house helping to put out the flames at the peril of his life. The next day I heard the rapid cracking of revolvers down street. It was a little "difficulty" he was having, and I hastened past his dead enemy to find him dying on the sidewalk. His face brightened like that of a child when he saw me, and he gave me the same cordial and sympathetic attention as of old to all I had to say. I see his boyish and innocent-seeming face this moment, as smilingly unconscious of what concerned him most as a squirrel, without the faculty to care. "Anyhow, I fetched him!" he laughed—and was dead.

But why is it that I liked him so much, so very much, more than I do people so very much better? Why, oh, why is it?—*Our Continent.*

STATISTICS OF SUICIDE.

A Gradual Increase of Self-Murders in Recent Years.

It has been stated by a writer in a late English magazine that there has been a marked revival of suicides during the last hundred years. It is estimated that the rate has quintupled in Europe since the middle of the last century. Ninety thousand persons are said to die by their own hand each year on the Continent and the British Isles. One-fourth of these are put down as mad; the rest perform the act knowingly, with a view to some presumed advantage.

The rates vary a great deal in different countries in Europe. The figures are higher in the north (excepting only Russia) than in the south, and more people kill themselves in town than in the country. It is said that this sort of mortality is greatest among the Danes, and least among the Portuguese, the figures being as thirty-five to one.

The popular theory that people hold more and more to life as they approach its natural conclusion is contradicted by statistics, which show that grey hair brings with it, in many cases, a disgust for existence, which renders those affected by it impatient to wait till death comes to them of its own accord. Suicides are about twice as frequent above 70 as they are between 20 and 30. The number of children under 16 in the list is comparatively small, but it is growing rapidly.

Nearly 2,000 boys and girls commit self-murder each year in Europe. So far, they do not seem to begin before they are 9. That is the moment, apparently, when the ills of this world are unbearable to them, as happened to the boy who drowned himself because of grief at the death of his canary. At the age of 13, however, motives grow to be more stupendous, as was the case with a boy in France, who hanged himself at that age, after bequeathing his soul to Rousseau and his body to the earth.

The returns from all Europe prove this is a prevailing rule: That where three men kill themselves, only one woman follows their example. Instruction is said to predispose to suicide, while professions do not. A man does not kill himself because of his trade, but a good many men kill themselves because of their knowledge. Suicide is most abundant in the regions where schooling is most expanded. The inhabitants of countries in which every one can read are those who commit the most self-murder.

Hereditary influences continue, in certain cases, to reveal their curious force. Two cases are on record, in each of which seven brothers have hanged themselves, one after the other. One case was in Saxony and the other in Tyrol. Climate, it has recently been established, has nothing to do with suicide, but the seasons exercise a great effect on it. Spring and summer are the great suicidal periods everywhere. November is the most innocent month in the year, and May, June and July are the worst—so much so, indeed, that twice as many suicides happen in each of them as in any winter month.

THE NOBLE WARRIORS IN OUR NATIONAL ARENA.

Little do we reck as we proceed with the hum drum of our uneventful lives at home, how our Congressmen, several hours each day, are calling up the previous question and rising to a point of privilege, in order that we may enjoy the priceless boon of liberty.

Day after day, while you, gentle reader, are dawdling the precious hours away selling goods or sawing wood, these patriots, far from their homes and loved ones, with aching heads and tearful eyes, are making motions to reconsider, and with clarion voice demanding the floor and battling on over the vital question of mileage.

And yet, while these men have their shoulders under the national fabric, and are fearlessly referring things to committees, or with warlike front and defiant tone moving to lay them on the table, there are croakers at home, with nothing to do but support their families, who speak jeeringly of the labors performed by these noble warriors in the national arena. It is not right.—*Nye's Boomerang.*

When Robertson, the dramatist, after many hard struggles, saw fame and fortune at last within his grasp, he said to a friend: "I have just got everything I want. I have known every kind of trouble, disappointment and discouragement, even hunger, and now I have every luxury—just as I am going away." He died a month afterward.

SOME SHAKES.

Experiences With the Arkansaw Ague.

"Speakin' 'bout the Arkansaw ager," said the man with the sandy goatee and squint eyes as he leaned back in his chair, "that's what you saw my heart-strings, in case I've got any left to saw on. Gentlemen, gaze on me."

The crowd gazed.

"When I moved down into Arkansaw from Tennessee risin' of sixteen years ago I was purty—I was, for a fact. I had a dozen skulemarms in love with me to once, and hang me up if every gal in the ball-room wouldn't break her neck for the honor of dancin' with me! Yes, I was purty, and I was good. I was so purty that children cried for me, and so good that I was taken fur a preacher on more'n a hundred occashuns. Whar has my purty gone? Why, I've got to be the infernalist alligator in the hull swamp, and I'm growin' meaner at the rate of a mile a day! Fact—solemn fact, and that cantankerous ager is to blame for the hull of it. I've got a squint to my eyes, my nose has been driven back an inch, and what teeth I've got left have to be wedged in every Sunday with pine pegs or I'd swallow 'em. Purty? Why, the sight of my phiz down in St. Louis killed a Texas steer dead'rn a door nail, and I was tryin' to look handsome at that!"

"You said you had the ague."

"Said so! Do you s'pose all the other calamities in this hull kentry could have busted me up this way? You bet I had 'er. I struggled with 'er right along for 'leven straight y'ars without a let up. Gentlemen, let me harrer your souls with a few timely remarks. Your Michigan ager is a grasshopper, and one dose of kyneen knocks 'er dead. Out in Illinoy the ager is bigger—about like a squirril. In Missouri she's about the size of a woodchuck, and when she strikes down into Arkansaw she's a wolf three feet high, seven feet long, and built to take hold like a thousand buzz-saws. Great slams! but what tussles I've had with that are critter! Say, did ye ever ride in a one-hoss wagin over a stone quarry? Was ye ever seated on the top rail of a fence when a hurricane moved it at the rate of six miles a minit? Did ye ever have a cyclone pick ye up and mop you over forty acres of river bottom, and wallop ye through ten acres of woods and use ye for a tool to knock down a hundred acres of cane brake? Well, that ain't the ager—not the Arkansaw kind; it's only the first faint preliminaries."

He stopped to relight his cigar, and then continued:

"I hain't long to live, and don't keer to stretch this thing any. Tellin' the truth has allus bin my strong pint, and allus will be. Maybe ye'll get some idea of the Arkansaw ager when I tell ye that I once unjinted both shoulders in shakin', and it was a light shake at that. When I had on one of my reg'lar double-back-action shakes I could jar a jug of whisky out of the crutch of a tree twenty-eight rods off. Nobody dast pile up cord wood within half a mile of my cabin, and that's a solemn fact. I devoured kyneen just as you eat corn' beef, and my hull system finally got so bitter that a dog who smelt my leg couldn't get the pucker out of his mouth inside of ten days. Gentlemen, I do not wish to prolong this agony. My failin' is grub. Fust I know I'll jump the ager and begin on Arkansaw skeeters, and when I get there I'd harrer yer souls till ye couldn't sleep fur two weeks. We will now have some licker, and I will seek a few needed reposes."—*Little Rock Gazette.*

A LEFT-HANDED LUNG-TESTER.

At a singing school at Three Springs, Mo., the other night, a young man was bragging about the strength of his lungs, and invited a girl in the company to hit him in the breast. She said she was left-handed, had been washing all day, was tired, didn't feel very active, but at his urgent request let go at him. When his friends picked him up he thought he would die easier lying down. He had lost every recollection of having any lungs, but the young woman consoled him by admitting that she didn't hit him as hard as she might have done, because she rather liked him.

Clara Louise Kellogg says she can make good hash, and Annie Louise Cary announces that she can make delicious buckwheat cakes. This is all well enough as far as it goes; but can either one of the sweet singers sew on a suspender button to stay two days in one inning, and make a fire without getting [illegible]—*Norristown Herald.*

MORMON TEACHINGS.

The Blood Atonement—Doctrines of Brigham Young and His Followers.

(Extracts from Brigham Young's Sermons.)

I could refer you to plenty of instances where men have been righteously slain in order to atone for their sins.

But now I say, in the name of the Lord, that if this people will sin no more, but faithfully live their religion, their sins will be forgiven them without taking life.

Now, when you hear my brethren telling about cutting people off from the earth, you consider it is strong doctrine; but it is to save them, not to destroy them.

All mankind love themselves; and let these principles be known by an individual, and he would be glad to have his blood shed. That would be loving themselves even unto an eternal exaltation.

This is loving our neighbor as ourselves; if he needs help, help him; if he wishes salvation, and it is necessary to spill his blood upon the ground in order that he be saved, spill it.

Any of you who understand the principles of eternity, if you have sinned a sin requiring the shedding of blood, except the sin unto death, would not be satisfied or rest until your blood should be spilled, that you might gain the salvation you desire. This is the way to love mankind.

It is true the blood of the Son of God was shed for sins through the fall and those committed by men, yet ye men can commit sins which it can never remit. As it was in the ancient days so it is in our day; and, though the principles are taught publicly from this stand, still the people do not understand them; yet the law is precisely the same.

I have known a great many men who have left this church for whom there is no chance whatever of exaltation; but if their blood had been spilled it would have been better for them. The wickedness and ignorance of the nations forbids this principle being in full force, but the time will come when the laws of God will be in full force.

Will you love your brothers and sisters likewise when they have committed a sin that cannot be atoned for without the shedding of blood? Will you love that man or woman well enough to shed their blood? That is what Jesus Christ meant. He never told a man or woman to love their enemies in their wickedness. He never intended any such thing.

I have known scores and hundreds of people for whom there would have been a chance in the last resurrection if their lives had been taken and their blood spilled upon the ground as a smoking incense to the Almighty, but who are now angels to the devil, until our elder brother, Jesus Christ, raises them up, conquers death, hell and the grave.

There are sins that can be atoned for by an offering upon an altar as in ancient days, and there are sins that the blood of a lamb, of a calf or of turtle doves cannot remit, but they must be atoned for by the blood of the man. This is the reason why men talk to you as they do from this stand; they understand the doctrine and threw out a few words about it. You have been taught that doctrine, but you do not understand.

HIGH NOTES.

A countryman climbed out of a wagon on Austin avenue, entered a music store, and said he wanted to buy a piece of music for his son.

"If your son is not very far advanced, perhaps this would do," said the clerk, handing over a piece of sheet music.

"How much does it cost?"

"Fifty cents."

"Well, that's too easy for him. The last piece I bought for him cost 75 cents. I reckon he knows enough of music to play a piece worth a dollar and a quarter at least. A 50-cent piece is too low. I want a high piece."

The clerk accidentally found an operatic piece that was difficult enough, and the proud father shelled out the cash.—*Texas Siftings.*

Women do not possess logical minds, and, being very imaginative, are, therefore, not fitted for debate, so Emerson says, but we say that when it comes to a debate as to whether it is necessary or proper for a man to go down town after supper, a woman can give the most logical man a half-mile start, and not only beat him with her imagination, but fix it so that he won't leave the house till after breakfast next morning.

PLEASANTRIES.

A sage hen—One who avoids the hawk.

When a pretty Irish girl is stolen away they suspect some boycotter.

The man who works without recompense gets no hire in his profession.

If it takes 10 mills to make a cent, where are the profits on a barrel of flour?

Columbus made the egg stand, but Italians of less renown have made the peanut stand.

She told him that she could read his mind like an open book, and then softly added: "Blank book."

Sweet Evelina from the suffocating embrace of her lover cried out: "Give me liberty or give me breath."

Plump girls are said to be going out of fashion. If this is true, the plumper the girl the slimmer her chances.

A fashion writer says: "Short skirts are *de rigueur* for dancing." By this a girl will know how to rigueurself for a ball.

Patrick (dressing for a party)—"Bedad now, and I sha'n't be able to git on these boots till I've worn thim a toime or two."

"That's what beats me," as the boy said when he saw his father take the skate strap down from its accustomed nail."

It may be right occasionally to take a bull by the horns, but it is always well to keep in mind that the horns belong to the bull.

The editor of the Sauquoit (N. Y.) *Register* suggests that persons sending in big eggs will please accompany them by several ordinary-sized ones, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

"I do love a fool!" said Ophicleide, with a scornful glance at his neighbor. "You conceited egotist!" replied Foghorn with scathing calmness, and the fight was over before the police could get there.

"I tell you," exclaimed the theater manager, "that Miss Ruskin had a splendid reception. The house was fairly ablaze with enthusiasm." "Yes," said Fogg, dryly, "as the house was all paper it was easily set ablaze."

Her loving salutation—"I thought, Miss S., that you hated that flirty minx. Yet you went up and kissed her." Miss S.—"I do hate her, and that is why I did it. Look at the big freckles on her cheek where I kissed the powder off."

"I don't mind the pi-anner much," said a fond but perplexed mother, recently, "but when Marier gets to sallyin' around in front of the lookin'-glass and disputin' in French with her own shadder, it makes me right nervous."

A person described by a Kansas paper as a "bald-headed Judge" rubbed his pate daily with a fresh raw onion, and in two months his hair grew out. It probably came out to ascertain why its proprietor always had the whole room to himself.

A BAD COUPLING.

She married a railroad man,
A locomotive spark;
He told her of his little plan
At the gate, out in the dark.
But long ere a year had gone,
The fire it died slack;
Their coupling weary was grown
And he switched her off his track.

An old toper offered his 10-year-old boy a new nickel if he would fetch him a dark bottle that stood in the corner of the pantry shelf, without his mother's discovering it. The lad secured the prize and was making off with it when his mother suddenly yelled; "What have you got in that bottle, Johnny?" "I don't know," answered the innocent boy; "it's labeled tomato sauce, but it smells just like dad's breath."

DIDN'T WANT TO BE PARTICULAR.

A Detroit lady, with a heart full of charity toward the poor, received a call a few days since to visit an old man in the eastern part of the city who was represented to be greatly in need of nourishing food. She found a poverty-stricken family in need of relief, and, as she was taking her departure from the house, she said to the woman:

"What can I send you that will please the old man's appetite?"

"Well, he's all the time talking about quail on toast," was the reply.

The lady went out with a dim suspicion in her mind that she had fallen in a very particular family, but in the middle of the next block she was overtaken by the woman, who had run after her to say:

"We don't want to put [illegible] to any grand trouble about this. If it isn't handy to send quail on toast, you can [illegible]"

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. M. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 4, 1882.

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Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

The estimated reduction of the public debt for April was about $14,000,000.

Three negroes were hanged for arson, at Greenville, S. C., on the 28th inst.

The poet-philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, died at his home in Concord, New Hampshire, last week.

Guiteau is reducing rates to close out for the hanging. He now sells his autograph for fifteen cents and photograph for twenty.

Delegate Gannon member of Congress from Utah territory has been expelled from that body under the recently passed anti-Mormon bill.

Alex. H. Stephens will in all probability be the next Governor of Georgia. He writes an open letter in which he says he will not refuse the Democratic nomination.

A telegram dated Washington, April 30, states that the Republicans have accomplished their predetermined purpose of turning Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi out of Congress, and giving his seat to the malignant negro who claims it.

The Grand Lodge of Alabama I. O. G. T. met in council in Montgomery last week. The meeting was a very harmonious one. It was decided to establish an organ to be devoted to the temperance cause in Alabama, and to be called the "Temperance Herald." It will be published semi-monthly at the price of fifty cents per annum. It will be published at Montgomery under the supervision of M. M. Sweatt, G. W. C. T. and D. A. Clement, G. W. S.

The St. Louis, Montgomery & Florida Railway.

It is proposed to build this road from Florence, on the Tennessee river, in Alabama, to Chattahoochee, on the Chattahoochee river, in Florida. The country along the route cannot be excelled in fertility of soil, and is also one of the finest mineral and timber regions of the whole South. Such a road, if built, would pass through the rich ore beds of Walker and Winston counties, and coming South would tap the iron and coal deposits of Bibb and Shelby at Brierfield. From thence it would run through the magnificent timber region of Chilton and Autauga, and continuing South would pass through the finest portion of the cotton belt of the State, into the wire grass region of Southeast Alabama, and find an outlet to the gulf at Chattahoochee, Fla.

Resolutions were adopted by the Alabama Press Association, asking each member of Congress from this State to petition the general government for aid in behalf of said road, and a bill is now before the Senate asking a grant of lands for such purpose. Without the aid of the general government its construction will be impossible, and it is earnestly hoped that our Senators and Representatives may be successful in obtaining such aid.

Indian Troubles.

At Tuscon, Arizona, on the 25th inst., hostile Indians massacred forty-five white persons in retaliation for the execution of three Indians by the whites. Gov. Tuttle called a mass meeting, at which several thousand citizens were present, and it was determined to raise a force of volunteers to take the field for two or three months. The following letter was sent to the President, his Cabinet and both houses of Congress:

"During the rejoicing incident to the grand military display announced to take place at Fortress Monroe, we beg to offer you as a skeleton to sit at your banquet the fact that nearly one hundred of our pioneers have, within a few days been wantonly murdered in cold blood by the devilish Apaches, whom your cruel and mistaken policy permits to survive their crimes. If some small portion of the expenditure incurred in your grand display could be devoted to such measures as would preclude the probability of an increase in the list of our murdered dead, we could send you greeting of gratitude and cheer in place of this message of our sorrow, helplessness and dessolation.

JAMES H. TOOL, Chairman.
L. C. HUGHES, Secretary."

Whiskey and Ignorance.

Of the 1,500 convicts in the Joliet, Illinois, penitentiary, thirteen are barbers, thirty-one bakers, seven barkeepers (lots of their customers), seventeen butchers, twenty-one clerks, twenty-three cooks, twenty-five farmers, 317 laborers, one lawyer, one clergyman (who murdered his wife), two doctors and 107 of no occupation. There are 553 teetotalers, 482 intemperate and 372 "moderate drinkers." Of Roman Catholics there are 376; Methodists thirty-seven; Presbyterians, thirty-one; Lutherans, thirteen; Baptists, twenty-six; Episcopalians, five; Jews, nine; Christians, nine; no religion or moral training, 973. There are 175 who cannot either read or write, and none who have had liberal educations.

The above paragraph presents some terrible facts. Beginning with the 553 teetotalers, we find in juxtaposition to them, 482 intemperate, and 372 "moderate drinkers," a total of 854 who drink. It is safe to say that two-thirds of the number who claim to be "moderate drinkers" are of confirmed intemperate habits. Further on we find that of the total 1,500 convicts, 973 have no religion or previous moral training, 175 can neither read nor write, and none have had liberal educations. What a startling fact here presents itself, and what a great responsibility has been shirked by those to whom fell the duty of educating and properly training these convicts.

A SOUTH CAROLINA RIOT.

Described in the Trial of the Election Cases—Attacked by Colored Men.

CHARLESTON, April 26.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the prosecution rested in the case against John T. Hogg and thirty-eight others, charged with obstructing the polls at the election of 1880. The defense examined two witnesses, who testified that owing to the unsafe condition of the building used as a polling place, the managers adopted a rule that only one voter should be admitted at a time, and two constables were stationed at the door and admitted the voters, one by one. The whites, who had got to the poll first, formed in line as is usual at elections. The negroes, who had camped all night near by, at daylight marched down to the polls in company front, and demanded the right to vote. They were told they could vote as soon as their turn came; and such of them as got into line had every opportunity to vote, and did vote. Between thirty and forty Republican votes were cast before 9 a. m. At about that hour an altercation occurred between a white man and a colored man, and the main body of the colored voters, who had withdrawn from the poll and were stationed about 100 yards off, rushed down upon the whites with a yell, and with clubs, pistols, scythes, and pieces of iron in their hands. By the intervention of white and colored men, a row was prevented and not a person was hurt. The difficulty lasted only about five minutes. At about this time, the leader of the Republicans received a dispatch from one of the county leaders, telling him not to let his men vote, and accordingly they refused to vote any longer. When questioned by several of the whites why they did not vote, the negroes said that their supervisor had failed to come, and it was no use to vote, because the poll would be contested anyhow.

Frank S. Moody, Esq., of Tuskaloosa, is being called out as a candidate to represent his county in the next Legislature. He is one of the most enterprising and substantial citizens of the State, and it would be greatly to Tuskaloosa's interest to elect him to the position, should he be prevailed upon to become a candidate.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.
VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.
Dec. 29-6m

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James M. Ward and his wife M. E. Ward, on the 9th of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door, in clanton, Alabama, on the 4th day of May, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of north-west quarter of section 17, township 22 north of range 14 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1882.
THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. COMPANY.
By HENRY L. WHEELER,
Its Attorney in Fact.

NOTICE NO. 1558.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., April 11, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on May 20th, 1882, viz: Gincey J. Johnson, Homestead No. 11528 for the north half of northeast quarter, section 28, township 22, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas Taylor, Thos. Powell, William Easterling, and Redding E. Jones.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
April 12-5w Register.

NOTICE NO. 1593.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., May 1st, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on June 10th, 1882, viz: Susan Johnson Homestead No. 5219, for the east half of the northwest quarter, section 2, township 20 north, range 16 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William J. Graham, Isaac J. Dennis, Joseph J. Jones, and William Jones, all of Mountain Creek, Chilton county, Alabama.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
my4-3w Register.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHILTON COUNTY.
Probate Court, April 26, 1882.

Notice is hereby given to John Ross, a non-resident of the State of Alabama, Rebecca Ross, and all interested that this day came W. E. Stewart, administrator de bonis non of the estate of W. T. Lanoir, deceased, and filed his application in said court, for a sale of the lands described therein and belonging to said estate. It is, therefore, ordered that the matter of such application be set for a hearing on the 12th day of June, 1882, and that notice of the time and nature of such application be given by publication for three successive weeks in "The Chilton View," a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested to appear before this court at the time aforesaid, and contest the same if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN,
my4-3w Judge of Probate.

Clanton Academy.
Male and Female.

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 1540.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., March 30th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at clanton, Ala., on May 13th, 1882, viz: Robert Robuck Homestead No. 7144 for the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 2, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John J. Roberts, William W. Sansum, Milton F. Fuller, Higdon R. Atchinson, all of Maplesville chilton county, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Apr6-5w Register.

"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in Chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

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Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
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WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

MORTGAGE SALE.

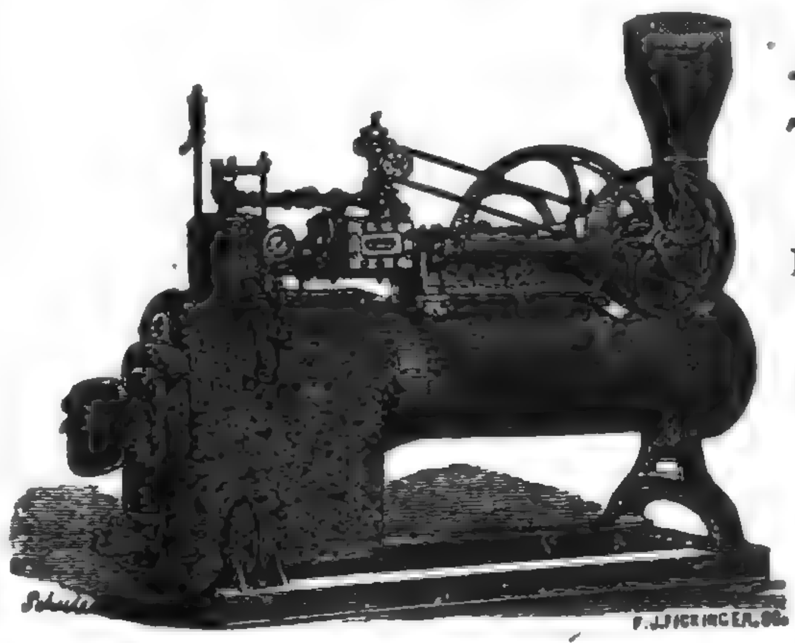
In pursuance of the powers vested in the South & North Alabama Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James Carter and Sarah Carter, on the 25th day of July, 1874, the South & North Alabama railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 4th day of May, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 22 north, range 14 east, 40 acres more or less situated in chilton county, Ala., for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1882.
THE SOUTH & NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
By H. L. WHEELER,
Apr 6-3w Its Attorney in fact.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
New Store—New Goods!
—: WHERE YOU CAN FIND :—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles an
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton,
intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.
MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINE
OF ALL SIZE
FROM TWO TO T
HUNDRED HORS
POWER,
—AND—
OF ALL KIND

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEEL
The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.
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General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala
☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar9-ly

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large sto
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOE
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise
on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of
SCHOOL BOOKS.
And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webste
and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgom
prices. Give him a call.
Nov24-

W. N. RANEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Gra
and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices
SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.
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t Mall	
ssenger and Freight commodation	11:50 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

t Express	8:50 p. m.
t Mall	*8:05 a. m.
ssenger and Freight	9:45 a. m.
commodation	6:55 p. m.

Don't stop.

HEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

ing North	Daily Mall		Going South
ave 4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive	10 p m
ave 7:16 "	Demopolis	"	7:02 "
r. 10:30 "	Selma	"	8:45 "
ave 7:30 "	Selma	Leave	4:00 "
10:15 "	Calera	"	5:45 "
4:05 p m	Rome	"	11:30 a m
6:10 "	Dalton	"	9:30 "
8:25 "	Cleaveland	"	7:20 "
11:40 "	Knoxville	"	3:35 "
rive 4:50 a m	Bristol	"	10:20 p m

POSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from rth arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from uth 8:05 a. m.

All mails close 30 minutes before arval of trains.

General delivery hours from 8 a. m. 5 p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to 5 a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

LODGES.—Regular communications anton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. , first Saturday in each month at 7 clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge . 32 K. of P. every second and fourth turday nights in each month, at 7 clock p. m.

The present Grand Jury find no anton whiskey shops to comain of.

Thos. J. Scott, of the U. S. land fice, and Probate Judge Callen, ch have a legal notice in this sue.

Hon. H. C. Armstrong, Superinndent of Education calls a State acher's Association to meet in irmingham, on the 5th, 6th, and h of July next.

The McBee saw mill at Callierville, was sold at public outcry, on st Saturday, by Mr. T. S. Bowen, dministrator of the McBee estate. was purchased by Mr. A. P. owison for $2,000.

A dramatic entertainment will given by the Episcopal ladies of erbena, to-morrow evening. The putation which the Verbena laies have made for giving *entertaing* entertainments, will insure a ll attendance.

Mayor Jeffers, of Birmingham, in attendance upon our Circuit ourt. He is still the "smiling om Jeffers" as of old, and his ith in a grand future for the Magic City" seems to be ever on e increase.

Mr. A. Eiland, of Strasburg, tells that he has excellent stands of hufas. He obtained directions for lanting them from a communicaion in the VIEW, written by a dy experienced in their culture. t is an excellent crop to fatten ogs on and should be more extenively planted.

Editor Bill, of the Selma Times, ad a race with a couple of highwaymen the other night, as he was eturning from an æsthetic ball. They were probably after his sthetic silver shoe-buckles, as it is ardly possible he had anything lse of value about him, though he laims to have had a "cold biscuit" n his vest pocket.

The following visting attorneys, re in attendance upon the present erm of court: Col. J. M. Falkner, Capt. J. F. Whitfield, and Col. Tom Jones, Montgomery; Col. C. S. G. Doster, Prattville; Capt. J. R. John, Selma; Hon. Henry Wilson, Montevallo; H. L. and W. R. Oliver, Calera; and Col. M. T. Porter, Birmingham.

hilton Circuit Court.

udge Cobb and Solicitor Darby rived early Monday morning, nd the cases before the court are eing disposed of with considerable ispatch. Judge Cobb presides ith his usual grace and dignity, nd the able Solicitor is at his post ady to represent the State's inrest whenever it is at stake. A st of the cases disposed of will be ublished next week.

Entertainment at Verbena.

An entertainment will be given the Episcopal ladies of Verena, on Friday, May 5, at Miss Watson's school room, for the purose of raising a building fund for church. The entertainment will nsist of the operetta of "Cinderla," performed by the "Juvenile cademy Troupe," which will be llowed with a farce entitled, "A amily not to Pattern After." Performance will commence at 30 p. m.

A Poet He Would Be.

A Verbena poet has contributed about twenty-five stanzas of "poetry" to our waste basket, of which the following is a specimen. It is not necessary to give the entire poem, besides it is "too awfully utterly" poetical to publish, but should be laid away as the chief of the author's "unpublished poems." Here is the specimen:

I long to be a poet,
  A poet ob de times,
And write for dem big papers
  In dem dar foreign climes.

I'm gwine to be a poet,
  A poet big and fat,
My hat 'll be quite little,
  But mity big my vat.

My hat 'll have tree corners,
  My vat be red and blue,
Cause I'm gwine to be a poet
  And write things mity true.

Callierville Notes.

As we had heard nothing of this hitherto lively burg for some time, we decided to navigate hither one day last week, and find out if our supposition that it had jumped off the "ragged edge" of the grand old State of Chilton, into some less important State, was correct. We are greatly rejoiced at being able to state that our supposition was not correct.

Messrs. Gregory & Coe, of Selma, are preparing to build a large steam saw mill in the vicinity, which will have an average capacity of turning out 25,000 feet of lumber daily, and a tram road is being laid to reach the timber. A planing mill will also be run in conjunction.

Dr. Callier is making considerable improvements on his property, but of a kind that tended to arouse our sympathies for his future guests. He has built a commodious bathing house just over what he calls his "fish pond." It is said that he has stocked said pond with Florida alligators and south sea shark. His guests after a few days' stay will be in a condition for developments — everybody knows that it takes but a short while for any one to fatten on the Doctor's hospitality. When an editor, a commercial man or an importunate political "bummer" has reached this condition, he is invited to the bathing rooms and instructed to "jump in." Whereupon he divests himself of his raiment, and plunges into the interior of a waiting alligator or hungry shark, as the case may be. The Doctor thinks this will be the cheapest way to feed his "fish," as he calls them, and that it will also relieve the country of a vast number of nuisances. We missed being alligator bait by having that clever railroad agent Mr. W. F. Lide, to quarter us in his cosy home. "Misery loves company"—his better-half being absent caused his misery—and he has the lasting gratitude of a several "distinguished" guests whom he entertained at the same time.

We found not a single "prominent citizen" at Callierville who was anxious to feel a stroke of Legislative lightning. However, other portions of the Empire are rolling out candidates so fast, that they will soon be as "thick as leaves in Valambrosa." Dr. Callier will give a big dinner to all the candidates as soon as the campaign gets under good headway. He is anxious to give his "fish" a feast, and also to thin out the number of would-be Legislators.

We were glad to note that every body in the neighborhood seemed to be busy, and the farmers especially so, and that all are hopeful of a fine crop year.

A mob broke open the jail at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 28th, and taking therefrom one McManus hanged him to a tree, for having committed a rape upon a four year old child.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

Pursuant to a call by the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, a mass meeting of the Democracy of Chilton county was held at the Courthouse on Wednesday, the 3d inst., for the purpose of sending delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Montgomery, on the 7th of June.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the Executive Committee, who stated it's object and announced that it was ready for business.

J. R. Jones, Esq., was then elected to preside over the meeting and W. H. Lawrence was elected Secretary.

After some little discussion it was decided to elect one delegate from each beat in the county, and Mr. A. J. Brooks then offered the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved 1st, That the county send eight delegates to the State Convention.

Resolved 2d, That the beats composing the county be called by the Secretary, beginning with No. 1, and as called, those present from such beat, be allowed to put in nomination a man, who shall then be elected as a delegate to the State Convention, and in like manner until all the beats are called.

The resolutions being adopted, the following were elected delegates to the State Convention from the beats named:

Beat 1—Oliver Mullins; beat 2—J. P. Vanderveer; beat 3—William Walker; beat 4—W. A. Collier; beat 5—B. J. Baldwin; beat 6—K. Wells; beat 7—N. W. Foshee; beat 8—Thos. D. Parnell.

There being no one present from beats 1 and 7, on motion, Mr. Brooks, Judge H. J. Callen, and Dr. J. S. Johnson, Sr., were appointed a committee to put in nomination the names of some persons to represent those beats. The nominees of the committee were duly elected.

On motion the delegates elected were instructed and empowered to appoint alternates to attend the State Convention. The alternate to be appointed by the delegate for his beat, should such delegate be unable to attend.

The present Executive Committee was re-elected.

Though the apportionment by the State Executive Committee allows only four delegates to represent Chilton county, application will be made for the admission of eight under the ratio of the August election of 1880.

The meeting was as harmonious as could have been expected.

Randolph Rantings.

Our little town for the past few days has been honored with visits from several of the best citizens of both Chilton and Bibb.

Rev. Dr. Teague, of Wilsonville, filled the pulpit of the Baptist Church, on last Sunday. He delivered an able sermon, and the wish is generally expressed that he will ere long delight us with another such.

Crops are good around here—especially wheat and oats.

Business in general is good. Sell lots of goods and some for cash.

Mr. W. H. Lawrence, of the VIEW, paid us a visit last week for the first time. We were glad to meet him. Well, boys, as I'm a "General," I'll tell you about it. I was busy with some old tin pots, and had forgotten all about Chilton Circuit Court when he suddenly took hold of my arm and asked if my name was General Lee. I didn't feel scared a bit then, and the next day I thought to myself thus: Blamed if he isn't a fine-looking fellow, sure. Yours, &c.,

GENERAL LEE.

A notice in the Opelika Times to the following effect will be of general interest to the Sabbath Schools of the State: "Delegates to the Sunday School Convention of the State of Alabama, to meet in Opelika, on the 23d of May, next, are requested to send forward the names of those who expect to attend to T. C. Pinckard, Opelika, Ala., Chairman of the Committee of Reception, that homes may be provided. Papers of the State friendly to the cause are requested to publish."

We are informed that a resident physician is badly needed in the Wells' Gin neighborhood, in this county. The nearest physician lives ten miles from the settlement.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHILTON COUNTY.

The Tax Collector of Chilton county has filed in my office a list of delinquent taxpayers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due, and the following persons are reported as delinquents, and the following lands as respectively assessed to said persons for the respective sums of money herein severally stated. This is, therefore, to notify you, and each of you, to appear before me on Monday, the 12th day of June, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands should not be made for said several sums of money, and charges thereon, respectively due for the State and County Taxes, and costs, for the years for which they are severally liable, viz:

BEAT NO. 1.

G. W. Sorrell—N E quarter section 16, township 23, range 14. S W quarter, of S E quarter, section 9, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $3.87. Printer's fee $2.00.

John W. Crumpton—S E quarter section 14, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost $4.30. Printer's fee $2.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter, section 9, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $2.74. Printer's fee $2.

Unknown owner—S E quarter, of N W quarter, and S W quarter of N E quarter N E quarter of S W quarter, section 6, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost $7.90. Printer's fee $2.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, section 18, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $2.94. Pr's fee $2.00.

BEAT NO 2.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, of S W quarter, section 5, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $1.58. Printer's fee 2.00

BEAT NO. 3.

Unknown owner—S E quarter of S W quarter, section 35, township 22, range 12. Tax and cost 2.74. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, section 11, township 21, range 13. Tax and cost 2.84. Pr's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 4.

Hughes & Moses—Part of west half of s e quarter, sec 12, township 21, range 14, Tax and cost 3.12. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S half of S W quarter, section 9, township 22, range 15. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S W quarter of N W quarter, section 36, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 1.58. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter, S half of N E quarter, N E quarter of S E quarter, sec-28, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 7.90. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S W quarter of S E quarter, section 22, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost 1.58. Printer's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 5.

W. C. Benton—One acre of land and house near Mountain Creek. Tax and cost 1.69. Printer's fee 2.00

Elijah Bice—E half of S W quarter, and S half of N E quarter, section 9, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

E. F. Keplinger—One house and lot in Verbena. Tax and cost 24.00. Printer's fee 2.00.

A. H. Moses—Part of South E quarter of N E quarter and N E quarter of N E quarter, section 36, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 2.72. Printer's fee 2.00.

G. L. Werth—S E quarter of N W quarter, section 31, township 21, range 16. Part of N E quarter of N E quarter section 36, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 15.72. Printer's fee 2.00.

Estate of John Turner—S E quarter of S W quarter, S W quarter of S E quarter, section 18, township 20, range 14. Tax and cost 0.96. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N E quarter of N W quarter, section 9, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 2.74. Printer's fee 2.

Unknown owner — S E quarter and N half of S W quarter, and W half of N W quarter, section 17, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 14.80. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—E half of S W quarter and W half of S E quarter, section 9, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 8.80. Pr's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—E half of N E quarter, section 20, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S half of S W quarter section 11, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 7.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N W quarter and S E quarter of N W quarter, section 33, township 21, range 11. Tax and cost 4.45. Printer's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 8.

Unknown owner—N E quarter of N E quarter, section 18, township 20, range 13. Tax and cost 4.45. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—E half of S E quarter sec 7, township 20, range 13. Tax and cost 7.90. Pr's fee 2.00.

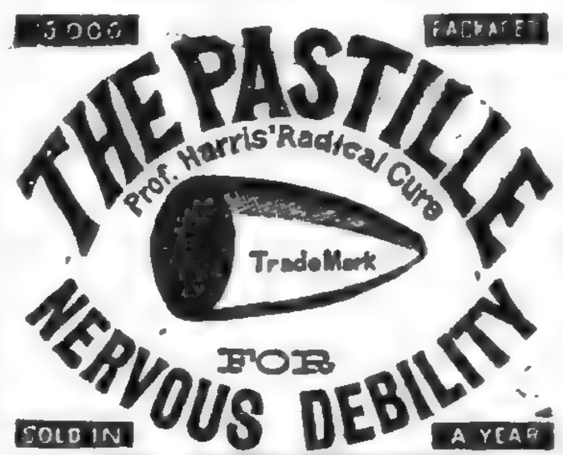
Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter section 33, township 20, range 11. Tax and cost 2.74. Printer's fee 2.00.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

Clanton, May 1st, 1882.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
AGENT FOR
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE.
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S .
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.
"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.



3000 PACKAGES SOLD IN A YEAR
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY
AND SPERMATORRHŒA.
A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) $7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.
Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.
I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Consult and secure the advantages of Dr. BUTTS
[illegible]
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR
I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. [illegible]—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.
PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.
SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.
PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.
CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.
Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address
C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.
Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Over 25 years experience.
I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

HOME TREATMENT.
A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.
The Recipe used in my practice for 25 years and an illustrated book of 40 pages giving full directions for self-treatment sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
[illegible]

[illegible]

I[illegible] of the winter of 1814 [illegible] was the fate of persons who perhaps [illegible] the snow a painfully long one, and many animals were lost, particularly sheep. There were, however, some remarkable instances of the latter being rescued, after a protracted intombment. One belonging to a gentleman in the South of Scotland was rescued after having been buried six weeks. It was not much the worse for its imprisonment; for, after a little stumbling, it was able to walk home before the shepherd, and by and by was as strong as the rest of the flock. On the 22d of February, a sheep belonging to a farmer in Berwickshire was dug out, after having been for fourteen days intombed in the snow.

The great storm of 1795 lasted for fifty-one days; and on a simultaneous appeal being made to the "Oldest Inhabitant" in all parts of the country, that venerable personage positively failed to conjure up from memory a parallel winter, unless, indeed, it was that of 1740. On the Thames, there was a general suspension of commerce, and it was said there were no fewer than 300 vessels fast in the ice. During the months of January and February, a great many persons perished in the snow or from the cold—and not a few in circumstances exceedingly painful. But there was also a very considerable catalogue of gallant rescues. We select the following two examples of deliverance effected by the agency of the dumb animals, that have always been among the best friends of man. One day toward the end of January, a Norfolk farmer, while returning home from the town of Norwich, became so benumbed by the cold that he was compelled to lie down in the snow. He would undoubtedly have perished but for his dog, which, with a pathetic sagacity, stretched its body across its master's breast, and so protected his lungs from the cold. In this position it lay for several hours, until at length, by continued barking and howling, it attracted attention and relief.

An almost equal power of discernment was displayed in the following instance. About the same period, while a farmer near Huntlycote was, with the assistance of his shepherd, relieving some sheep from the snow-drift at the side of a bank, a large quantity of snow shot down in the form of an avalanche from the higher ground, and enveloped the two men. There they must have remained and perished, but for the sagacity of their two faithful collies. The two dogs at once scampered home, and, by their excited demeanor and continuous howling, aroused the suspicions of the women, whom they by and by induced to follow them to the spot where their masters were buried. Arriving there, the animals commenced to scrape the snow; and, the situation having thus been made plain, the men were dug out, after a confinement of six hours, of which, however, they were not much the worse.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A TIGER KILLED BY A SHEEP.

Whether it is true that two British sailors once caught a tiger by tempting him into a barrel and then having pulled his tail through the bung-hole, I do not undertake to decide. But that a tiger has been taken prisoner in a blanket is beyond dispute, as also that a tiger, having thrust its head through a wicker crate which was filled with ducks, could not withdraw it, and in this ignominious plight, with the ducks making a prodigious noise all the while, blundered about the camp, until, getting among the horses, it was kicked to death. Tigers have choked themselves by trying to swallow frogs, and in single combat with smaller animals been shamefully defeated.

Thus a man-eating tiger of immense proportions, at one time the pride of the Calcutta collection, was killed under circumstances that covered it with ridicule. It happened that a fighting ram belonging to a soldier in one of the regiments cantoned in the neighborhood became so extremely troublesome that the Colonel ordered it to be sent to the Zoological Gardens. Yet there it was as troublesome as ever, and being no curiosity, though excellent mutton, it was decided to give it to the great tiger. So ferocious was this creature supposed to be that it had a specially constructed cage, and its food was let down through a sliding grating in the roof. Down this, accordingly, the ram was lowered. The tiger was dozing in the corner, but when it saw the mutton descend it rose, and after a long, sleepy yawn, began to stretch itself. Meanwhile the ram, who had no notion that he had been put there to be eaten, was watching the monster's lazy preparations for his meal with the eye of an old gladiator, and, seeing the tiger stretch himself, supposed the fight was commencing. Accordingly he stepped nimbly back to the farthest corner of the cage, and then put down his head, and went straight at the striped beast. The old tiger had not a chance from the first, and, as there was no way of getting the ram out again, the agonized owners had to look on while the sheep killed the tiger.—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE girl who powders should beware of sparks.

BEACONSFIELD'S NOVELS.

His novels are too valuable a revelation of his mind to be passed over, but in themselves they need not occupy us long. They are brimful, nay, foaming over, with cleverness; indeed, "Vivian Grey," with all its youthful faults, gives one a greater impression of purely intellectual brilliance than anything else he ever wrote or spoke. There is some variety in their subjects—"Contarini Fleming" and "Tancred" are more romantic than the others, "Sybil" and "Coningsby" more political—as well as in their merits; the two latest, "Lothair" and "Edymion," works of his old age, being markedly inferior in spirit and invention. But the general characteristics are the same in all—a lively fancy, a knack of hitting people off in a few lines, considerable power of describing the superficial aspects of society, a swift narrative, a sprightly dialogue, a keen insight into the selfishness of men and the vanities of women, with incessant flashes of wit lighting up the whole stage. But it is always a stage. The light is artificial light, not open-air sunshine. Nothing is really like nature. There is not one of the characters whom we feel we might have met and known; nor any whom we should like to know. Heroes and heroines are theatrical figures; their pathos rings false, their love, though described as passionate, seems superficial; it does not spring from the inmost recesses of the soul. The studies of men of the world, and particularly of heartless ones, are the most life-like; yet, even here, any one who wants to feel the difference between the great painter and the clever sketcher need only compare Thackeray's Marquis of Steyne with Disraeli's Marquis of Monmouth, both of them suggested by the same original. There is, in short, an absence of real dramatic power in these stories, just as there is in his play of "Alarcos;" and if we read them with pleasure it is not for the sake either of plot or of character, but because they contain so many sparkling witticisms and reflections, setting in a strong light, yet not always an unkindly light, the seamy side of politics and human nature. The slovenliness of their style, which is often pompous, but seldom pure or correct, makes them appear to have been written hastily—an impression heightened by the undoubted fertility of invention in the earlier ones, where we feel that the sketches the author gives are, so to speak, only a few out of a large portfolio.—*Prof. James Bryce, in Century Magazine.*

THE MASHER AND THE TERRIER.

A woman and a terrier dog reached the depot half an hour before the time of the train, and, while the woman sat down in the waiting-room as the best thing she could do, the dog made the tour of the room several times and then curled up on a seat not far away to get a wink of sleep before being turned over to the tender care of the baggage-man. All things were so-so, when a young man with a good deal of cane and watch-chain and necktie sauntered in and took a cool survey of the various females. The one nearest the dog not only had a young and pleasant face, but she was all alone. After satisfying himself of this the young man advanced, made a graceluf bow and inquired:

"Beg pardon, but do you go east?"

She nodded.

"Ah! I thought so. If you have any baggage I shall be most happy—ah—shall be most happy——"

He had all the time been preparing to sit down beside her on the dog, and the sentence was not yet finished when he sank gracefully back. Some dogs have been sat down on so often that they don't mind it, but this terrier had always been a pampered pet, and had been given proper time to shake off sleep and get his legs under him. When suddenly buried under 140 pounds of masher, his ideas must have been terribly confused, but not for long. A clock couldn't have ticked over six times when the young man began to rise up and whoop, and he was scarcely up when he made a course for the door which upset every bandbox and sathel for a width of ten feet. As he went out of the door a black object let go of him and trotted back, and it was only when the dog began rubbing against the baseboard [illegible] himself to his former round shape that any one was able to discover why the frenzied young man had left in such a hurry.

A NEW YORKER, who has grown rich by dealing in wheat, has a room in his new house decorated with tapestry panels upon which rye and barley in full growth are represented. The woodwork is carved to represent corn and wheat, and the curtains are of wheat color, with a border of field daisies. He ought to have a few "lambs" gazing wistfully at those daisies.

THE organ rolled its notes from the growling diapason to the gentle flute; and the congregation accompanied by deep and sepulchral coughs to coughs scarcely audible, because they had not yet heard of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A SCIENTIFIC man has discovered that the offensive odor of the human foot is caused by the development of an insect, which he names "bacterium foetidum."

PRESENTIMENTS.

An Investigation of the Causes of Those Death Forebodings Which Make Powerful Men Weak.

[illegible]

Much apprehension has been occasioned throughout America from the announcement made by Professor Proctor that the return in nineteen years of the great comet of last summer will cause the destruction of the earth. But while people are becoming so strangely exercised over this announcement, an event of far more serious importance, which is taking place to-day, seems to be almost wholly overlooked. The nature of this most vital subject can be best explained by relating the following experiences:

Bishop E. O. Haven, known to the entire land, was unaccountably awakened one night out of a sound sleep, and lay awake until morning. His mind seemed unusually active, and he not only reviewed his past life, which had been an eventful one, but laid extensive plans for the future. He did not feel especially ill, but could not account for the unusual activity of his brain, nor for the restlessness which seemed to possess him. In the morning he had but little appetite, but was apparently well in other respects. In a few days, however, he began to feel restless and morbid, although he tried earnestly to overcome the feeling which had taken possession of him. But try as he would the shadow of some evil seemed to follow him, and he was conscious of a gradual sinking and wasting away of all his physical faculties. He had been an earnest and diligent worker, and in his zeal frequently overtaxed his strength, and being absorbed in his duties failed to observe the common symptoms with which he was afflicted, thus permitting the work of destruction to go on unheeded. But the end finally came in a most peremptory manner. Shortly before his death he wrote a letter—the last one he ever indited—in which he speaks as follows: "A belief that death is near affects different minds differently, but probably all who are in a fair condition of physical and mental strength instinctively shrink from it with an indefinable dread and horror. A dying man is no more able of himself to foresee his own destiny or the destiny of those he leaves than he was before he began to die."

The recent sad and sudden death of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter is one of the most serious warnings ever given in the long list of innumerable cases of fatal neglect. It is not sufficient to say that many other brilliant men, including Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wood, Wilson and Carpenter, were swept away by the same fatal trouble. The question is, were these men sufficiently careful of their health, and could they have been saved? The Albany *Argus*, in speaking of Mr. Potter's sudden illness and death, says:

"One of the physicians who attended Mr. Potter here was interviewed last evening. He stated that Mr. Potter's inability to converse had for some time served to baffle the physicians in their efforts to determine the root of his illness. It seems, however, that Mr. Potter, some two years ago, suffered a slight attack of kidney disease. Unwise dependence upon a robust constitution and naturally perfect health, and neglect of proper clothing, doubtless sowed the seeds of a disease that needed but some such personal neglect as that of Tuesday morning to develop. From the symptoms at first shown, it was thought that his only trouble was nervous prostration; but his long continuance in a semi-unconscious state led to the belief that his illness was seated in a chronic difficulty more mysterious and dangerous."

Up to the latter part of last year Mr. Edward F. Rook a member of the New York stock exchange, was doing business in Wall street, New York. He had everything to encourage him, and make life happy, but was the victim of unaccountable uneasiness. His experience as described by one who knew, was as follows: "At unexpected times, and on occasions when he had the greatest reason to feel joyous, he was irritable and haunted with strange feelings of discontent. He endeavored to check these feelings and appear pleasant, but it required a great effort to do so; after which he would again relapse into his former morbid mood. This feeling continued for a number of months, when he became conscious of an added sensation of lassitude. He was tired even when resting, and although experiencing no acute pain, had dull, aching sensations in his limbs and various parts of his body. Shortly afterward his head began to ache most frequently and his stomach failed to digest properly. Being told that he was suffering from malaria he consulted an eminent physician, who informed him that his kidneys were slightly effected, and gave him medicine to restore them. But he grew worse instead of better. He then consulted other eminent doctors of another school and was informed that he had a brain difficulty somewhat in the nature of a tumor, but in spite of all efforts to the contrary he continued to grow worse. At this time his condition was terrible. What were at first simple symptoms had developed to terrible troubles. He was flushed and feverish, constantly uneasy, and yet always weary. He had an intense appetite one day and very little the next. His pulse was irregular, his breathing labored, and every moment of existence was a burden. These disastrous symptoms continued, his face and body became discolored, his heart was irregular in its action, and his breath came in short, convulsive gasps. He grew constantly worse, notwithstanding the utmost precautions of his friends and finally died in the greatest agony. After his death an examination as to its actual cause was made, when his brain was found to be in a perfect condition, and the reason of his decease was of an entirely different nature."

The experiences which have been cited above all had a common cause and were each the result of one disease. That disease, which so deceitfully, yet surely removed the people above mentioned was Bright's disease of the kidneys. In the case of Mr. Rook the examination after death, while showing the brain to be in perfect condition, revealed the terrible fact that he was the victim of a slight kidney trouble, which had gone on unchecked, until it resulted in acute Bright's disease. The leading physicians and scientists of the world are fast learning that more than one-half the deaths which occur are caused by this monstrous scourge. It is one of the most deceitful maladies ever known to the human race. It manifests itself by symptoms so slight and common, as to seem unworthy of attention; and yet these very insignificant symptoms are the first stages of the worst complaint known in the history of the world. Thousands of people have died from troubles that are called heart disease, apoplexy, pneumonia, brain fever, and similar diseases, when it was, in fact Bright's disease of the kidneys. The ravages of this disease has been greatly increased from the fact that until recent years no way was known to prevent its beginning nor checking its increase when it had become once fixed upon the system. Within the past two years, however, we have learned of more than four hundred pronounced cases of Bright's disease, many of them much worse than those above described, and most of whom had been given up by prominent physicians, who have been completely cured. The means used to accomplish this end has been Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., a remedy that has won its way into the confidence of the public solely upon the remarkable merits it possesses. As a result, it is more widely used and thoroughly praised than any medicine which has ever been before the American public. Indeed, there is not a drug store in the entire land where it cannot be found.

Although Bright's disease is so common in cities, it is still more prevalent in the country. When eminent physicians in the largest cities are not able to recognize Bright's disease, it is only natural that in the country, where there are few physicians of any kind, and those few so unacquainted with the disease as to call it by some other name, it should rage terribly and yet unknown to the ones who are suffering with it. Thousands of people can look back and recall the death of friends from what was supposed to be some common complaint, when it was really Bright's disease, AND NO ONE KNEW IT. The terrible pleuro-pneumonia, which has been so dreaded, is usually the result of uremic or kidney poison. Lung fever can be traced to a similar source. Most cases of paralysis arise from the same difficulty, as well as innumerable fevers, lung, throat, head and bowel troubles. A vast number of ladies have suffered and died from complaints common to their sex called, perhaps, general debility, when, could the real cause have been known, it would have been found to be Bright's disease, unsuspected and under [illegible]. [illegible] the sad cases which have been above described, [illegible] to the experience of many prominent people who were as low as any of the persons mentioned, but who were nevertheless restored to former health and vigor by this same remedy. Among this number are the following prominent names: Col. John C. Whitner, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Larrabee, Boston, Mass.; Hon. G. A. Heckman, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Rev. D. D. Buck, D. D., Geneva, N. Y.; Dr. F. A. McManus, Baltimore, Md.; Edwin Fay, Davenport, Iowa; Rev. A. C. Kendrick, LL. D., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Matthews, Portland, Mich.; G. W. Eastwood, New York; Dr. A. A. Ramsay, Albia, Iowa; Chancellor C. N. Sims, D. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. S. P. Jones, Marinette, Wis.; T. S. Ingraham, Cleveland, O.; Henry T. Champney, Boston, Mass.; Elder James S. Prescott, North Union, O., who is a prominent member of the Shaker community, and many others.

To all candid minds the force of the above facts must come with special power. They show the importance of promptness and attention to the first symptoms of disordered health before disease becomes fixed and hope departs. They show how this can successfully be done, and that the dangers which await neglect can only with difficulty be removed.

BISHOP RYLE, of England, says that much of the Christianity of to-day is "jelly-fish religion," of which the basis is, as far as it has any, "no dogma, no distinctive tenet, no positive doctrine." He holds that, both in the Church of England and out of it, there are hundreds of ministers who have not a single bone in their "body of divinity."

THE Carson City (Nev.) *Appeal* says: St. Jacobs Oil is good for rheumatism, neuralgia and a thousand different ills.

AT the opera in Dublin a gentleman sarcastically asked a man standing up in front of him if he was aware he was opaque. The other denied the allegation, and said he was O'Brien.

"Certainty of Relief."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 4, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I know from personal experience that your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is a great medicine, and I believe all who are afflicted can take it with a certainty of relief and cure. H. HARMAN.

IN Switzerland no child who cannot present a certificate of vaccination is permitted to attend a public or private school.

General Debility and Liver Complaint.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—My wife has been taking your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pellets" for her liver and general debility, and has found them to be good medicines, and would recommend them to all sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach, and General Debility. Yours fraternally, N. E. HARMON, Pastor M. E. Church, Elsah, Ill.

THE whale is somewhat of a blower. When he begins to spout, look out for a tough tail.

Bed-Ridden and Cured.

W. E. Huestis, of Emporia, Kansas, says that his wife has been sick nearly seven years, and for the last four months bed-ridden. She has been treated by a number of physicians and only grew worse. Her attention was called to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," which she commenced using. In one week she could sit up, and in three weeks could walk about. By druggists.

THE father of the British army is Gen. George Macdonald, who entered it in 1805, and is aged 97 years 2 months.

YOUNG, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

TRUE good is like the glow-worm, it shines most when no eyes save those of Heaven are upon it.—*Fuller.*

DEATH from a lightning stroke is said to be absolutely painless. But we don't see how they know. We don't believe any person who ever died that way had a chance to tell how it felt.—*Boston Post.*

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

GOOD manners is an art of making those people easy with whom we converse; whoever makes the fewest persons weary is the best-bred man in company.

An Open Letter.

MESSRS. ELLIS & CO.—It affords me great pleasure to make the following statement: For FOURTEEN YEARS I have been constantly suffering from chronic hæmaturia—the hemorrhage being at aimes very great, and at no time entirely trrested. The accompnnying congestion of the kidneys frequently was acutely painful. I have had treatment by the best physicians, but their skill gave me no relief. The wide-spread celebrity of the Bailey Springs, in the cure of affections of the urinary organs, determined me to try them. I have been here two weeks and am entirely relieved. Indeed, in less than one week, all appearance or sensation of disease had disappeared as if by magic. I leave for home to-day, and make this voluntary statement, believing that too much cannot be said in regard to the wonderful effects of the waters here. Very truly yours,

N. W. WARD,

July 10th, 1879. of Senatobia, Miss.

MEN often judge the person but not the cause, which is not justice but malice.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

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[illegible] preparation of [illegible] invaluable for [illegible] generation, and all [illegible] result of [illegible] work or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by drug

MOTHERS, think of the battle that is being waged by worms against the life of your child. There is no [illegible] of rest with them; they fight to kill. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will annihilate them. Only 25 cents a bottle.

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DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cath Regulators.

EIGHT thousand druggists and general stores in t United States sell Foutz's Horse and Cattle Powd They sell Foutz's because they know them to pos intrinsic merit.

Removing the Capitol.

[17.]

A few years ago it was the fashio among a certain clique of politician whose utterances were echoed by a po tion of the press, to clamor for th removal of the Capitol from Washingto to some representative Western city near to the geographical centre of the country. The topic seemed to prove a seven days' wonder, however, and was soon forgotten in the rush and requirements of the Nation's urgent business. Now whether the Capitol will ever be removed or not is not near so interesting a question to some people as whether rheumatism can or will be removed from their bodies. The subject of the removal of this disease from the system has very successfully interested myriads of people, and from the extended expressions conveyed by the almost innumerable statements received from representatives of every class of the community, we append the following brief selection,—premising for the benefit of the reader that the disease referred to is rheumatism or neuralgia and the remedy is that grand old pain panacea—St. Jacobs Oil. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, Ohio: "Excellent for Rheumatism and kindred diseases. It has benefitted me greatly." Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago: "Has been used in my family and neighborhood with remarkable results, and I think it an excellent remedy." John Carr Moody, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, Vallejo, Cal.: "The relief afforded in a short time was such as to make me disregard the evidence of my own senses." Capt. Paul Boynton, the World Renowned Swimmer: "I do not see how I could get along without St. Jacobs Oil." Mr. D. W. McDonald, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, Ottawa, Can.: "A splendid remedy; cured rheumatism of my wrist and hand." Commander J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., Mare Island, Cal.: "Complete and wonderful cure of most painful attacks of rheumatism." Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., Asst. General Supt. New York Postoffice: "Proved all that is claimed for the Oil and found efficacious. Ready relief for rheumatic pains." Ex-Postmaster Gen. James, while Postmaster of New York, tersely and characteristically endorsed Supt. Wareing's report by writing: "I concur."

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GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC [illegible] twenty-five years in medicine, have never found an IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration [illegible] poverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy [illegible] Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians [illegible] able remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron [illegible] as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity to my pr[illegible]
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VOL. I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1882. NO. 26.

THE BROOK.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

le brook! Little brook!
have such a happy look—
a very merry manner, as you swerve and curve
and crook—
your ripples, one and one,
ch each other's hands and run,
the laughing little children in the sun.

tle brook, sing to me;
g about a bumble-bee
tumbled from a lily-bell and grumbled mumblingly,
cause he wet the film
his wings, and had to swim,
While the water bugs raced round and laughed
at him.

ttle brook—sing a song
a leaf that sailed along
the golden-braided center of your current
swift and strong,
d a dragon fly that lit
the tilting rim of it,
And rode away and wasn't scared a bit.

d sing—how oft in glee
me a truant boy like me,
loved to lean and listen to your lilting melody,
il the gurgle and refrain
your music in his brain
Wrought a happiness as keen to him as pain.

ttle brook—laugh and weep—
not let the dreamer weep;
him all the songs of summer till he sink in softest sleep;
d then sing soft and low
rough his dreams of long ago—
ing back to him the rest he used to know!

IN A SINGLE NIGHT.

"What a beautiful young woman! d yet her hair is white as snow."

"And her complexion fresh as is a ld's. Strange, is it not?"

Thus two loungers on a hotel porch. t they did not know the history of t snowy hair.

* * * * *

From the time Harry Wells fell in love h Mamie Clausen at church socials til their marriage in the First Presbyian Church, the entire community e minute consideration to their affairs. mie's father, John Clausen, was a minent commission merchant in a nnsylvania town, generally considd wealthy, and always lived like a n of means. Mamie was pretty, dash-, a local belle, and a general favorite. rry's family lived a few miles from n, and they, too, were people of retation in the country.

The marriage was in every way a suitle one. Harry was educated in Prince; and although he had at one time the putation of being wild he had sobered wn and was such a frank, manly young low that he was generally forgiven y indiscretion.

The marriage was the occasion of eral rejoicing. Mamie's father gave r an unusually good send off, and the tails were sent far and wide through e State. Harry had studied law for while and had settled down into a untry notary, drawing up deeds, and ing hack-work of that sort. They ed about four miles out of town and o miles from old John's. He had built em a pretty modern cottage on a deched portion of his farm. Harry had s office, an ornamental little structure, few rods from the house, and there ey lived as happy as two birds.

Gradually Harry picked up business, d finally, through his father, he beme trustee for some minor heirs, ey were an odd lot of children, with half-crazy mother and no end of coal ds and mining investments. It was good thing for Harry, although it gave naturally lazy man some additional rk. The worst thing was that it liged him to go to Scranton now and en and leave Mamie. When Harry d to go away, Mamie would get in her aeton and drive to town and there re always some of the young people ady to go out and keep her company. arry always insisted that she must not y alone. For a law-abiding State, nnsylvania has a pretty rough element in it, and there is a general sense uneasiness.

One August afternoon Harry had an expected summons to go to Scranton out a suit connected with the minor irs. He had recently sold some of eir property, and had been making rious collections, which left in his nds about forty-five hundred dollars. hen he found that he had to go off at few moments' notice, he wrapped up a ndle of papers and this money, and ok them into the house. Mamie was aking preparations for a picnic they re to go to the next day, and begged m to wait until the day after.

"But, my dear child, I haven't time en to go to town and put these in the nk, so you'll have to take care of em. I'll try and get back in two days the furthest, and meanwhile nobody ill know that the money is here."

Then he explained to her the value of e papers, and handed her a canvas bag in which was the $4,500 belonging to the minor heirs.

"Where will I keep it, Harry? Between the mattresses?"

"Just like a woman! No. But I declare I don't know where to tell you. The most insecure place apparently is often the most secure. Any place, dear, but between the mattresses. I leave that to you. But you must guard it, if necessary, with your life; for, remember the money is not ours, and at all hazards I am responsible. I don't really suppose there is the least danger, for no one knows I have it. But one ought to take proper precautions, and I beg of you not to admit any tramps while I am gone. Tell Sarah not even to allow them to eat a biscuit."

"All right, dear; we won't let the tramps have a drink even, and I'll take care of the money, you may be sure."

Harry bade his wife good-by, and Mamie gave up the picnic. At the end of two days she received a telegram from him, saying he had been detained, and telling her to get some one to stay with her two days, when he would be at home. She drove into town, and one of her old friends went out with her. At the end of two days she had another telegram saying that he was detained until the next day. Her friend went home, and in place of Harry came a third telegram, and so every day for ten days he was expected home, and every day came a disappointing telegram. By this time she had become accustomed to her charge, which she had set like a bag of seed beans in a corner of a dark closet opening from her room.

The afternoon of the tenth day was a hot, murky afternoon. Mamie had gone up stairs to take a nap and refresh before dressing to meet Harry, who was expected home after the longest absence he had ever made from her.

After a time Sarah came up and told her there was a tramp down stairs who wanted something to eat and who would not be driven off.

"You oughtn't to leave him a minute alone, Sarah. Go down and watch him and I will come down and send him off."

She dressed herself quickly and went down stairs, surprised to find how late it had grown. When she reached the kitchen she found also a messenger with a telegram, which announced another disappointment, but the next day without fail, Harry wrote, he would be home. As Mamie turned into the kitchen she heard the tramp and Sarah in evident dispute.

"Yes," said the fellow, "when that time comes your mistress will have another ironing-table, helping you, instead of wearing her Sunday clothes every day."

"An' spoilin' everything for me to do over. I think I see her. I've work enough to do," answered honest Sarah, not indisposed to have a chat over her work.

Mamie found a graceless-looking fellow, unshaven and ill-dressed, who, with a certain gentlemanly instinct, rose up as she came in.

"I suppose my girl told you we had nothing for you, and that it will be a great kindness if you will leave as soon as possible."

"Yes, she did just that, madam, but I took it upon myself to believe that it wasn't so urgent. The truth is, I'm very hungry and dead tired, and I didn't believe but that you would give me something to eat; at least I've waited to ask you in person."

Women are soft-hearted creatures. Mamie went and got him something to eat herself. The darkness that had been increasing for some time came down rapidly, and there burst out one of those terrific thunder-storms that gather so rapidly and with such force in that country. After its strength was spent there fell steady sheets of rain that brought the creek over the bridges before morning.

"Madam, it's no use talking. You can't send a fellow out in such a storm," said the tramp, as the three stood on the porch watching the storm.

"I'm sorry, but I've no place for you."

"What! in a house like this? It's a pity there isn't a cranny for a stowaway. I was walking around it, waiting for the girl, and it seems to me it ought to hold three people."

"You are very impertinent. I tell you I have no place for you, and the storm is already breaking away."

Even as she spoke the rain came down in blinding sheets, and lightning streaked the heavens.

"Well," he said, carelessly, "we don't go much on manners on the road, but I know I wouldn't send a dog out such a night as this. I'm not a particular chap, leastwise not nowadays, and I'll have to insist on your giving me some sort of shelter, if it's only your dog-kennel."

The man spoke with decision. Mamie felt that after all they were really in his power.

"I will keep you on one condition," she said. "There's a loft to the house, a sort of garret, which is very comfortable. It is closed with a trap-door, and you may sleep on the lounge there if you will allow us to lock the door on the outside."

"Bless my stars and garters!" he said, looking at her seriously, "I don't care if you lock the door."

They took him up-stairs, and he climbed up the steep attic stairs. The women shut the door as he politely bade them good-night, and they fastened the padlock, hearing him chuckle to himself as he kicked off his boots.

"I'd take the key, mum," said Sarah.

Mamie took the key with her, and the two descended to shut up the house. After they had made everything secure, they went back up-stairs.

"You must sleep in my room tonight, Sarah," the mistress said. Sarah dragged in her bedding and made a pallet on the floor, and then, after the custom of women, they examined the closets, looked under the bed, and piled the chairs against the locked door. The rain was still falling heavily and the night as black as ink. The mistress and maid went to bed, and although worried and anxious went to sleep.

After midnight Mamie found herself awake, and a bright light shining in the room. She started up, and saw that it was the moonlight. The storm had cleared away at last. She got up, unable to compose herself immediately, and went to the window. The moon was shining brightly. As she stood, looking at the peaceful scene before her she saw away down the road, for it was bright as day, several horsemen. It was such an unusual sight at this hour that she stood watching them as they came nearer. To her surprise they turned up the lane leading toward her house, and on reaching the gate came into the yard. She was almost paralyzed with fear. The truth flashed across her. They must have learned that she was alone—that she had this money, and they had come to get it. For a moment she was paralyzed. She remembered Harry's last words: "You must guard it with your life if necessary."

She ran to the sleeping Sarah and wakened her. She got down Harry's rifle. The sleeping girl was soon thoroughly awake, and she explained to her their situation.

"It's the tramp that's done it."

"The tramp? No, Sarah, the key, the key of the attic."

She flew up the stairs, unlocked the padlock and opened the trap. The man sprang up at the sound.

"Come, come with me." His own senses alert, and hearing the noise of the horses below and steps about the house, he followed her without a word. At the foot of the stairs she stopped.

"I have a large sum of money in the house, and those men have come to get it, thinking that I am alone. If they kill me that money must be guarded."

"What have you? pistols, shotguns?" he whispered, taking in the whole situation.

"Here is my husband's rifle. It is loaded."

"Hist! Where are they going to break in?" The steps came boldly on the piazza to the front door.

"Get behind me. I will fire at the first man who enters. How many barrels are there?"

"Six, all loaded."

"Very well. Keep this case in your hand for me, in case I need it."

There was no storming of shutters. They heard the key applied to the door softly. It opened, and a man followed by two others confidently entered. The first figure walked directly to the stairs. He had taken but a step when three shots came in rapid succession. There was a heavy thud; this man dropped and the other two turned and fled. Sarah ran to the window and two horses galloped down the lane.

"Don't faint, madam; there is work yet to do," said the tramp.

Mamie caught hold of the rail for support, and then went into the room.

"Get a candle, Sarah."

They lighted a candle and gave it to the tramp, who went down stairs, the two women following with brandy and ammonia. The man had fallen backward, and lay with his face up and head toward the door.

"Aha!" said the tramp, curiously, holding the light up and peering into the dead man's face, "he's fixed. Shot through the head."

Mamie advanced and gazed at the white face, across which a thin threadlike stream of blood was trickling. She fell back with a wild shriek.

It was her husband's dead body which lay before her.—*New York World.*

CAUGHT AT LAST.

As Mrs. Oates was going up the steps of the theater she saw a 12-year-old boy struggling in the hands of the police. The lady is naturally of a sympathetic turn, and stopped the police to see if so young a lad could not be kept out of the city jail.

"Don't take that poor little boy to jail," she said. "I'll pay his fine."

"Hasn't been fined yet," said Officer Solomon.

"He looks like a good boy," continued Mrs. Oates. "If you let him go I'll give him something to do as a supe. Pray, what crime might so nice a little boy commit?"

"Defacing posters," reported the officer.

Mrs. Oates, who was bending over the boy and about to stroke his curly head, assumed an erect, not to say tragic, position immediately.

"Whose posters?"

"Those pictures of Alice Oates in red tights and tassels all along the side of the leg. He cut both legs off with a jack-knife. He cuts up all the posters that come along."

"Say no more," hissed the actress, "away with him to the lowest dungeon. I know him; he cut my head and arms off in Chicago, carved me to pieces in New York and cut all my legs off all over San Francisco. Here, you pretty policeman, here's $10 for catching the confounded little scamp. I hope he will go to the penitentiary; will he?"

"We swear it," said both officers, holding up their right hands.

"You are a nice chap, ain't you?" continued Mrs. Oates, putting her arms akimbo as in "Madame Angot;" "a nice boy to grow up in a Christian country and walk the high road to the gallows. Where do you expect to die when you go to? Beside trying to ruin me in the estimation of the public, see what a lot of trouble you have put these good, kind policemen to. You can go, sir."

On receiving such a scathing lecture, the boy blubbered heartily and went sobbing to jail.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

The English-speaking people of the earth, numbering not more than one-sixteenth of the entire population of the globe, publish over one-half of the newspapers in existence. The total number of publications of all kinds we find to be 34,274. Of these 4,020 are dailies, 3,857 are tri and semi-weeklies, 17,889 weeklies, 4,836 monthlies, and 3,672 semi-monthlies, quarterlies, annuals and various other irregular periods of publication. These are distributed around the hemisphere as follows: Europe utilizes 19,557, North America, 12,400; Asia, 775; South America, 699; Australia, 661, and Africa, the original home of the Fifteenth amendment brings up in the rear with 182. The total circulation per issue of these papers is found to be 116,400,000, while the total number of copies printed annually reaches the enormous and almost inconceivable amount of 10,589,499,448 copies.

Germany publishes the greater quantity of papers, the publications of that country reaching 5,529 in number with an annual circulation of 1,743,000,000, or about thirty-eight to each inhabitant. Great Britain has less papers in number, 4,082, but the circulation is greater than those of Germany, reaching 2,262,000,000 per annum, giving sixty-four copies each year to each of her citizens. France, has 3,265 periodicals, with an annual circulation of 1,557,000,000.

While the United States can show no daily paper with a circulation of over 125,000 copies per issue, I find that Paris contains one daily paper, entitled *Le Petit Journal*, which has a daily circulation of 580,000. It contains all the news of the day, beside plenty of gossip and society news, and sells for a sou, or a cent. In London appears a paper called *Lloyd's Weekly*, a twenty-eight-column sheet, which enjoys the wonderful circulation of 612,000 copies per issue. This paper is sold for 1 penny, English money, or about 2 cents in that of the United States.—*H. P. Hubbard, in Boston Globe.*

A GERMAN professor claims to be able to tell a man's character by looking at his nose. A nose which [illegible] is a sign of [illegible].

A REVERSIBLE JOKE.

A Burlington man wedded a young wife. The lady became enthused over Will Carleton's tale of the elopement of a handsome young woman with a "handsomer man," and determined to try the same thing herself. She wrote a neat little note, stating that she had left home with a gentleman whom she had dearly loved before she had met her husband, and that he need not trouble himself to look for them. Then she called in her younger brother and went calling with him, arranging to return and hide where she could witness her liege lord's dismay when he came to read of her flight. She from her place of concealment saw him enter, saw him look all around in surprise at her absence, and finally saw him discover the note. He opened and read it, while her heart beat high with excitement in anticipation of the breaking out she expected to hear.

The poor fellow finished the cruel missive, tore it up, and threw the fragments on the floor, and then, without a moment's warning, drew a revolver and fired point-blank at his breast, and fell without a sign of life to the carpet. With a terrified scream, the woman was at her husband's side in a moment, lifting his head, rolling him, shaking him, turning him, and hunting for blood, all the time shrieking to her William to speak to her, to forgive her, to only look at her. William lay motionless, however, and the neighborhood, aroused by the shot and screams, came flocking in to learn of the excitement, when suddenly, when a score or more had gathered, the dead leaped up from the floor as well as ever, at which the wife fainted away. She soon revived however, and then it all came out that the younger brother, being in sympathy with William, had let him into the scheme, and he had chosen that mode of punishing his joking wife. She jokes no more, but her husband has compromised on a pony phaeton to keep peace in the family.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

HIBERNATING ANIMALS.

What we understand by the hibernating of animals ought not, strictly speaking, to be called hibernation, since it is precisely analogous to that which is common in tropical countries during seasons of intense heat. The Germans call one "winter sleep" and the other "summer sleep." There seems to be no essential difference between the two states; nor is there, in the opinion of most authorities, any difference between the ordinary sleep of an animal and its long winter sleep, except that the latter is the more profound. It is a popular mistake to suppose that the winter sleep of animals is due to extreme cold, since, as a matter of fact, almost all hibernating creatures go to sleep before the extreme cold of winter sets in. Beside, as has been said, a precisely similar phenomenon is met with in the torrid regions of the earth. Mr. Darwin, in his journal, says: "When we first arrived at Bahia Blanca, Sept. 7, we thought nature had granted scarcely a living creature to this sandy and dry country. By digging in the ground, however, several insects, large spiders and lizards, were found in a half-torpid state. On the 15th a few animals began to appear, and by the 18th, three days from the equinox, everything announced the commencement of spring. The birds began to lay their eggs, numerous insects were crawling about, while the lizard tribe, the constant inhabitants of a sandy soil, darted in every direction." "It is well known," adds the same writer, "that within the tropics the hibernation, or, more properly, estivation of animals is governed by the time of drought."

TO MAKE A POMPON.

Cut off the legs and wings of your drake at the first joint. Cut off the bill where the feathers terminate. Split the skin under the head down to where the neck begins. Cut through the skin on the back, near the wing, up to the beginning of the neck. Then begin carefully to draw off the skin. On reaching the neck, gently draw the skin over, after having skinned the head and cut it off, care having been taken to cut around the eyes. To prepare the skin, lay it on a warm stove, with the bare skin up, and dry slowly. Lay on magnesia to absorb the oil, and frequently lay fresh brown paper on it; a warm (not hot) flatiron to be placed on the paper. Should any stain get on the feathers, a [illegible] in a little [illegible] and [illegible] will remove it. The breast makes a beautiful pompon, and the soft wing feathers from the body can be used for [illegible].—[illegible]

THE EDITORIAL "WE."

The Oil City *Derrick* gives the above subject a h'ist as follows: Some people are unreasonably inquisitive and curious, especially about matters that do not concern them in the least. For example, here is a correspondent who makes the startling revelation that he is a "constant reader of our valuable and influential paper," and would like to be informed why it is an editor or newspaper writer, when speaking of himself in his writings, invariably uses the plural pronoun "we" instead of the singular "I."

There are several reasons. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. It begins at home, like old Mother Charity. There is some human nature about an editor, public opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. An editor thinks too much of his "I's" to wear them in mourning, and therefore, when speaking of some slab-sided six-footer as a miserable red-nosed, pusillanimous, wife-beating snoozer, he considers it the better part of valor to drop in an occasional "we." This creates in the mind of the six-footer the impression that the editorial force consists of a standing army, armed with deadly "we"-apons.

Furthermore, in cases where the victim comes around to the office to kill the writer of any particular item, it is so pleasant to have the guilty man's identity buried in the obscurity of the plural "we." The editor-in-chief, the commercial editor, the city editor, the local editor, the reporters, the bookkeepers, compositors, book-binders, jobbers, pressmen, devil and all the delivery boys are thus placed on a common footing by the little pronoun "we," and when the enraged person looks about him and finds how many homes he would make desolate, how many wives he would make widows and how many children orphans, by killing off all included in the little "we" at one fell swoop, he sickens of the sanguinary undertaking, turns sadly away, goes to some bar-room, takes a drink, condemns the paper, prophesies that it is being run into the ground, and declares that he will henceforth use his political influence to squelch the sheet.

There are other reasons. When noticing a marriage or birth "we" implies that at least a box of cigars will be required to go round.

An editor says "we" when advising the President how to conduct his administration, because the President might not act on his suggestion if it was written plain "I."

When telling the minister how to preach the editor uses "we" to induce the belief that he has just had a conference with all the ex-ministers about the establishment.

The editor who tells the teacher how to teach says "we," because he has consulted with his wife about the matter, and she, having been a teacher a few years before, of course knows all about it.

"We" is sometimes used because of the writer's modesty. Most writers are troubled in this respect.

In short, we use "we" because no one man could survive the trials, tribulations and taffy found about a print shop.

TITLED IMMIGRANTS.

In Russia, as well as in Germany, Austria and one or two other minor northern realms, a nobleman's title is inherited by all his sons, who in their turn transmit it unmodified to their male offspring, and so on ad infinitum. Needy nobles necessarily abound in such countries, and, as a title is so frequently held to incapacitate its owner from practicing professions or engaging in commercial pursuits, the large immigration into our Western States of many energetic young men, whose illustrious descent stands immovably in the way of their worldly advancement at home, may be accounted for.

JUDGE SHERRETT, the man in whose office Horace Greeley learned to stick type, is still living at the ripe old age of 82. He says he thought the first time Horace applied for work that he was a runaway apprentice, and he turned him rather abruptly, but afterward learned who he was from a neighbor near the State line, and sent for him, and took him to his house to board with him. Horace was a slow boy, but full of pluck and perseverance.

A party of farmers who had been listening to a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Probate Judge

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 11, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

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Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

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All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to

THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

The stress of the Indian hostilities in Arizona is over.

Hon. Horace Maynard, died suddenly, of heart disease, at Knoxville, Tenn., the 3d inst.

Judge Taft is probably glad to go on that foreign mission. It's a good thing for a man to get out of Ohio now. If the smallpox don't get him, the lynchers will.

There are in Chicago about 8,000 houses used for immoral purposes; there are 300 churches and more than 5,000 liquor saloons; 400 clergymen and 12,000 bartenders.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary of Premier Gladstone, for Ireland, was assassinated in Dublin, on the 6th inst. The crime is greatly deplored by the Irish leaders, Parnell and Dillon; and great evil will no doubt result to Ireland from it.

It has been decided by the supreme court of this State that a prisoner cannot be forced to work out the fine and costs both, in case hard labor is imposed on said prisoner. As it now stands, a prisoner can only be worked for fine, and not costs.—*Birmingham Observer.*

Somewhat in error, brother. The decision was to the effect that prisoners should not be sentenced to hard labor to pay costs accruing from their witnesses. State costs are to be paid as heretofore.

The Grand Jury's Report.

The report made by the Grand Jury was a somewhat lengthy, though not important one, much of it being taken up with reports of the condition of the books of the various county officers, all of which were reported well kept. They report a balance in the hands of the county treasure of $2418.66. The following is the most important portion of the report:

"We are pleased to state that crime is on the decrease in our county. And that most of the offences brought to our attention for investigation are of the lowest grade. As the result of our labors we return into court sixteen true bills."

Programme of Teachers' Institute.

The following subjects have been assigned for discussion to the persons named, as the programme for the next meeting of the Teacher's Institute of Chilton county, the time of meeting being the first Friday after the first Saturday in July next, continuing two days:

J. S. Edwards—The School Law.

W. H. Lawrence—The Relation of Teacher and Student.

Miss A. M. McGee—Orthography.

Mrs. M. A. Brinkman—Reading.

Prof. W. A. Montgomery—Arithmetic.

Prof. Thos. Bailey—English Grammar.

Prof. A. L. Harralson—Geography.

Prof. Burns—History and Chronology.

Prof. J. R. McArthur—The Co-operation of Parents and Teachers.

Rev. J. W. Shores—Education, Who Should Foster and Give it Support.

List of Cases.

The following is the list of cases disposed of at the late term of the Circuit Court of Chilton county:

The State vs. George Powell, W. P. Powell et al.; affray; two cases. Nol pros.

State vs. Jesse Benson. Assault with intent to murder. Guilty of assault and battery and find $5.

State vs. Jesse Benson. Assault to rape. Nol pros.

State vs. Jesse Benson. Abusive language. Nol pros.

State vs. F. M. Kelly. Indictment withdrawn and filed.

State vs. Joseph Sirles. Assault and battery with weapon. Guilty and fined $5.

State vs. William Laprad. Petit larceny. Nol pros.

State vs. Thomas Gullahorn. Carrying concealed weapon. Guilty. Fined $50.

State vs. Joseph Sirles et al. Forfeiture set aside.

State vs. George Powell et al. Assault and battery. Nol pros.

State vs. Amanda Bowline.—Abusive language. Guilty. Fined $5 and sentenced to twenty days hard labor.

State vs. Henry Miles. Abusive language. Demurrer on indictment sustained.

State vs. Henry Lowe. Malicious mischief. Nol pros.

State vs. William Martin. Assault with weapon. Not guilty.

State vs. Moses Reese. Petit larceny. Discharged.

State vs. Bob Young. Carrying concealed weapon. Guilty. Fined $50, or sentenced to twenty days' hard labor.

State vs. Peyton Jones. Petit larceny. Nol pros.

State vs. John Jackson. Arson. Guilty. Two years hard labor for the county.

State vs. Hardy Giles. Assault and battery. Nol pros.

State vs. Henry J. Burke. Malicious mischief. Guilty. Fined $32.50.

State vs. Madison Burke. Malicious mischief. Nol pros.

State vs. Fletcher Wade. Carrying concealed weapons. Guilty. Fined $50, or sentenced to twenty days hard labor and to pay costs.

State vs. J. S. Johnson, Jr. Carrying concealed weapon. Fined $50 and costs.

State vs. Mary Beasley. Abusive language. Guilty. Fined $5.

State vs. Barney Parsley. Attempted grand larceny. Guilty. Six months hard labor for the county.

Justifiable Sarcasm.

A late number of the New York Independent contains some suggestions by Rev. Plato Johnson, which are worthy of more than a passing thought. He says:

"Now, den, take de case ob dat Guiteau. W'en he borred de money, an' bought dat pissel, an' watched day arter day to git a good chance to shoot de President, an' hired a kerridge to take him outer de way w'en de deed was done—all dat proves, 'cordin' to de science ob the nineteenth century, dat he din't hab no sense an' was insane. He can't be held 'sponsible fer a little t'ing like dat. Ef yer asks him if he is 'sponsible, he sez 'Ob course I ain't,' an' don' he know more bout it dan' enny one else? He sez it was de Lord dat put him up to it; an' ef yer can't 'rest de Lord, w'at's de use ob 'restin' de man dat de Lord hired to do it? Dat is de solid foundations ob reason on which we rest.

"De new theology aint much like dat ob de Pilgrim Fathers. Is it? Dey would hab made short work wid Guiteau. Dey would had p'inted to de prisoner, an' sed in the languidge ob de Old Testament, 'Thou shalt not kill,' an' dey would have added, 'Say yer prayers Mr. Prisoner an' make 'em short, for in five minutes yer'll be windin' on yer way inter anodder worl'.' But we is different; yes, werry different. De way we look at t'ings makes me t'ink dat de Lord an' de debbil has got so mixed up togedder dat yer can't tell w'ich is w'ich. 'Cording to de new theology, it 'pears like de debbil has said: 'Good Lord, Ise had a orfle lot to do in 'Merica lately, an Ise done tired out. Won't yer kinder look a'ter a few little jobs fer me w'ile I take a nap?' An' de lord had answered: 'Good debbil, yer hez had a hard time ob it, fer shore. I hain't got much ter do in my line jess now, an' I kin 'tend ter yer work well es not. Tell you wot it is, brudder, w'en we gits so bad dat we lays all de 'sponsibility ob our crimes on de Lord, it's 'bout time dat we was shook up in de same bag wid dose Pilgrim Fathers fer a little w'ile, to see ef we can't rub off on our clothes some ob de dust of dere way ob doin' t'ings."

A shoemaker at St. Charles, Mo., attempted to suicide the other day. It is supposed that he had lost a good deal on a contract for getting up a pair of St. Louis shoes.

From sixty to 100 persons visit Guiteau daily.

TUSKALOOSA.

Notes of the Old Capital—The Druid City and Its People Fifty Years Ago.

NUMBER III.

Before a just tribute to the Doctors, I must not fail to mention some persons of mark overlooked at the proper time, as Gen. Dennis Dent, Senator and prominent citizen, whose breadth of mind and force of character, compensated for absence of early culture. He was a man large of person, and majestic of presence, felt, whenever you were in his presence, who, a little agitated, always batted his eyes many times, giving a peculiarly forcible expression to his features. Gov. Arthur P. Bagby, looking like a Roman senator, tall, muscular, ruddy, and athletic, of weighty eloquence, and august person. The star men of the University, were Frank W. Bowdon, an orator and logician by nature. When he and Joseph W. Taylor, were pitted in the great argument about the removal of the capital, Mr. Taylor, who was very ornate, drew several illustrations from the Arabian Nights, whereupon, Mr. Bowdon, in his reply, observed that he had never read the Arabian Nights, and didn't know whether 'it was a treatise on constitutional law or not!' Andrew L. Pickens, was of weakly physique, but Addisonian taste, and eloquent, exquisitely eloquent, after the inimitable style of the Hon. A. H. Stephens (the Edmund Burke of the age, as a statesman). William Bibb Billingslea, was the prince of his day, who, when others recited correctly, surpassed them by reciting brilliantly. John G. Barr mastered every subject almost intuitively. He could read twelve or fifteen pages of Wayland's Moral Science over twice, and repeat it verbatim, being able, in imagination, as it was told, to see the letters, and even the commas, as if the page were literally before his eyes!

Dr. Samuel Meek, had a drug store just opposite the old Bell Tavern. He educated a large family marvelously, was a fine physician, a strong preacher, an enthusiastic politician, and a man of vehement convictions. Who has forgotten his towering person and fearless bearing? Dr. Guild, was a marvel of neatness, quiet, suave, industrious, skillful. The last time I saw him, I looked at his face as he rode along, unchanged by many years, and then for his boots, as glossy as ever. Dr. Hullum, dressed like a D'Orsay, standing on the corner, where the old Washington Hall was, is imagined as distinctly as yesterday. Dr. Little had the same drug store fifty years ago. Since the war I found him on a split-bottomed chair, right on the side walk, as in 1836, surrounded by Prof. Stafford, Dr. Cochran and several others, while "Maj. Commegys" was passing by, and felt like it was 1838 or 1840 still. Dr. Searcy's amiable face and woman's gentleness. Dr. Leland's wiry person, agile movements and Old Hickory features; Dr. Haywood's courtly presence, all recurred. Noble men of science, these! Several survive. Services, generously rendered by Drs. Edding, Leland and Haywood, in a terrible sickness will never be forgotten.

The recollections of those days, unmingled with anything unpleasant, yet come back and renew the experience of aspiring youth, when one 'held the cornucopia in his own hand.' This was one of the happy expressions of Andrew L. Pickens.

"Ye mind me o' departed joys,
Departed never to return."

E. B. T.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHILTON COUNTY.
Probate Court, April 26, 1882.

Notice is hereby given to John Ross, a non-resident of the State of Alabama, Rebecca Ross, and all interested that this day came W. E. Stewart, administrater de bonis non of the estate of W. T. Lanoir, deceased, and filed his application in said court, for a sale of the lands described therein and belonging to said estate. It is, therefore, ordered that the matter of such application be set for a hearing on the 12th day of June, 1882, and that notice of the time and nature of such application be given by publication for three successive weeks in "The Chilton View," a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested to appear before this court at the time aforesaid, and contest the same if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

my4-3w.

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The Chilton View

—AND—

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Principal.

MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
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Intermediate	3.00	"
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NOTICE NO. 1593.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., May 1st, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on June 10th, 1882, viz: Susan Johnson Homestead No. 5219, for the east half of the northwest quarter, section 2, township 20 north, range 16 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William J. Graham, Isaac J. Dennis, Joseph J. Jones and William Jones, all of Mountain Creek, Chilton county, Alabama.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.

my4-3w

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKE

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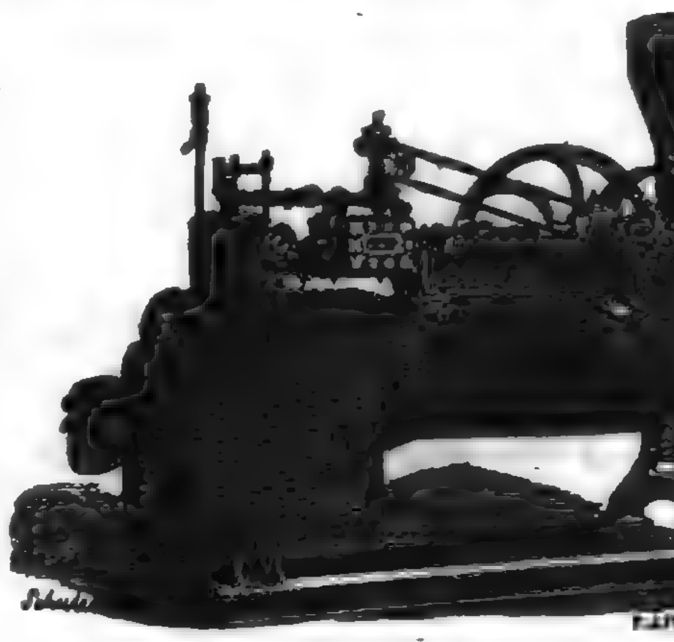

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E CHILTON VIEW.

ANTON, ALA., MAY 11, 1882.

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ancellor Eastern Chancery Divis- -N. S. Graham.
dge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
licitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
ember of Congress—Fifth Congres- l District—Thomas Williams.
nator Fifteenth Senatorial District illiam P. Oden.
presentative—William A. Collier.
obate Judge—H. J. Callen.
rcuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
gister in Chancery — Dr. W. E. art.
eriff—James E. Lowe.
easurer—James M. Parish.
x Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
x Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
pt. Education—James M. Corderie.
mmissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon- tt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. ains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

Express	6:24 a. m.
Mail	8:05 p. m.
enger and Freight	3:03 p. m.
ommodation	11:59 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

Express	8:50 p. m.
Mail	*8:05 a. m.
enger and Freight	9:45 a. m.
ommodation	6:55 p. m.

Don't stop.

HEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

g North	Daily Mail	Going South
ve 4:20 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m
ve 7:16 "	Demopolis "	7:02 "
10:30 "	Selma "	8:45 "
ve 7:30 "	Selma Leave	4:00 "
10:15 "	Calera "	5:45 "
4:05 p m	Rome "	11:30 a m
6:10 "	Dalton "	9:30 "
8:25 "	Cleaveland "	7:20 "
11:40 "	Knoxville "	3:35 "
ve 4:50 a m	Bristol "	10:20 p m

STOFFICE SCHEDULE.—Mail from h arrives 8:05 p. m. Mail from h 8:05 a. m.

l mails close 30 minutes before ar- of trains.

eneral delivery hours from 8 a. m. p. m. Sunday hours from 8:15 to a. m. J. H. HANNON, P. M.

ODGES. — Regular communications ton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. first Saturday in each month at 7 ck p. m.

egular conventions Chilton Lodge 32 K. of P. every second and fourth rday nights in each month, at 7 ck p. m.

alera locals crowded out.

he Grand Jury returned only een true bills.

. E. Johnson, Esq., is attend- Bibb Circuit Court.

even convicts were sentenced ard labor for the county by the ion of court just closed.

r. J. S. P. Powell, of our county, ends shortly to remove to Mis- ippi. Our county is too healthy him. We regret much to lose .

Whoopee! Such a boquet as the w man did get the other day. ame from a young lady, "as a en of the appreciation of a pliment paid her by the VIEW."

Married, in Orrville, Ala., April h, by Rev. J. W. Shores, Mr. V. Davis, of Autaugaville, to s Rebecca O. Shores, of Orrville, ghter of the officiating minis-

We return thanks to the Bap- Sunday school at Mountain ek for an invitation to attend ir picnic on last Saturday. gret that we were unable to be sent.

Mr. Frank J. Davis has just re- ned from a trip through Coosa, lapoosa, Clay and Talladega nties and reports the crops look- fine. The harvest of grain l be abundant.

The young folks are getting dy for the Sunday School picnic lay. A match game of base l will be played on the picnic unds between the Clanton eds" and "Blues". Would that could attend. But "business be- pleasure," as the Irishman l, when he refused to shut up p and attend his mother-in-law's eral.

We have recently been looking r some statistics showing the itudes above tide water of the abama river of railroad stations ng the S. & N. Ala. railroad. ntgomery is 162 feet above tide ter; Mountain Creek, 542; Ver- a, 450; Cooper's 458; Clanton, ; Lomax, 625; Jemison, 706; ar Creek, 540. Jemison is the hest point between Decatur and ntgomery. All the stations ntioned, are in Chilton county, h the exception of the first, ntgomery.

Verbena Views.

Verbena was again enlivened with one of her fine entertainments gotten up by her cultivated ladies, on last Friday evening. First, the operetta of "Cinderella," was performed by the "Juvenile Academy Troupe," composed of the scholars of Miss Watson's Academy. The first scene represented the Baron's kitchen, in which the fairies appear to relieve Cinderella, of the labors which fall to her, as "drudge of all work," and in which the Fairy Godmother effects her wonderful transformation. The "pumpkin huge," and "little grey mice," supposed to be perfect imitations. Next a room in the palace of Prince Truelove, where he receives his illustrious guests, and in running from which Cinderella loses her "Golden Slippers." The third scene returned us to the Baron's kitchen, where the family being assembled, the Prince, with his attendants arrive, seeking the wearer of the slipper, whom he discovers in Cinderella. Here also, occurs the famous transformation scene when, by the power of the Fairy Godmother, the whole party are instantly transported to Court, and Cinderella's ragged garments changed to splendid robes, and where all are made happy and content. The fairy dresses were all designed and executed by Mrs. Wm. McGuire, who with Miss Mary McLemore, performed some guitar duetts, between the acts. The second piece was called "A Family not to Pattern After," the parts sustained by Dr. Pitts, Miss McLemore, and some of the members of the "Troupe."

The performance was excellent and the "little folks" especially deserve great credit for the successful manner in which they went through with their parts.

Mr. Brook's new store is going up very rapidly and will soon be ready to be occupied.

The work on the hotel is not progressing as rapidly as it should.

The young people seem to be enjoying themselves hugely. And a lovelier set of young ladies or a finer looking set of young men, than are in Verbena, it would be difficult to find. ECNERWAL.

Mr. T. M. Ternan, lately brought to this office specimens of gold which were found on his property about four miles from Verbena in the Blue Creek neighborhood. He tells us that he has frequently found nuggets of the pure metal half as large as a hen egg, and free from all rock or soil. He finds it on the surface. We are glad to know that he intends shortly to begin operations to discover whatever may be beneath the soil in the form of ore. We wish him success, and that the Blue Creek neighborhood may become a new Eldorado.

Maplesville Dots.

Crops good. Weather dry.

Mr. Foshee has made some improvements on his dwelling lately.

Preaching last week for the first time in nine months.

Some kind friend took "Bijou's" VIEW of the office last week and failed to deliver it.

Mr. W. D. Lawrence has returned from Nashville and looks as handsome as ever.

Some rust in oats around here.
BIJOU.

Victor Hugo on Love.

There is within us an immaterial being, an exile in our bodies, which is destined to survive eternity. This being of pure essence and a better nature in our soul which gives birth to all enthusiasms, all affections, which apprehends God and Heaven. The soul, so superior to the body to which it is bound, would remain upon the earth in an unendurable desolation were it not permitted to choose from among all other souls a companion which shares with its misery in this life and happiness in eternity. When two souls which have thus sought each other, for a longer or shorter time, in the multitude, find each other at last, when they have seen that they agree together, that they understand each other, in a word that they are alike, then there is established between them forever a union ardent and pure as themselves, not to end in heaven. That union is love, true love, such, indeed, as very few men understand it. This love is a religion, which deifies the being beloved, which lives by devotion and enthusiasm, and to which the greatest sacrifices are the sweetest pleasures. Love, in this divine and true acception, elevates all the sentiments above the miserable human sphere. We are likened to an angel who lifts us unceasingly toward heaven.

Longfellow and Emerson were unbelievers in the christian religion. How vapid is their fame when the thought recurs that their souls are in perdition.

Jemison Jottings.

Health of the community good.

Waller Brothers' Art Exhibition was "on the boards" here Thursday night.

Mr. W. B. Terrell, of this place, met with a serious accident on the E. T., V. & G. railroad, on last Saturday. His wife has gone to attend him.

The farmers think they will have to harvest the wheat crop at least three weeks earlier this year than last.

Mr. J. O. Smith left last week on business out west. We think he is going to erect a saw mill soon. Mr. Smith is a thorough mill man and mercantile business does not suit him. YY.

One of the conductors on L. & N. accommodation train tells us that Clanton, Chilton county, has had its name changed to jug town. He says every passenger getting off there, from ten years old and upward, carries a jug with him. How is that for a prohibition town, Brother Lawrence? Do you stand in with the boys?

Birmingham Observer.

Not exactly, friend. We are "one of the boys," but not one of the "juggers." But how is it with the Magic City? A half dozen saloons to every business street; one of which is said to be first-class, and the grade of the other forty-seven not known; and every other man you meet is prepared, with a black bottle in his side pocket, to step around the corner and "smile and smile," until he has to take to his little bed before he is in a condition to "smile" again.

Card of Thanks.

MR. LAWRENCE:—Please allow us space in your valuable paper, to return our most sincere thanks to Mrs. W. A. Collier, for the kind hospitality and elegant entertainment, which we received at her hands during court week in Clanton. Very respectfully,

J. J. MOTE,
E. M. BEAN,
W. S. LAWRENCE,
B. M. GENTRY,
J. P. NIX,
W. M. VARDEN,
A. PATTERSON,
W. J. FLEMING,
ISAAC ROLLEY,
D. Z. MARCHANT,
J. M. DAVENPORT,
D. H. DAVENPORT,

Clanton, Ala., May 6, 1882.

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Posters, and all kinds of Job Printing can be obtained at this office.

The Chilton View and Louisville Weekly Courier-Journal one year for $2.60.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

NOTICE NO. 1558.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., April 11, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on May 20th, 1882, viz: Gincey J. Johnson, Homestead No. 11528 for the north half of northeast quarter, section 28, township 22, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas Taylor, Thos. Powell, William Easterling, and Redding E. Jones.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
April 12-5w Register.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CHILTON COUNTY.

The Tax Collector of Chilton county has filed in my office a list of delinquent taxpayers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due, and the following persons are reported as delinquents, and the following lands as respectively assessed to said persons for the respective sums of money herein severally stated. This is, therefore, to notify you, and each of you, to appear before me on Monday, the 12th day of June, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands should not be made for said several sums of money, and charges thereon, respectively due for the State and County Taxes, and costs, for the years for which they are severally liable, viz:

BEAT NO. 1.

G. W. Sorrell—N E quarter section 16, township 23, range 14. S W quarter, of S E quarter, section 9, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $3.87. Printer's fee $2.00.

John W. Crumpton—S E quarter section 14, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost $4.30. Printer's fee $2.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter, section 9, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $2.74. Printer's fee $2.

Unknown owner—S E quarter, of N W quarter, and S W quarter of N E quarter N E quarter of S W quarter, section 6, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost $7.90. Printer's fee $2.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, section 18, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $2.94. Pr's fee $2.00.

BEAT NO 2.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, of S W quarter, section 5, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $1.58. Printer's fee 2.00

BEAT NO. 3.

Unknown owner—S E quarter of S W quarter, section 35, township 22, range 12. Tax and cost 2.74. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, section 11, township 21, range 13. Tax and cost 2.84. Pr's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 4.

Hughes & Moses—Part of west half of s e quarter, sec 12, township 21, range 14. Tax and cost 3.12. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S half of S W quarter, section 9, township 22, range 15. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S W quarter of N W quarter, section 36, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 1.58. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter, S half of N E quarter, N E quarter of S E quarter, sec 28, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 7.90. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S W quarter of S E quarter, section 22, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost 1.58. Printer's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 5.

W. C. Benton—One acre of land and house near Mountain Creek. Tax and cost 1.69. Printer's fee 2.00

Elijah Bice—E half of S W quarter, and S half of N E quarter, section 9, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

E. F. Keplinger—One house and lot in Verbena. Tax and cost 24.00. Printer's fee 2.00.

A. H. Moses — Part of South E quarter of N E quarter and N E quarter of N E quarter, section 36, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 2.72. Printer's fee 2.00.

G. L. Werth—S E quarter of N W quarter, section 31, township 21, range 16. Part of N E quarter of N E quarter section 36, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 15.72. Printer's fee 2.00.

Estate of John Turner—S E quarter of S W quarter, S W quarter of S E quarter, section 18, township 20, range 14. Tax and cost 0.96. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N E quarter of N W quarter, section 9, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 2.74. Printer's fee 2.

Unknown owner — S E quarter and N half of S W quarter, and W half of N W quarter, section 17, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 14.80. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—E half of S W quarter and W half of S E quarter, section 9, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 8.80. Pr's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—E half of N E quarter, section 20, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S half of S W quarter section 11, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 7.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N W quarter and S E quarter of N W quarter, section 33, township 21, range 11. Tax and cost 4.45. Printer's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 8.

Unknown owner—N E quarter of N E quarter, section 18, township 20, range 13. Tax and cost 4.45. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—E half of S E quarter sec 7, township 20, range 13. Tax and cost 7.90. Pr's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter section 33, township 20, range 11. Tax and cost 2.74. Printer's fee 2.00.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.
Clanton, May 1st, 1882.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STILF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

15,000 PACKAGES
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY
SOLD IN A YEAR
AND SPERMATORRHŒA.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) $7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(*Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by*)

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Consult and secure the advantages of Dr. BUTTS
[illegible]
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. P. O. Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

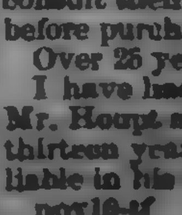
H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov16-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.



HOME TREATMENT.
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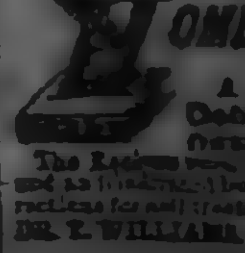
DR. T. WILLIAMS, [illegible]



FREE!
[illegible]

ABOUT TEA-TASTING.

The tea-brokerage business was begun in a small way forty years ago, and has been constantly increasing until it has become an immense specialty. The commission is a half cent a pound, and the smallest amount that a broker will sell is five packages. He obtains samples from the importer and gives his customers an opportunity of carefully testing the article. Hence in a tea broker's office the kettle is always boiling, and the center-table has its extended array of teacups. The drawing is carefully weighed, and for one must turn a silver half dime, this being the usual weight. Generally a score of samples are tested at the same time, in order to make comparison. The tea-traders first try the aroma and then sip it in order to get the flavor. What nicety of taste must be required to fix values in this rapid manner! An expert tea-taster, however, will not only designate the price, but often specify the part of China in which the crop was grown. Tea-tasting is said to be a gift, and some can never succeed while others all at once display skill. A good taster must be of rather nervous temperament, because tea appeals to the nervous system, and the business is, therefore, one in which the latter is severely tried and sometimes is shattered.

Tea brokers are sometimes obliged to taste 300 samples in a day, and during the business season 200 is an average. One reason for this excess is found in the fact that a broker may be employed to buy the entire stock for some important house. Hence he must exercise great care; but, while he makes great profits, his health suffers to a corresponding degree. The constant effect of such a stimulant indeed cannot be escaped. Tea enters the system by inhaling, and also through the mucous membrane, and lastly by the stomach. The result, as has been stated, is distressing to the nervous system, the consequences being varied according to personal idiosyncrasies. They are, however, of sufficient importance to have a place in the medical record. The tea broker must also resign the social nature of tea drinking, and when he comes home at night with a mouth irritated with professional tasting how annoying must be the announcement that "tea is ready." The leading tea brokers are rich men, but, as in many other specialties, they have to pay for their success. --*Troy Times.*

THE AMERICAN LEXICOGRAPHER.

Dr. Webster was a true scion of the old New England stock. Upon his mother's side he was a descendant of William Bradford, the Plymouth Governor. The clever boys of New England families were then sent to college, and Noah Webster naturally entered Yale College in 1774. His studies were somewhat interrupted by the Revolution; but he succeeded in graduating. Afterward he taught school and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1781. In 1782 he kept a classical school at Goshen, N. Y., and there "compiled two small elementary books for teaching the English language." In 1783 he published his "First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language," followed in the course of the next two years by the second and third parts. The first part was the basis of the spelling-books which he afterward published. He had an idea that Americans should have school-books of their own, and he based his compilations upon this. He adhered to this when he published his reader, and many of the selections are from American writers and orators. His books were popular enough to make him feel the need of a copyright law, and to secure this by the legislation of the several States he studied assiduously, Congress under the Confederation having no power to protect literary property. It did not enact a copyright law until 1790. The spelling-book, as everybody knows, was enormously successful. In 1847 24,000,000 copies of the book had been published, the sale averaging 1,000,000 per annum. Upon this Dr. Webster received a premium of copyright of 5 mills a copy, and it was the profits arising from this book which, during the twenty years in which Dr. Webster was engaged upon the "American Dictionary," supported him and his family.—*New York Tribune.*

SMOKER'S CATARRH.

The *British Medical Journal* asserts that the local effect of tobacco on the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and ears is as predisposing to catarrhal diseases as is inefficient and insufficient clothing in the case of women—the fact being that such effect on the mucous membrane of the superior portion of the respiratory tract causes a more permanent relaxation and congestion than any other known agent. Therefore, as tobacco depresses the system while it is producing its pleasurable sensation, and as it prepares the mucous membrane to take on catarrhal inflammation from even slight exposure to cold, the *Journal* thinks it should require no further evidence to show that its use ought to be discontinued by every catarrhal patient.

THE wide spread fame of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is justly won by its own merits, and the reputation it has gained has been secured by its universal use.

STRANGE STORY ABOUT SANTA ANNA.

Judge Major of Kentucky, relates the following story of Santa Anna, the Mexican Dictator: "Did you ever hear," he said, "that he was a Kentuckian?" I confessed that I never had. "Well, that is believed by many old people about Frankfort; I have heard it from boyhood. It is said that Santa Anna, afterward President of the Mexican Republic, was an illegitimate son of one Nat Sanders, of this county. While a youth he went to New Orleans on a flatboat and was never afterward heard from. When captured at San Jacinto, in 1836, he was brought through this place on his way to Washington, and was recognized by the Sanderses, who recognized him as their illegitimate and long-lost relative. He did not deny it. He spoke English like a Kentuckian, and with Kentucky accent. One of the Sanders had determined to kill him on account of the death of a relative in the massacre of the Alamo, but abandoned his purpose when he was convinced that they were blood relatives. The mother of Evan E. Settle, of Owenton, was a Sanderses, and he bears a marked resemblance to the pictures of Santa Anna. Larkin F. Sanders, representative from Carroll county to the present General Assembly, belongs to the family, as also did the noted George Sanders, who figured so prominently in politics during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan.

Suddenly Weakened.

"I suffered with rheumatism of the back and hip for a number of years," said Mr. Thomas Morgan, Superintendent of Streets. "I was waited on by physicians, but they gave no permanent relief, and I resolved to try St. Jacobs Oil. My rheumatism weakened at the first attack of its great enemy, St. Jacobs Oil, and soon I was well."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

STATISTICS show that the direct loss to Germany by its emigration in sixty years has amounted to ten milliards of marks, or about two and a half milliards of dollars—more than twice the enormous sum of the war indemnity which Germany required of France at the conclusion of the late Franco-Prussian war, and the United States has been the gainer by what has been Germany's loss.

MR. MICHAEL ROBBETT, 77 Sargent street, Cahoes, N. Y., was cured of a very severely injured knee by St. Jacobs Oil, says the Rochester, N. Y., *Sunday Herald.*

THE existing cedars of Lebanon are only 900 years old. The cypress trees at Montezuma, Mexico, according to a French botanist, are 6,000 years old, and consequently he makes them coeval with the creation of the world.

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" is the debilitated woman's best restorative tonic.

"MOTHER," said little Ned, one morning, after having fallen out of bed, "I think I know why I fell out of bed last night. It was because I slept too near where I got in." Musing a little while, as if in doubt whether he had given the right explanation, added: "No, that wasn't the reason; it was because I slept too near where I fell out."

YOUNG or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series pamphlets. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A HEALTH journal says "an attack of hiccoughs may be stopped by holding the head under water." It doesn't say how long the head should be held under water, but we should think about two hours would be plenty long enough to stop the worst case of hiccoughs ever invented.—*Norristown Herald.*

To Consumptives.

Reader, can you believe that the creator afflicts one-third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, and men are living to-day—healthy, robust men—whom physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung was almost gone. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and kindred affections. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A PHILOSOPHER observes that there are two periods of life when a man looks to see if his hair is coming out—at 20, when he inspects his upper lip; at 40, when he inspects the top of his head.

"The Best in the World."

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 3, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: *Sirs*—I consider your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure the best medicine in the world for kidney and liver diseases.

COL. R. C. O'BRYON.

GOODNESS consists not in the outward things we do, but in the inward things we are.

From Mississippi!

CORINTH, MISS., April 2, 1877.

Capt. W. P. Ellis, Bailey Springs, Ala.:

Dear Sir—It gives me pleasure to state the result of the use of Bailey waters in my case. I had for several years been the victim of Chronic Diarrhœa. The exhausting discharges, and absence of assimilation of food, with painful ulceration of the bowels, had reduced me from vigorous health to an almost hopeless condition. My physician advised a trial of the celebrated Bailey waters. In a few days after my arrival the functions of the Liver and Kidneys were favorably affected, my digestion became comfortable, the irritable condition of the bowels disappeard, and a comforable state of health was soon established. This occured two years ago, and I have ever since enjoyed good health. I attribute my recovery entirely to the medical virtues of Bailey Springs. Very Respectfully,

D. S. MALONE.

The Mason & Hamlin Co.

At Milan, Italy, they have recently had a Musical Industrial Exhibition and Competition, under royal patronage; at which were collected and compared, during a period of several months, the largest number and greatest variety of musical instruments, old and new ever brought together. America was honored in the award to the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company of the highest medal, and the only one in this department. Considering that 250 awards were given, altogether, this distinction was very marked. It is a continuation of the triumphs of these famous organ makers at every one of the World's Fairs for fourteen years; to which there has been no exception.—*The Manhattan.*

THE Government is required to pay $6.50 for every word cabled to Peru.

[Richmond (Va.), State.]

REPORTORIAL NOTES.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

Our reporter, in making his customary rounds in the upper part of the city, found news very scarce. Not even Capt. Epps, or Sergeant Thomas, or Sergeant Parater, or Sergeant Cousins, all of whom are generally newsy, could give an item, and he was about to return to the office without a single scratch in his note book, when the thought occurred to him that Justice Thomas M. Saunders might tell him something about things in the West End or on Brook avenue. Mr. Saunders, as everybody knows, is the popular druggist at the corner of Brook avenue and Marshall street, opposite the Third police station. Since his store was remodelled it is one of the most attactive drug establishments in Richmond. Our reporter stepped into the store and was met by the affable proprietor with a cordial shake of the hand. "By the way, Mr. Saunders," remarked the writer, "you used to suffer a good deal with the rheumatism; what has become of it? You don't seem to be afflicted now. You must have got hold of St. Jacob's Oil—the Great German Remedy."

"That's just it," replied Mr. Saunders. "I have been using St. Jacob's Oil, and have found great relief from it."

"Then you believe in St. Jacob?"

"Yes, sir; I believe it is a first class oil."

Mr. Saunders said he had sold a great deal of it to his customers, and that accounts of wonderful cures have been related to him. The clerk behind Mr. Saunders' counter spoke up and told of a remarkable case. A gentleman who had suffered long with rheumatism and had been deprived of the use of his arm thereby, applied St. Jacob's Oil and now his arm is as strong and active as it ever was.

As our reporter had got to thinking about St. Jacob's Oil, he came to the conclusion that it would not be a bad idea to "get up" a few facts about the good that this famous remedy was doing in this community. So he bade adieu to Justice Saunders and sallied forth.

Col. C. P. Barksdale, President of the Tobacco Exchange and a member of the Board of Aldermen, informed the writer that he had tried St. Jacob's Oil for an acute pain in his shoulder and had been greatly benefitted. He had the Oil applied at night while he was suffering and the next morning he was well.

At the American hotel the interviewer met Mr. H. E. Crocker a gentleman from the State, who had been sojourning here about a month. He said in reply to questions about St. Jacob's Oil: "I suffered with paralysis of the leg; could scarcely walk. I used two bottles in one night and was cured. It is the best remedy I have ever tried, and I have tried them all."

Edward Blakey at 207 Leigh street, said, "Having suffered with intense pain about the eyes and head, I procured a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil. I applied the same according to directions and found relief at once. I cheerfully recommend the Oil."

The reporter called on Mr. John R. McPhail, the well known druggist at the corner of Eighteenth and Main, and asked what he thought of the Oil. "Well, I sell a good deal of it. I know of a remarkable cure it has made. A lady acquaintance of mine on the hill had been suffering many years from severe rheumatism and swelling of the hands and feet. She heard of St. Jacob's Oil and bought a bottle. She used it and the result was highly beneficial.

J. H. Childrey, the popular druggist at 1722 Main street, remarked to the writer: "Yes, sir; it is a success. Men, women and children are running after it."

Mr. James A. Gentry, Ex-Mayor of Manchester, met the reporter and told him how he had been relieved by St. Jacob's Oil. He had suffered with acute rheumatism, but by rubbing with the Oil had been cured.

Mr. B. P. Owen, city editor of the Whig, said he had just been cured of severe pains by an application of the Oil.

Timothy Sullivan, 1107 North Seventeenth street, testified as follows: "My wife had suffered with terrible pains in her side and could find no relief until I procured a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil. After one or two applications of the Oil I can truly say she was very much relieved."

L. E. Franck, 28 North Ninth street, said: "I had a very severe attack of rheumatism in my knee-joint and hip. I suffered such pain that it was impossible for me to put my foot to the ground. I procured a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil and used the same according to directions. I found great relief. In half an hour after using the pain had left my knee-joint entirely, and this morning I am up and about my store attending to business."

In an interview with Mr. Ed. Taylor, of the firm of R. W. Powers & Co., wholesale druggists, that gentleman said: "Oh, St. Jacobs Oil is a tremendous success, we sell more of it than anything else of the kind on the market."

Mr. B. M. J. Paynter, the well-known manager of the Western Union, has used St. Jacobs Oil for severe rheuatism, and testifies strongly to its beneficial results.

AN American and Irishman were discussing politics; said the American, as a clinching argument: "My ancestors fought for this country." To which the Irishman replied: "Faix, so did mine." "So did yours?" queried the American. "How can that be and you born in Ireland?" "My grandfather was a soldier in the British army, and he was here in America fighting. Didn't he fight for the country?"

THE central departments of France are suffering from wolves. In two years six villages have been ravaged by wolves, and from fifteen to twenty persons have been bitten, and have died mad.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

ELI PERKINS cut open a Florida alligator and found pine knots in his stomach. That's nothing. An alligator is not obliged to make a diet off of rocks and gravel-banks all the year round.

CHILDREN are cured of bed-wetting by Kidney-Wort. Sold by all druggists.

NOTHING is more annoying than a low man raised to a high position.—*Cicero.*

Skinny Men.

"Well's Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

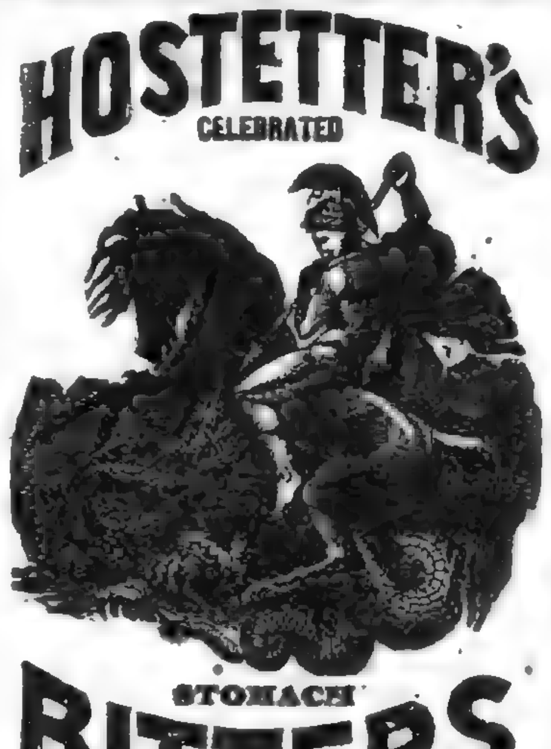
FOR dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Poverty and Distress.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed *anemia* in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. If you are suffering from thin, poor blood employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

For a quarter of a century or more Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the reigning specific for indigestion, dyspepsia, fever and ague, a loss of physical stamina, liver complaint and other disorders, and has been most emphatically indorsed by medical men as a health and strength restorative. It counteracts a tendency to premature decay, and sustains and comforts the aged and infirm.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

OPIUM & MORPHINE EATING A Treatise on their speedy cure SENT FREE. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, P.O. Box 138, Chicago, Ill.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

$4 A DAY for three months, selling our specialty. D. ALANSON & CO., Cincinnati, O.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE

for all Kidney Complaints and for all diseases of the

—LIVER.—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

If you are bilious, dyspeptic, constipated, or suffering from malaria, Kidney-Wort is the remedy you need.

FAIL NOT TO TRY IT.

PRICE $1. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

KIDNEY-WORT

HEGE'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

With Universal Log Beam, Double Eccentric Friction Feed.

Send for CIRCULARS.

Unexcelled for Accuracy & Durability.

[illegible] by SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

TONY PASTOR IN TROUBLE.

Tony Pastor, of New York, who is now with his inimitable variety combination making a tour of the Union, is recognized as the leading character vocalist and variety performer of the United States. The writer of this article met Mr. Pastor recently, and found him as genial in private as he is amusing before the public. During our conversation I inquired as to his physical health, and he replied that it was excellent. He had occasionally severe pains, either the result of rheumatic attacks or colds, but any complaints of that character never trouble him long, as he had found out a remedy for all such annoying affections. I asked what the remedy was and he replied, "ST. JACOBS OIL." Mr. Pastor said that he considered the Great German Remedy an excellent preparation for the cure or relief of rheumatism, and that it was the only thing used among professional people for that distressing complaint. He took bottles of it with him whenever he went traveling, and would not be without it, and knew that it was very popular with a number of members of his own company. The foregoing, from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Eagle*, recalls to our mind an item wherein the editor of the Cairo (Ill.) *Evening Sun*, in paying a tribute to the enterprise of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, and expressing his sorrow at the loss by fire which the latter paper sustained, says: "The whole office was knocked into ten thousand pieces—all except the ST. JACOBS OIL advertisement, which was mercifully preserved." The closing remarks in the above and the following incident are a true index of the unexampled popularity the Great German Remedy enjoys everywhere: At a St. Louis theatre recently whilst the play was in progress, one of the lady performers met with a painful mishap, which quite disabled her. The hero of the piece, equal to the emergency, called out to one of the ushers to "bring a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL quickly." The thundering applause throughout the entire house which promptly followed this happy suggestion was an unmistakable proof of the fact that the audience "had been there themselves," as the expression goes, and experienced the benefits of this wonderful article.

Mr. Charles A. Whitney, advertising agent of Park Garden, Providence, R. I., writes: "For three years I had inflammatory rheumatism in my right hip and knee. I employed many noted physicians, and tried numerous remedies for the ailment, but found nothing to help me until I used the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL, which cured me at once. I am now entirely well."

BEE LINE AND C H & D RY.

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NEW YORK and BOSTON.

For Guide Books, Rates, etc., address D. EDWARDS, Gen'l Southern Agent, 106 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

GIVEN AWAY!

AN ELEGANT ONE-HUNDRED PAGE

FASHION CATALOGUE

Beautifully Illustrated, and containing all the

LATEST STYLES

of Ladies' and Children's Costumes and Cloaks, Fine Muslin and Cambric Underwear, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Silks, Velvets and Dress Goods, Lace Curtains and Draperies.

The acknowledged Guide of the season. No lady who desires to know what to wear and how to dress well can afford to be without it.

The Spring number will be ready about March 15. Be sure to send postal card (giving full name, town, county and State,) when a sample copy will be sent to you free of charge.

H. C. F. KOCH & SON,

6th Ave. and 102, 104 & 106 West 20th St.,

NEW YORK CITY.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Atlanta, Ga.

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER. 25c. package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, wholesome, sparkling temperance beverage. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. Ave., Philada.

TRUTH [illegible] Prof. MARTINEZ [illegible] Address Prof. L. Martinez, [illegible] Boston, Mass.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,

Atlanta, Ga. One of the best practical schools in the country. Circulars mailed FREE.

Phonography, or Phonetic Shorthand. Catalogue of works, with Phonographic alphabet and illustrations, for beginners, sent on application. Address BENN PITMAN, Cincinnati, O.

LADIES And Gentlemen! Wanted to get up club orders for Ho-No Tea, the pure article. Sells better than any other, and is the only kind fit to drink. Agents and club-raisers supplied at wholesale rates. For terms address

OHIO TEA COMPANY,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

AGENTS Both Ladies and Gentlemen, wanted to handle one of the best selling articles in the world; wanted by almost every man, woman and child in city and country. Good wages can be made in your own neighborhood. Particulars free. Address

O. W. CROWELL & CO., Springfield, O.

WANTED AGENTS for the complete and authentic Life of HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, by F. H. Underwood. Illustrated. The people are ready for it. B. B. RUSSELL, 57 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

DIVORCES in any State without publicity. Send stamp for the law. G. R. SIMS, Chicago, Ill.

BUGGIES Best work in the U. S. for the money. ENTERPRISE CARRIAGE CO., Cin'ti, O. Territory Given. Catalogue FREE.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

DR. HARTER'S

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this invaluable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any Iron preparation made. In short, DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 28th, 1881. DR. ROBERT [illegible]

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

Yours for Health Lydia E. Pink

LYDIA E. PINKHA

VEGETABLE COMPOU

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and W

so common to our best female popula

It will cure entirely the worst form of Fe plaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation tion, Falling and Displacements, and the co Spinal Weakness, and is particularly ada Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the an early stage of development. The ten cerous humors there is checked very speedily

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys for stimulants, and relieves weakness of th It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Pr General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression gestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pa and backache, is always permanently cured b

It will at all times and under all circumst harmony with the laws that govern the fem

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of eith Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETAB POUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sen in the form of pills, also in the form of loz receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send fo let. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. P LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, b and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box

Sold by all Druggists.

Anti-Liquor

To come before t public with an absolu cure for drunkenness, a specific to remove th desire for alcoholic stim ulants, seems to man we have no doubt, a absurdity; such is th case, nevertheless, an before offering our medi cine to the public w thoroughly convince ourselves by actual ex periment that it wou do all we claim for it

BROWN'S IRON BITTER a complete non-alcoho tonic, will not only reme all the nervous disorders weakness remaining after cessive indulgence caused *liquor*, but will absolu kill that desire for artific stimulants that every intem perate man feels driv him to ruin.

BROWN'S IRON BITTER is also a remarkable an trustworthy remed (having the confidenc of the medical profes sion) for Dyspepsia, In digestion, and all disor ders of the nerves, mus cles, and digestive or gans. As a spring ton for ladies, children, an all that need new life an rich blood, it is withou an equal. Price $1.00 bottle. Get the genuine

ENGINES [illegible] with THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., A

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF

PURE COD LIVE

OIL AND LIME

To One and All.—Are you suffering fr Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of th pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consum so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, b scribed by the medical faculty. Manufactur A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all d

Publishers' Union, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM HABIT CURE. [illegible]

A combination of P toxide of Iron, Peruvi Bark and Phosphor in a palatable form. only preparation of Iron that will not blacken teeth, so characteristi other Iron preparatio

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOL I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1882. NO. 27.

THE CHIMNEY'S SONG.

BY BRET HARTE.

e chimney the night wind sang,
chanted a melody no one knew;
e woman stopped as the babe she tossed,
ought of the one she had long since lost,
d, as her tear-drops back she forced,
the wind in the chimney."

e chimney the night wind sang,
chanted a melody no one knew;
e children said, as they closer drew,
some witch that is cleaving the night air
through—
fairy trumpet that just now blew,
we fear the wind in the chimney."

e chimney the night wind sang,
chanted a melody no one knew;
e man, as he sat on his hearth below,
himself "It will surely snow,
uel is dear and wages low,
I'll stop the leak in the chimney."

e chimney the night wind sang,
chanted a melody no one knew;
e poet listened and smiled, for he
an and woman and child, all three,
e said "It is God's own harmony,
wind that sings in the chimney."

PICKLED LIMES.

A Boarding-School Frolic.

I.—PLOTTING MISCHIEF.

Who likes pickled limes?" asked

, I do!" "And I!" "And I!" ted about a dozen of the other girls. All right! We'll each contribute a pennies, and have a regular feast of ed limes and stick-candy."

That's so!" cried No. 2. "Won't enjoy them, though! My mouth rs to think of it."

hese young girls were all pupils in a aristocratic boarding-school not y miles away, where everything was ducted on system, and the young s were expected to turn out perfect els of intellectual womanhood. Some but, alas! for human hopes, very y graduated with but one fixed , namely: that boarding-school was e in which to have fun, and to tor- t the teachers to the utmost of their ity.

iss Woodward was a fine principal a very discerning woman, but the would get the best of her occasion- in spite of her keen eyes and ears; just now, after a whole month of dness, they were positively pining mischief, and had ransacked their ns for something wicked enough to k the whole community.

he morning before, while their thy principal was taking her beauty- p, some one had climbed up to the nda, and just before her window placed a most ridiculous caricature her august self, adorned with her ious brown ringlets, and a set of h that were supposed to have been ofound secret. How they got out of top drawer on to that figure will al- s remain a mystery to Miss Wood- d. But there they were; so the poor was obliged to pull the object in, stifle her indignation as best she d, because 'twould never do to have story spread abroad.

he young Professor of Languages been tormented to such a degree , had it not been for an attachment the very ringleader of all the mis- f, he would certainly have thrown his situation for more peaceful nts; but, being hopelessly in love, ore it all, to the great disgust of the , who daily expected some explosion him. Nothing was said, and, as Woodward had kept quiet about figure, they were quite melancholy, felt that nothing but great dis- ence, in some form, would com- te for their disappointment.

ne of the rules of the school strictly oined the putting out of all the lights 9:30 o'clock, and the putting of one's quietly to bed; but here were these this afternoon planning for pickled s and a good time in the evening, r all the good people of the house uld be in their beds.

s was decided that, after tea, Nettie ler, the very essence of fun and the der in all the mischief, should feign ess and start for her room, but should l out the back gate and down into town for the goodies. So while the ers were in the dining hall, Nettie, ing been excused on "account of a ere sick headache," made her escape did all that was desired of her—and e. She bought all kinds of dainties town afforded, then stole in and t up stairs with her large bundle,

t 10 o'clock, when they were sup- d to be sweetly sleeping, fourteen of fifty decorous young women in the ablishment were perched on Nettie's , sucking pickled limes and discuss- more mischief.

"If we could only do something to perate Prof. Sterns, I should be ghted," said Grace Darnley, who disliked the professor for something the same reason as the fox detested the grapes.

They all sat busily thinking for about a minute, nothing being heard but the smack of lips over limes and candy. Then, "Oh, girls, I have an idea!" from Grace.

All mouths suspended motion.

"You know Ma'am Woodward thinks the professor is perfection itself, and, although she is about twenty years older than he, thinks that those ringlets and her bewitching manner have surely captivated him. Well, we'll send her a touching love-letter, and sign his name; won't that be fun, though?"

The other girls were astonished at such a vigorous movement, because, notwithstanding all their mischief, they thoroughly respected the young man, and did not wish to disgrace themselves in his eyes. Nettie, although knowing nothing of his feelings for her, was quite tenderly disposed toward him, and did not care to see him intrapped, and perhaps led into marriage. They all demurred some time, but were finally overruled by Grace.

"He won't mind it a bit," said she; "and think how mad 'twill make the 'old 'un,' when she discovers that we are aware of her passion for him!"

That was sufficient; they all detested her—so agreed.

A week from that night was to occur a monthly social circle given in the school, when the young ladies of the town outside were invited, and also a few irreproachable young men, who afforded great amusement for the girls by their meek and lowly appearance. It was decided that in the letter a place and time of meeting should be appointed. Time—nine and one-half o'clock, social night; place—Miss Woodward's private parlor.

The pickled limes and candy having by this time all disappeared, the party broke up with a parting injunction from Grace to think up an awful letter for the old lady.

II.—EXECUTING MISCHIEF.

The next few days were busy ones. Every spare moment was occupied by the girls in writing and comparing love-letters; but finally one was composed which it was decided could not be improved upon. It spoke of the overwhelming passion the author had for Miss W., and his utter inability to keep it longer to himself. "Having fancied, from several slight advances, that she was not entirely indifferent to him, he had ventured to address these lines to her. He knew there was some difference in their ages, but if she would overlook that, he would make her a faithful, devoted husband. If she could return his love, would she meet him in her private parlor the next evening, while the others were making merry above stairs? And could he ask her to make no sign until that time, as, in case of a refusal, he would like to think of her as his own, for a while, at least."

Grace had been spending hours trying to imitate his handwriting, in which she succeeded to some degree; but, being a love-letter, the lady would scarcely think of the writing simply of the supposed writer.

One afternoon, two days before social night, while the principal was out taking her "constitutional," the letter was carried to her room and placed where she would surely see it; then the girls waited with some fear and trembling for the result.

At the tea-table, that night, Miss Woodward was late, and came in with a peculiar expression of triumph on her face that amused the girls, even in their anxiety.

That she had read the letter was evident, for occasionally she would glance down to the other table so happy, where Prof. Sterns sat unconsciously eating, that, had the poor fellow been really an anxious lover, it would have lightened his heart considerably. But he, being ignorant of the plot against his peace of mind, was serenely talking with one of the other teachers; so Miss Woodward restrained her raptures until the appointed meeting should take place.

That night the same fourteen conspirators gathered again in Nettie's room to talk over matters.

"Oh, dear," said pretty little Alice Grant, "I wish we'd never had anything to do with that old letter! I know something horrid will turn up."

"That's so!" said Nettie; "and I would not have Prof. Sterns know that I was in the scrape for the world!"

They all echoed the sentiment except Grace, and even she did not seem so desirous of mischief as formerly; but 'twas done, and they must await the consequences as best they could.

III.—THE CONSEQUENCES.

The next evening, while the young professor was arranging his toilet for the affair, a note was handed him by one of the servants requesting his presence in the principal's parlor at half-past nine. Supposing it to be some business connected with school duties, he thought little about the matter. Now this was unknown to any but Grace. She had decided to make the little plot more complicated.

"'Twill serve him right if he does get into a scrape," thought she. "Perhaps it will teach him to treat some of the younger girls with a little more politeness."

About 8 o'clock they all came to the long drawing rooms, looking as pretty as new-blown roses. The rooms were filled with young people, and of course they straightway proceeded to enjoy themselves.

Miss Woodward was arrayed in "spotless white," and looked the very ancient maiden she was, notwithstanding her attempts to appear extremely youthful.

Prof. Sterns was enjoying himself heartily, and never so much as looked her way. "But," thought she, "'tis because he is fearful lest the girls should joke him. But they'll hear it to-morrow, for I shall tell them myself. After so many years of waiting, I wish to be the first to spread the news of my engagement."

As the clock sounded the half hour after 9, Miss Woodward skipped youthfully out of the room down into her own parlor, and a few moments later Prof. Sterns also left the room, followed by many anxious eyes until out of sight. As he entered her room, the principal gave a little shriek of what was meant to be joy, and rushed into his arms.

"Miss Woodward?" exclaimed the astonished man, trying to shake her off. "Pray explain yourself! What has alarmed you?"

"O! Edward, this moment is too much for me! Can I believe my own eyes?" still clinging to him like grim death.

The professor could scarcely believe his senses, but, giving her a decided shove, sat her down on the sofa.

"Now, madam, please explain yourself! You wished to see me on business, and here I am! What is wanted me?"

"Why, Edward," very tenderly, "there is no need for such secrecy; no one is within hearing but ourselves, and you know, love, you wished an answer to your note. It is here; I have loved you from the moment I saw you, and am willing to be your wife. The sooner, the better;" and once more she made a rush for his coat-collar.

To say that the young fellow was astonished is but a feeble expression—he was simply dumbfounded. And the note! What could it all mean? But, having forcibly seated the too-loving woman again, he said:

"Let me see the letter!"

With a look of great consternation on her face, she produced it, and watched him closely as he read.

"Miss Woodward!" after reading slowly from beginning to end, "believe me, I never saw this before."

"What! You didn't write it?" shrieked the almost-frantic woman; "then who did? Who has dared to make such a fool of me? Who has dared do it, I say?"

Now if the professor guessed, he said nothing, but tried to calm the poor woman, for he pitied her grief and rage.

But 'twas in vain! In her raving, she dropped off her beautiful curls, and that was the "straw which broke the camel's back;" she fell to the floor in a swoon. The young man, thinking she would be better without him, took his leave, and sent one of the servants to her assistance; then went to his own apartments to think it over.

That Nettie Cutler was at the bottom of the mischief, he was certain, and he suffered some sharp pangs to think she cared so little for his feelings and those of her teacher as to do such a thing. After much meditation on the subject, the poor fellow took himself to bed with a heavy heart.

Miss Woodward was, with some difficulty, tucked away for the night, and her feelings were pitiable indeed. She meant to be kind to the girls, and to think they should do such an act (for by this time she had thought of some of her pupils as the authors) troubled her greatly. Then, how should she ever meet that fellow again? But, while thinking over these things, she gradually fell asleep and forgot all her woes.

The mischief-makers themselves were almost as uneasy as their victims. Not much was said among them, and they retired early; but none of them rested well, and Nettie cried herself to sleep.

The next morning, as Nettie was going down the corridor, who should she meet but the professor himself going up. She attempted to pass with a simple "Good-morning," but he stopped.

"Miss Cutler, I could scarcely believe that you would be guilty of such a deed as you performed at Miss Woodward's and my expense. I have lost respect for you!"

"Oh! Professor! we—we really didn't mean to do any *harm!*" sobbed Nettie; "and we thought you'd know 'twas all in fun!"

"Yes! It must be remarkably funny to hurt the feelings of your principal as you have done," he said, sternly, and passed on.

Nettie stood gazing after him with tearful eyes. "If we hadn't had those horrid old pickled limes to eat, we should never have thought of it. Oh! he will never look at me again! I wish I was dead and buried!"

But, bless you! he did; he couldn't help it. The girls went to their principal, confessed their crime, and were punished according to the deed; but they were *not* expelled, to their great relief; and Miss Woodward recovered from her grief and disappointment in time.

The professor, after making friends with Miss Nettie, and discovering that she really was *not* the leader for this time, found another professorship not far away, and resigned his to a much older man, who at last accounts was intending to make the principal and himself one.

After Nettie became Mrs. Sterns, she would often say, laughingly, that pickled limes were not good food for young women—they encouraged mischief.

HE WON THE BET.

A wag, who was anxious to test how much confidence a certain friend had in him, took a standard dollar, and, coating it with quicksilver, passed it at the other's store. In less than half an hour the dollar, whose peculiar appearance had aroused distrust, was brought back with:

"Here, Billy, you have given me a bogus dollar, and I came to get it redeemed."

"It isn't a bogus dollar at all; it's as good as any money ever coined in America," replied the wag. "Can't you believe me? No man has a right to call money counterfeit until he subjects it to a fire assay."

The other said that under ordinary circumstances he would believe his friend, but when it came to trying to palm off lead dollars on him for silver ones it was another matter, and offered to bet $10 that the dollar was bogus. The bet was accepted and the dollar turned over to an assayer who pronounced it standard silver 900 fine.

"Well," said the loser, "you set up the oysters and we'll go down to the store and get the money."

The winner, whose conscience begun to smite him, spent exactly $10 in champagne and oysters, and then walked down to the store. The loser handed him a $10 bill, which he shoved into his pocket only to find a few hours later that it was counterfeit. He went back to expostulate, but the loser insisted that it was genuine, and added significantly: "If you have any doubts as to the correctness of my statement you had better subject it to a fire assay."

The smart Aleck wandered off blaspheming, and is now trying to figure up how much he is ahead on his trick.

NEURALGIA AS A "WARNING."

One of the London medical journals declares that the great prevalence of neuralgia—or what commonly goes by that name—should be regarded as a warning indicative of a low condition of health, which must necessarily render its subjects peculiarly susceptible to the invasion of disease of an aggressive type. It is always essential that the vital forces should be vigorous, and the nerve power especially in full development; but neuralgia indicates a lower depressed state of vitality—a poor and weak state—and should be promptly placed under treatment.

ACCORDING to Herr Richard Andree there are 6,139,000 Jews in the world. Five-sixths live in Europe. Asia has 183,847. The greatest proportion is in Roumania, or twice as high as in Russia. Norway, he says, contains only thirty-four.

WASHINGTON'S ETIQUETTE.

President Washington never went to Congress on public business except in a state coach, drawn by six cream-colored horses. The coach was an object which would excite the admiration of the throng even now in the streets of London. It was built in the shape of a hemisphere, and its panels were adorned with cupids, surrounded with flowers worthy of Florida, and of fruit not to be equaled out of California. The coachmen and postillions were arrayed in gorgeous liveries of white and scarlet. The Philadelphia *Gazette*, a Government organ, regularly gave a supply of court news for the edification of the citizens. From that the people were allowed to learn as much as it was deemed proper for them to know about the President's movements, and a fair amount of space was also devoted to Mrs. Washington—who was not referred to as Mrs. Washington, but as "the amiable consort of our beloved President." When the President made his appearance at a ball or public reception, a dais was erected for him, upon which he might stand apart from the vulgar throng, and the guests or visitors bowed to him in solemn silence.

"Republican simplicity" has only come in later times. In our day the hack-driver who takes a visitor to a public reception at the White House is quite free to get off his box, walk in side by side with his fare and shake hands with the President with as much familiarity as anybody else. Very few persons presumed to shake hands with Gen. Washington. One of his friends, Gouverneur Morris, rashly undertook, for a foolish wager, to go up to him and slap him on the shoulder, saying, "My dear General, I am happy to see you look so well." The moment fixed upon arrived, and Mr. Morris, already half repenting of his wager, went up to the President, placed his hand upon his shoulder, and uttered the prescribed words. "Washington," as an eye-witness described the scene, "withdrew his hand, stepped suddenly back, fixed his eye on Morris for several minutes with an angry frown, until the latter retreated abashed, and sought refuge in the crowd." No one else ever tried a similar experiment. It is recorded of Washington that he wished the official title of the President to be "High Mightiness," and at one time it was proposed to engrave his portrait upon the national coinage. No royal levees were more punctiliously arranged than those of the first President.—*Quarterly Review.*

EIGHT DAYS IN A SNOWDRIFT.

Instances are not wanting of the almost-miraculous preservation of human beings when buried in a drift-wreath. Few more remarkable than the following will be found, which occurred at the village of Impington, about three miles from Cambridge. On the 2d of February, 1799, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodcock, a respectable resident of the village, on returning home from market was overtaken by a snowdrift. Lying down beside a hedge, she was completely enveloped, and remained there until the 10th of the month—a period of eight days and eight nights. During the interval, one of the villagers is said to have dreamed, on three different occasions, that a hare was to be found at a certain spot at the roadside near the village. Immediately after the last occasion, he resolved to go and see; and, on doing so, he discovered a handkerchief in a hole in the snow; and on further search, to his amazement, Mrs. Woodcock. She was conveyed, in full possession of her faculties, to her family and friends, who had given her up for lost. She said she had a distinct recollection of hearing the village bells chiming for the church service, on the day after that on which she was inwrapped in what she believed was to be her winding-sheet; and equally good was her hearing on the morning of the day on which she was rescued, when, on the bells again chiming, she recognized them. About thirty or forty years ago, a monument commemorative of the event, with an inscription stating the particulars, was erected on the spot; and persons are said to be still living in the village who remember having seen Mrs. Woodcock.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE Coroner's jury heard the evidence, examined the body and then returned a verdict of death from exhaustion. The unfortunate man had been trying to start a new paper in Brooklyn.

TO DRESS so eye and to [illegible] an [illegible] is the great [illegible] of [illegible].

PLEASANTRIES.

A COOL swindle: Collecting the ice bill twice.

INQUIRER: Where is the best place to learn to sing? The desert.

"I OCCASIONALLY drop into poetry," as the man said when he fell into the editorial waste-basket.

THE difference between a hungry man and a glutton is: "One longs to eat and the other eats too long."

IT was a good thing for the whalers when Jonah blubbered in the marine monster that took him in. That blubber has made the fortune of thousands.

SOMEBODY has figured out that Vanderbilt's income would allow him to, in one day, visit 8,000 circuses, eat 10,000 pints of peanuts, and drink 5,000 glasses of lemonade.

THE late Thomas Hood, driving in the country one day, observed a notice beside a fence, "Beware the Dog." There not being any signs of a dog, Hood wrote on the board, "War be the Dog?"

BROWN says he hates inquisitive people, and the worst kind of inquisitiveness, he thinks, is that exhibited by the man who stops him in the street and wants to know when he is going to pay that little bill.

"WHAT is a junction, nurse?" asked a 7-year-old fairy at a railway platform. "A junction, my dear," answered the nurse, with the air of a very superior person, indeed, "why, it's a place where two roads separate."

A SYRACUSE man made a bet of $50 that he could find six women in that city who would marry him, and he won it. Now he's ready to give the $50 to anybody who will show him the way to get out of six engagements.

"WHAT a beautiful sight!" exclaimed Mrs. Jones, rapturously, as she looked out over the beautiful scenery from a Pennsylvania railroad car. "Yes," replied Jones, without raising his eyes from his paper, "anthracite."

A FINELY-DRESSED lady slipped and fell, and the gentleman who assisted her to her feet inquired: "Did you break any bones, madam?" "No, I guess not," she replied; "but I'm just as mad as if I had broken a dozen of 'em!"

SAID one fellow to another, "If I was as flat-footed as you are, I would not be afraid of slipping on the sidewalk." "Yes," was the response, "some people are flat on one end and some on another." The first chap looked thoughtful and went down the street.

OLD Mr. and Mrs. Smiler were looking at the comet from their chamber window. "No, Mollie, no; that cannot be the comet of 1843, the appendage is so much larger." "But, my dear Horace, the comet was younger then." They retired in silence.

"THERE'S too much horse-racing at your agricultural fairs," remarked Parson Jones to the Secretary of the county society. "I should like to know, sir, what horse-racing has to do with agriculture?" "Well, parson," replied the Secretary, with a pleasant smile, "nothing, perhaps; or, at least, no more than church lotteries have to do with the spreading of the gospel." Parson Jones saw the point, and changed the conversation immediately.

Here lies a man whose [illegible] was won
By blowing in an empty gun.
No sooner in the gun he blew
Than up the golden stairs he flew,
And met the girl, on heaven's green,
Who lit the fire with kerosene.
He also saw astride a stool,
The man who tampered with a mule,
He also saw—'twas mighty sore—
The man who whistled "Pinafore."
And further on the miner cove
Who thawed his powder in the stove.

HOW LARGE HATS WERE INTRODUCED.

A long-eared bat
Went to buy a hat.
Said the hatter, "I've none that will do,
Unless with the shears
I shorten your ears,
Which might be unpleasant to you."
The long-eared bat
Was so mad at that
He flew over lands and seas,
Till in Paris (renowned
For its fashions) he found
A hat that he wore with great ease.

DURING a dearth of news in a Western newspaper office, the office cat was jammed in the job press, and the editor immediately set up the following headlines:

DREADFUL ACCIDENT!
NINE LIVES LOST!

THE United States is, so to speak, the pig-pen and pork barrel of the world. Of the 30,000,000 swine [illegible] to be found in America. During the year [illegible]

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 18, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

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No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Regular trains have commenced running on the Georgia Pacific railroad from Atlanta to Douglassville, Ga.

It is estimated that between sixty and seventy thousand American tourists will go over to Europe this summer.

J. Q. Smith, who has been contesting Gen. C. M. Shelley's seat in Congress from the fourth Alabama district, died in Washington city, on last Friday.

Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi has folded his tent and softly stolen over into the Republican camp. He finds "hash" more plentiful on that side perhaps.

The Southern Baptist Convention met in Greenville, S. C.; on the 8th inst. Among other business, the convention passed a resolution removing the board of Home Missions from Marion, Ala., to Atlanta, Ga.

Nine leading Georgia Independent Democrats met on the 15th, and issued an address to the people of the State, indefinitely postponing the mass meeting called for June 1st, and urging the party to support Hon. Alex. H. Stephens for Governor.

The Montgomery Advertiser, of the 16th inst., says: "The remains of Judge J. Q. Smith, reached the city last evening, and will be interred here. His death of course ends the contest for Shelley's seat in Congress, and the matter may be considered as finally settled."

A colored man was appointed by the Canadian government as letter carrier in the postoffice at Toronto, not long since. Whereupon fifty other carriers refused to work if a colored man was taken in. This is the first appointment of a colored man to civil service that the Canadian government has ever made.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, now in session at Nashville, elected four new bishops on Monday, viz: Dr J. C. Granberry, Professor in the Vanderbilt University; Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, of Georgia; Rev. R. K. Hargrove, of Tennessee, and Dr. Linus Parker, of New Orleans.

Madame Nilsson made her first appearance in London since her husband's death in deep mourning. Her first notes betrayed her agitation by a tremulous quiver: but she bravely conquered herself, and her full, strong voice rang through the hall with all its old-timed sweetness. The audience applauded rapturously, but she firmly declined the encore.

Twenty-six Senators are to be chosen for the term beginning next March. They are from the States of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, Alabama, New Hampshire, Arkansas, Texas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

New cotton factories are springing up almost every day in the cotton States, if the statements in the Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun are correct. According to that paper there has been an increase of 361,600 spindles during 1881 and thus far in 1882. More than one-half of this increase is found in South Carolina and Georgia. It is proper to note that all of this advance and progress is going on under the rule of those "Bourbons" who are supposed by many credulous people at the North to be half horse, half alligator.

Col. J. B. Killebrew has just returned from an extended tour through the Great Warrior coal field of North Alabama. He speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of the magnificent field for mineral development there, and brought back with him specimens of coal from a seven-foot vein that will compare with any coal in the world. He says the people of Alabama seem to have no adequate conception of the immense wealth lying dormant in this remarkable region.—*Nashville American.*

The excitement which the murder of Lord Cavendish produced in Ireland seems to have been as great if not greater than that caused in America by the assassination of President Garfield. The Irish people are sending communications to Premier Gladstone, expressive of horror and indignation at the crime. Mr. George Otto Trevelyan has been appointed to succeed Lord Cavendish as Chief Secretary for Ireland. He is in sympathy with the Irish people and their cause. That he may be instrumental in delivering them from their troubles and tribulations is devoutly to be wished.

Paul Strobach thinks he is a very sharp fellow. In his contest for Col. Herbert's seat, he has secured Bob Ingersoll to make argument for his case before the Committee. But Bob's brilliancy, facility and perversity will not make black white, nor will Strobach's shrewd scheme work. The Committee may decide to oust Herbert, but if so, it will be a part merely of a deliberate, malice-aforethought design, to be executed regardless of facts and obstacles. Bob Ingersoll will not be the cause of it. Strobach is wasting his money.

Selma Times.

Blaine to Run for Congress.

PORTLAND, May 8.—It comes on what must be regarded as good authority that Mr. Blaine has agreed to run for Congress on a general ticket, provided the petitions come back with the number of signatures as large as is expected. This makes his candidacy practically assured, for sufficient returns from the State have already been received to make it certain that "his country's call" is urgent. The strongest response has been from this city and from Mr. Blaine's old district. The friends of the many-scarred political warrior thus states his position: "Mr. Blaine does not want to return to Congress; he is very averse to so doing; but if his party unanimously calls on him to fill the breach, in view of past favors he will feel it his duty," &c.

Chalmer's Kick.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The sulky kick of Chalmers, which the Courier-Journal was the first to fully explain, was the grand theme among Southern members to-day. There were all sorts of reason given for the conduct of this doughty General, and one was that he is financially broken and offered himself to the Administration to do a job of Mahonizing for the purpose of mending his fortunes, while tearing holes in his party.

Senator George thinks he has made a great mistake, and that he will now discover that he is not the popular man in Mississippi that he has always regarded himself.

Mr. Money says he can not carry the district.

Mr. Muldrow says he will have no following, now that it has taken the shape of a personal grievance.

Manning, who now sits from the Second district, contested by Buchman, says he carried his district by a good majority before, and he believes he can beat Chalmers easier than any other man likely to run.—*Courier-Journal Special.*

Scoville is applying for a writ of habeas corpus to recover his wife, whom he says is a little daft and illegally restrained of her liberty by John W. Guiteau.

TUSKALOOSA.

Notes of the Old Capital—The Druid City and Its People Fifty Years Ago.

NUMBER IV.

Ye book men and ye books! "Mr. White," sold books, with a passion for fine editions and binding, and old authors, just above the Washington Hall. The genial old gentleman yet lives in the new capital. May he live to a hundred years! Woodruff occupied successively several stands. He knew his calling.

Macauley's Essays, the Waverly Novels (which everybody read or claimed to have read), Maryatt, Ingraham, Bulwer, were the rage. The pulpits condemned, the college professors denounced, but the people and the students read. The old folks said mind and morals would be hopelessly damaged, but the young folks didn't care. Times change and we change with them. It was a reading time. Social intercourse of young ladies and gentlemen was rather upon literary culture and intelligence, than on wealth and style. Poetical tributes were common, but they signalized accomplishments of mind as well as person. See Meek's poems, and Smith's.

The *Southron* was started, and filled with fresh and forcible articles. But the South never learned to patronize its own. Meek, Inge, Smith, Barnard, could not be heard, when they pleaded, and wrote as few have written. Dr. Alva Woods, illustrated the University commencements, with a series of baccalaureates, which, for finish and classic aroma, have never since been equaled. Some few persons took the *Southern Review*, Charleston, unsurpassed in ability, but short-lived, like every other Southern literary enterprise, save the *Literary Messenger*, Richmond.

A distinguished professor in one of the colleges, was once temporarily employed at the same time, by both the Democratic and Whig papers of Tuskaloosa, as editor. He boldly advocated the doctrines of both parties; so hot the contest became, that each paper resorted to personal abuse, bitter and scorching. The readers of either were sure that the other was extinguished. I guess this statement, which I afterwards received from the proprietor of one of the papers, will be new to the oldest inhabitant. The redoubtable professor has even a European reputation now, as a savant.

E. B. T.

Scoville is applying for a writ of habeas corpus to recover his wife, who he says is a little daft and illegally restrained of her liberty by John W. Guiteau. Reed is pegging away at Washihgton on his bill of exceptions in the assassin Guiteau's case, and a long-suffering country has to bear it all in silence. Scoville should be given his wife on condition that he take her and all the other Guiteaus and bundle them off to Symm's Hole.

Courier Journal.

NOTICE NO. 1610.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery Ala., May 13, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Montgomery, Alabama, on June 22d, 1882, viz: Wesley C. Smith, Homestead No. 6757, for the southwest quarter, of the northwest quarter, section 22, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles R. Boothe, LaFayette Rollins, Hinton M. Boothe, John K. Boothe, all of Mountain Creek, Chilton Co., Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
my18-5w Register.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHILTON COUNTY.
Probate Court, April 28, 1882.

Notice is hereby given to John Ross, a non-resident of the State of Alabama, Rebecca Ross, and all interested that this day came W. E. Stewart, administrator de bonis non of the estate of W. T. Lanoir, deceased, and filed his application in said court, for a sale of the lands described therein and belonging to said estate. It is, therefore, ordered that the matter of such application be set for a hearing on the 12th day of June, 1882, and that notice of the time and nature of such application be given by publication for three successive weeks in "The Chilton View," a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested to appear before this court at the time aforesaid, and contest the same if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN,
my4-3w Judge of Probate.

A SPLENDID OFFER!

The Chilton View

—AND—

THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY

Courier-Journal,

One year for only $2.60. Two papers for little more than the price of one.

By paying us $2.60 you will receive for one year your home paper with the Courier-Journal, the representative newspaper of the South, and the best, brightest and ablest family weekly in the United States. Those who desire to examine a sample copy of the Courier-Journal can do so at this office.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

A. J. BROOKS,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.

Dec. 29-6m

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OF THE MOHICIANS."

W. A. and J. GULLAHORN,

COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in Chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Disricts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND
GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to

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The principle inducements are

SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
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GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE NO. 1593.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., May 1st, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on June 10th, 1882, viz: Susan Johnson Homestead No. 5219, for the east half of the northwest quarter, section 2, township 20 north, range 16 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William J. Graham, Isaac J. Dennis, Joseph J. Jones, and William Jones, all of Mountain Creek, Chilton county, Alabama.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
my4-5w Register.

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENS

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

New Store—New Goods!

WHERE YOU CAN FIND

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles an

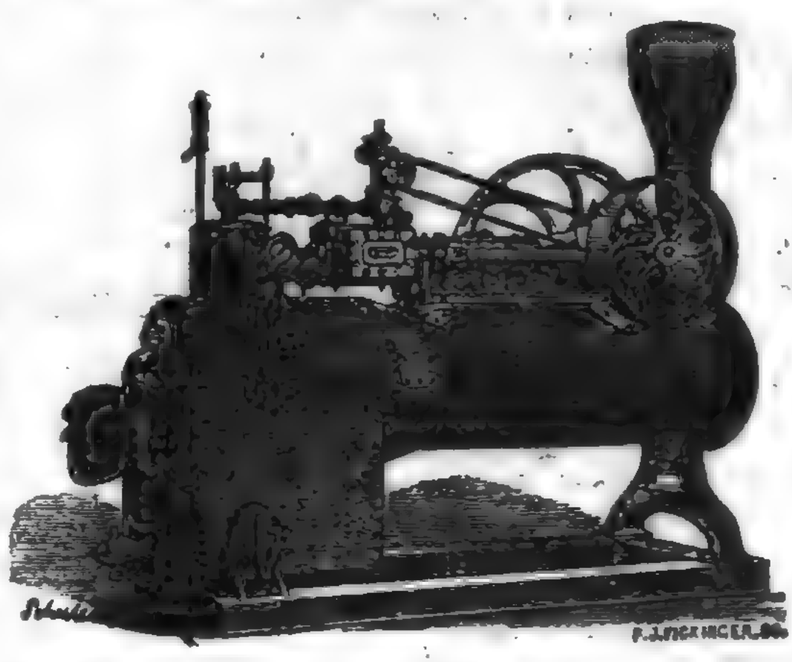
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, and intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



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FROM TWO TO TW
HUNDRED HORS
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OF ALL KIND

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEEL

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

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☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar9-1y.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

—OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large sto

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOE

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices. Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webster's and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgomery prices. Give him a call. Nov24tf

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grai

and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

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EDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. ns pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

6:33 a. m.
1 at 7:15 p. m.
3 8:45 p. m.
9 3:19 p. m.
11

GOING NORTH.

*9:00 a. m.
2 *9:42 p. m.
4 7:05 p. m.
8 9:43 p. m.
12

n't stop.

DULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

North	Daily Mail		Going South
4:20 a m	Meridian	Arrive	10 p m
7:16 "	Demopolis	"	7:02 "
0:30 "	Selma	"	8:45 "
7:30 "	Selma	Leave	4:00 "
10:15 "	Calera	"	5:45 "
4:05 p m	Rome	"	11:30 a m
8:10 "	Dalton	"	9:30 "
8:25 "	Cleaveland	"	7:20 "
1:40 "	Knoxville	"	3:35 "
4:50 a m	Bristol	"	10:20 p m

ONS. — Regular communications on Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. rst Saturday in each month at 7 k p. m.

ular conventions Chilton Lodge K. of P. every second and fourth day nights in each month, at 7 k p. m.

ball at the Courthouse this ing.

change of schedule took effect he L. & N. road last Sunday. published above.

d Martin has thirty-five acres heat and oats at Clear Creek, h he claims can't be beat.

rried, at Lomax, on the 14th by Rev. W. A. Montgomery, . J. Stewart and Miss Lillie ns.

rried, at Strasburg, on the by Rev. J. W. Shores, of Mr. Cherry, of North Carolina, iss Alabama George, of this ty.

card of Dr. J. P. Givhan. as lately removed to our coun- om Selma. Persons in need of thful physician can find one m.

entertainment was given at esidence of Maj. J. M. Bivings, ast Monday evening. A re- r who was present says a gala was had.

ed.—In Prattville, recently, Ida Wilkinson, wife of Mr. F. Wilkinson, the editor of the tville Signal. Her remains carried to Montevallo, her old e, for interment.

xford's Photograph Gallery, at ingham, is the place to get pictures. None but the best ts are employed. His coloring is equal to that of Louisville. ial attention given to enlarg- nd retouching old pictures.

woman passed through Clan- Tuesday, on her way from Geor- o Jefferson county, Ala. She carrying with her several es, one of which she was riding. husband had recently died, she was returning to her old e.

he picnic last Thursday was tly enjoyed, especially by "Our ," who went along to beat the r side playing base ball, and pitched into the good things e table as if he was eating for entire press gang. He says it ine place now, to have another ic, as the crowd brought away ral regiments of "bugs." He he doesn't want to go to an- r picnic though, because that ht when he got home and went eep, he dreamed that his sweet rt was dead, which he describes rse than having a mother-in- in jail.

County Matters.

Little attention has as yet been given in the county to sending a representative to the next Legislature. It is presumable, however, that candidates enough will yet come out. The farmers are paying great attention to the crops; and politics with them is at a dead ebb. The crops from all sections are reported in good condition, but the recent cold spell will cause some injury to the cotton. Little damage will result to the peach crop, owing to its advanced state, and a fine yield may be expected. The grain crops throughout the county are excellent, and an abundant yield will tend to encourage the farmers to continue to plant bread stuffs to the exclusion of cotton.

Mr. Chas. Werdman, of Calera, presented us the other day with a fine specimen of iron ore, which was found on 'Squire John Boyd's place, near Clear Creek, in this county. We say it is fine because Mr. Werdman says so. If he doesn't know its quality no one does. He is one of the best mineralogist in the State. He has explored the country from New York city to Pike's Peak. He says that the mineral deposits of our county are inexhaustible. Mr. J. V. Teague, of Calera, owns a considerable amount of mineral land adjoining 'Squire Boyd's.

Jemison Jottings.

Messrs. Regans and Bro. are erecting a fine saw mill four miles southwest of this place.

Mr. W. L Bandy, who has spent the winter and spring in Florida for his health will return home soon. His many friends will welcome his return.

Our school is progressing finely, and Mr. Burns is an excellent teacher. He is the teacher we have long needed at Jemison.

Mr. C. H. Smith and clerk went fishing on Friday last and caught 444 pounds of fine perch. Our waters are teeming with fish.

Preaching here three Sundays in the month, and we have a flourishing Sabbath school.

YY.

Jottings from Mahon's Creek.

The farmers are pushing ahead and are well up with their crops. Wheat is ripening quite fast, but is much injured by rust. Many are cutting wheat. Oats promise a fine yield, that is the rust proof. Other varieties are injured with rust.

We have more small grain sowed, more corn planted and less cotton this year than usual. We look for better times. We have no mortgages out in this neighborhood.

Our excellent county surveyor, Mr. J. L. Williams, was with us a few days not long since, looking after some land lines that have troubled surveyors for thirty years. Mr. Williams established lines satisfactory to all parties. He knows his calling, and is an excellent surveyor.

DODO.

Calera News.

Rev. J. P. Word has removed from Oxford to Calera.

The old Calera Hotel was safely "landed" at its future site near the crossing last Friday, the house is 50 by 70 feet, plastered and has two stack chimneys and was rolled three hundred feet without damage, nor did the moving of it interfere in the least with the business of the house as it was kept open all the while. The weight of the house is estimated, (chimneys and all) at eight hundred thousand pounds. Was such a feat ever accomplished before in Alabama?

If you want to see a crowd of men laugh, just let some person mention the possibilities of Calera's future in Columbiana or Montevallo. Why they can laugh louder, longer and deeper than Elyton ever did at Birmingham or Decatur at Atlanta. Calera takes it good naturally, and improves all the time, for she knows Montevallo and Columbiana believes in her future and tremble in their boots.

RUFUS.

Of all the hotels in the country, the Calera House, kept by Mrs. J. D. Campbell is the best. There is little wonder that every one likes to stop over at Calera, and after you have stopped at the Calera House once, you will want to do so again. Mrs. Campbell understands the art of keeping a good hotel, as well as filling her guests with good cheer.

Three prisoners incarcerated in the county jail at Brookhaven, Miss., set fire to the jail, and before the doors could be opened, they perished in the flames.

A Pleasant Affair.

MR. EDITOR:—I had the pleasure of attending one of the most pleasant sociables at Maj. J. M. Biving's, on Monday evening last, that I ever attended. Music, dancing and eating were the amusements indulged in. It is useless for me to even hint that there was at least "one soul made happy." The party consisted of only a few of Verbena's fair daughters, and some of her sons, as for the fairness of the latter (well, you know how that is yourself) and a few intimate friends near home.

The music by Maj. Bivings, on the violin, accompanied by Misses McLemore and McKenzie, was too sweet for sourners to comment on, so I desist. There were several songs by the different ladies each of which was very sweet indeed. The supper was very fine, consisting of meats of several kinds, cakes of several kinds, and strawberries and ice cream in profusion.

The Maj. and Mrs. Bivings certainly have the heartfelt thanks of all who were present for one of their most pleasant evenings.

OMEGA.

Clanton, May 17, 1882.

The Secret of Genius.

"They talk," said Tom Marshall to an intimate friend, "of my astonishing bursts of eloquence, and doubtless imagine it is my genius bubbling over. It is nothing of the sort. I'll tell you how I do it:

"I select a subject, and study it from the ground up. When I have mastered it fully, I write a speech on it. Then I take a walk, and come back and revise and correct. In a few days I subject it to another pruning, and then recopy it, Next I add the finishing touches, round it off with graceful periods, and commit it to memory. Then I speak it in the fields, in my father's lawn and before my mirror, until gesture and delivery are perfect. It sometimes takes me six weeks or two months to get up a speech. When I have one prepared, I come to town. I generally select a court day, when there is sure to be a crowd. I am called on for a speech and am permitted to select my own subject. I speak my piece. It astonishes the people, as I intended it should, and they go away marveling at my power of oratory. They call it genius, but it is the hardest kind of work."

A Good Omen.

Every established local newspaper receives subscription from large cities which puzzle the publishers to account for, but which the New York Times lately explained in the following: A wholesale grocer in this city who has become rich at the business says his rule is that when he sells a bill of goods on a credit to immediately subscribe for the local paper of his debtor. So long as his customer advertises liberally and vigorously he rested, but as soon as he began to contract his advertising space he took the fact as evidence that there was trouble ahead and invariably went for his debtor. Said he, the man who is too poor to make his business known is too poor to do business. The withdrawal of advertisements is evidence of weakness that business men are not slow to act upon.

Selma Times.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-1y

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Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CHILTON COUNTY. }

The Tax Collector of Chilton county has filed in my office a list of delinquent taxpayers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due, and the following persons are reported as delinquents, and the following lands as respectively assessed to said persons for the respective sums of money herein severally stated. This is, therefore, to notify you, and each of you, to appear before me on Monday, the 12th day of June, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands should not be made for said several sums of money, and charges thereon, respectively due for the State and County Taxes, and costs, for the years for which they are severally liable, viz:

BEAT NO. 1.

G. W. Sorrell—N E quarter section 16, township 23, range 14. S W quarter, of S E quarter, section 9, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $8.87. Printer's fee $2.00.

John W. Crumpton—S E quarter section 14, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost $4.30. Printer's fee $2.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter, section 9, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $2.74. Printer's fee $2.

Unknown owner—S E quarter, of N W quarter, and S W quarter of N E quarter N E quarter of S W quarter, section 6, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost $7.90. Printer's fee $2.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, section 18, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $2.94. Pr's fee $2.00.

BEAT NO 2.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, of S W quarter, section 5, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $1.58. Printer's fee 2.00

BEAT NO. 3.

Unknown owner—S E quarter of S W quarter, section 35, township 22, range 12. Tax and cost 2.74. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, section 11, township 21, range 13. Tax and cost 2.84. Pr's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 4.

Hughes & Moses—Part of west half of s e quarter, sec 12, township 21, range 14. Tax and cost 3.12. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S half of S W quarter, section 9, township 22, range 15. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S W quarter of N W quarter, section 36, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 1.58. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter, S half of N E quarter, N E quarter of S E quarter, sec 28, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 7.90. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S W quarter of S E quarter, section 22, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost 1.58. Printer's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 5.

W. C. Benton—One acre of land and house near Mountain Creek. Tax and cost 1.69. Printer's fee 2.00

Elijah Bice—E half of S W quarter, and S half of N E quarter, section 9, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

E. F. Keplinger—One horse and lot in Verbena. Tax and cost 24.69. Printer's fee 2.00.

A. H. Moses—Part of South E quarter of N E quarter and N E quarter of N E quarter, section 36, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 2.72. Printer's fee 2.00.

G. L. Werth—S E quarter of N W quarter, section 31, township 21, range 16. Part of N E quarter of N E quarter section 36, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 15.72. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N E quarter of N W quarter, section 9, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 2.74. Printer's fee 2.

Unknown owner—S E quarter and N half of S W quarter, and W half of N W quarter, section 17, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 14.80. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—E half of S W quarter and W half of S E quarter, section 9, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 8.80. Pr's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—E half of N E quarter, section 20, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—S half of S W quarter section 11, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 2.15. Printer's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 7.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N W quarter and S E quarter of N W quarter, section 33, township 21, range 11. Tax and cost 4.45. Printer's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 8.

Unknown owner—N E quarter of N E quarter, section 18, township 20, range 13. Tax and cost 4.45. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—E half of S E quarter sec 7, township 20, range 13. Tax and cost 7.90. Pr's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter section 33, township 20, range 11. Tax and cost 2.74. Printer's fee 2.00.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

Clanton, May 1st, 1882.

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Nov24-1y

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Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

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NOTICE OF
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I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

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WHERE CORSETS COME FROM.

Mr. Catlin, the American Consul at Stuttgardt, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, writes in one of his reports to the Government of the United States a statement of the corset trade of that country, especially with the United States. As corsets are an article of universal use in this country, he considers it instructive to let the American ladies know how much they contribute to the employment of the poor women in far-off Wurtemberg. The manufacture of woven corsets in that kingdom began in 1848. Its progress was slow until in 1856 orders from the United States gave a strong impetus to the trade, but the great development of the trade began in 1865, at the close of the war in the United States.

Since that time, one-third of the total value of all the exports of Wurtemberg to the United States has been in woven corsets. The total annual production (in 1880) of corsets in the kingdom is 1,250,000, valued at $750,000, requiring 40,000 pounds of cotton yarn. The industry requires sixteen distinct processes in the change of the raw material to the finished corset. These are the weaving, cutting out, stitching, stamping, embroidering, insertion of whalebones, punching eyelet holes, washing, starching, shaping, ironing, eyeletting, clasping, measuring and boxing. In the manufacture of these goods 1,700 handlooms and about 4,500 persons are employed. About 1,700 are male weavers. All the work except the weaving is done by female operatives, and most of the work is done at home. These women earn an average of $6.50 per month, and the male weavers from $17 to $18 per month. The new French tariff has cut off the trade with that country, though the trade with the United States, England and South America is still maintained. The German tariff, by increasing the duty on yarn, has also injured the profits of the business. Following the close of the American war, the export of these corsets to the United States, which had been $250,000 a year, rapidly increased in 1866 to $986,000, and in 1872 to $1,119,000, but since has declined to $317,000 in 1880, and rose again in 1881 to $500,000.

There were imported to this country in 1881 about 15,000 dozen corsets, valued at not less than $6 per dozen, and over 50,000 dozen of an average value of $9 per dozen. On these there was levied and collected a duty of $187,500, or about 35 per cent. The cost price of the best quality landed in this country was a fraction less than 75 cents a corset, which, adding the duty, made the cost over $1 each.

The great increase in the Wurtemberg production and sale of corsets to this country following for several years the close of our war was due to the increased demand from this country to supply the colored population, to whom emancipation for the first time made corsets an indispensable article of dress. From 1865 to 1872 there were perhaps 10,000,000 of corsets sent to the United States, at a cost, with the duty added, of about the same number of dollars. The manufacture of cheaper goods and of inferior materials has since then reduced the consumption of Wurtemberg corsets in this country to about $350,000 a year.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MODERN FABLES.

A man having a desire to crop the tail of his Dog, persuaded the simple animal that by submitting to the operation it would become the sole subject of Athenian conversation. The faithful brute fell in with the suggestion, and, to show its gratitude, wheeled suddenly round and attempted to lick his master's hand at the critical moment, with the disastrous effect that the blow severed its tail just behind the ears.

Moral—This fable teaches, first, the importance of always aiming at the right end, and, secondly, the impropriety of interrupting a man in his attempt to cut a tale short.

A Hedge-Sparrow, having adopted (with full surrender) a young Cuckoo, soon found that the Diet of Worms demanded by the little stranger was taxing severely her own limited resources. In this strait she was sorely tempted to turn the Cuckoo out; but, repressing the unworthy thought, she had herself incorporated as an Orphans' Home, and lived sumptuously upon the stores contributed by the generous birds for its support.

Moral—Be it ever so humble, there's no place like a Home.

When the St. Petersburg *Golos* thought it had shown praiseworthy enterprise in sending a special correspondent into the Herzegovina insurrectionary districts, its less-energetic rivals rose to the occasion and got the Austrians to shoot him as an agitator and rebel. And thus harmony and equality were restored to the journalistic circles of the Russian capital.

Puck has been hunting up the pedigree of Dr. Tanner, the celebrated hungry man, and finds he is of very ancient lineage. The forty-third verse of chapter nine, Acts of Apostles, reads: "And it came to pass that he tarried many days with one Simon A. Tanner."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

CLOSE ATMOSPHERE, NIGHT AIR AND LATE SUPPERS.

A word as to the air of churches, theaters and other crowded assemblies. Such air is not only notoriously impure (for who ever saw a sexton or a janitor who knew how to ventilate properly and not overheat?), but it creates danger even beyond the local effects of its foulness upon the lungs. It lowers the physical tone of every person present; for, first, it prevents the escape of impurities from the blood, and, secondly, it offers to the blood material which is simply poisonous. The atmosphere of a crowded place may even cause typhus fever. But I am speaking merely of the unhinging effect of the air of our ordinary assemblies. It not only interferes with our enjoyment of a sermon, a play, a concert, but it lets us down so far from a well-toned condition that our power of resistance to cold is lessened, and when we go out into the winter air we become very easily chilled, and much lung trouble is the result. For we are not exposed to this unnatural influence once merely during the winter, but several times, more or less, every week. "The clergyman," says our caustic writer, "expends mental force in vain if he thinks to contend with foul air, a very device of the evil one."

A few words concerning night air, of in which so many people live in needless fear that Dr. Ingelhaus calls their affection *aerophobia.* It is a very common belief that night air is unhealthy, but, as Florence Nightingale sensibly remarks, "We must breathe night air at night;" and she might have added, "If pure night air be shut out, then we breathe foul night air." The popular idea that night air is impure and unhealthful is an error which costs life. Mene found that the night air of Paris actually contained less carbonic acid than the day air. We all know how sweet and fresh the air of summer nights always is. Why should it be less so on a winter night, when the vigorous winds are renewing and refreshing it?

The common idea that the habit of eating at bed-time is injurious probably arose from a lack of sense in the choice of food. Mince pie, pickles, rich pastry, fried oysters, salads and the like, at the sleeping hour, are like so much rusty iron to many stomachs; but lean roast beef or mutton, bread and butter, raw oysters, a cup of beef tea, bread and milk, if taken in moderate quantities, will not only do no harm, but in winter, particularly after a drive, the theater or a concert, will give one comfortable warmth and healthful repose.—*Exchange.*

WILD BEASTS AND SNAKES IN INDIA.

It is with somewhat more than ordinary interest that we have for some years past awaited the annual records setting forth the fearful ravages wrought by tigers and other wild animals, and by snakes, throughout our Indian empire. From a brief notice which appears in the columns of a contemporary we now learn that there has been a steady decrease, from 1876 to 1880, in the total number of wild animals destroyed throughout Hindoostan, coupled, however, with a proportionate increase in the number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes. Thus, whereas in the year first named there were destroyed in Hindoostan no fewer than 23,459 wild beasts, in 1880 the figures diminished to 14,886; but, during this same period, the number of human beings who have lost their lives has mounted up from 19,272 to 21,955! One satisfactory feature observable in the present annual returns is that relating to the great increase in the number of snakes destroyed in the Bombay Presidency alone. Of course, it must be a matter of impossibility to suggest an antidote for the mortal injuries inflicted by a wild beast such as the tiger, but there would seem to be a good field now presented for the further prosecution of the experiments already made by Dr. De Lacerda in connection with a specific for snake bite.—*English paper.*

THE EDITOR AND THE COMMITTEE.

One day the editor was visited by a committee of villagers to urge upon him some arguments in favor of a new town-pump. Being an amiable man, although it was just his busiest hour, he asked them to be seated until he had finished an article he was writing on an application of the principle of ensilage to green picket-fences. While waiting they all began to talk to each other at the very pitch of their voices, until the distracted editor could stand it no longer, when, wheeling round in his chair, he remarked, with an expression sweetly utter: "You'd oblige me, gentlemen, by conducting your conversation in a lower tone. There's a man sick with the small-pox in the next room, and you might disturb him." As he gathered up the hats, canes and umbrellas that were left by the committee in their eager bolt for the fresh air, he said to himself, quietly: "I reckon I'm going to be a success in journalism."

Usually such things as are advertised possess no value. But who would say that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup possesses no merit? It is the standard remedy of our age. Price 25 cents a bottle.

POOR PHILIP VANDERDONK.

All his life he had toiled and saved and scraped, and pulled every string that had a dollar at the end of it. And now all his hard-earned-wealth was gone, and a great hateful, interest-eating mortgage spreads its black wings over all he owned and loved on earth. He shrank into a chair, and, folding his arms upon the table in front of him, bowed his gray head upon them and groaned great groans from Groanville, Groan county. His heart seemed breaking.

"Did you mortgage the farm?" asked his wife anxiously, stealing softly to his side.

"Yes," he growled, "both farms, and sold the wood lot over on Big Island."

"And did you have to mortgage the town house, too?" she asked with quivering lips and glistening eyes.

"Oh, yes," said the man in hollow tones. "Oh, yes, and sold all my stock in the Northern, and hypothecated what I had in the Sixth Street bridge."

"And was it enough?" she asked, trembling with eagerness. "Was it enough?"

"Not quite," he growled, and then, as he saw the ghastly pallor of deathly disappointment spread over her face, he added, "but the milliner let me have it on ninety days' time for the balance at 8 per cent."

"And you've brought my new hat home, then?" she caroled joyously. "Oh, Philip, you dear old duck!"

"Well, no, not all of it," he said. "I brought the plume and one of the bows down with me in the express, but the hat itself is coming down from Chicago on a flat-car."

And the next week after that, eleven dark-browed men, who sat behind Philip's wife at the theater, waylaid the wretched man on his way home, hauled him off down Valley street, rolled him into a wad, and stopped up the new sewer with him.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

"I have little about me, but that little we will share," said a Dublin Queen's Counsel to an ugly customer who, with a menacing air, asked for alms at night in a lonely suburb. "This revolver," said the Q. C., as he drew it from his pocket, "has six chambers. I will give you three—" Just then the Q. C. found himself alone.

Statistics, which have been carefully gathered, show that the emigration from Germany in the last sixty years has amounted to 3,500,000, the greatest share of which—about seven-eighths—has taken place since 1850, and mostly to the United States.

A Telling Law.

Mr. Charles Law, Jr., in conversation with one of our representatives, recently said: "I have been a sufferer from rheumatism and neuralgia for the past ten years, and tried all kinds of remedies. Having heard so much about St. Jacobs Oil, I tried a bottle, and found it truly wonderful."—*Pottstown (Pa.) Ledger.*

The Murray Hill Publishing Company received an order from a gentleman in the West whose letter-head shows that he is Postmaster, Notary Public, Justice of the Peace, undertaker, a dealer in headstones, groceries, dry goods, notions, hardware, tinware, saddlery, boots and shoes and agricultural implements. We would recommend our friend to study veterinary surgery, finishing with a course in human medicine, and with these added accomplishments he will be able to attend to every want of his neighborhood.

Mr. Ed. Trickett, the celebrated oarsman, Kingston, Canada, says: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil a sure and certain cure for rheumatism, etc."—*New York Clipper.*

"Gentlemen of the jury," said an Irish lawyer, "it will be for you to say whether the defendant shall be allowed to come into court with unblushing footsteps, with a cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and draw three bullocks out of my client's pocket with impunity."

"Now Well and Strong."

SHIPMAN, Illinois.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I wish to state that my daughter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast failing as the doctors thought, with consumption. I obtained a half dozen bottles of your "Golden Medical Discovery" for her, and she commenced improving at once, and is now well and strong. Very truly yours,

REV. ISAAC N. AUGUSTIN.

"Discovery" sold by druggists.

Do you feel heavy in the morning, weary, unrefreshed, unrested, languid, limp, utter, blase, faint-hearted, unequal to the battle of life, querulous, morbid, disinclined to exertion? you've got it. The æsthetic craze is upon you; take a sunflower liver pill.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Sick Headache.

Mrs. J. C. Henderson, of Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "The use of two of Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' a day, for a few weeks has entirely cured me of sick headache, from which I formerly suffered terribly, as often, on an average, as once in ten days." Of all druggists.

Said the chemist: "I used to be very fond of candy till I went to work and analyzed it and found out what horrid stuff is used to make it. Now I can't eat it with any sort of relish. I made a confounded fool of myself, I did."—*Boston Post.*

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

There are not more than 300 professional burglars in America, and yet to keep them out of our homes we pay $5,000,000 per year for locks, bolts, and fasteners. Ten thousand dollars apiece per year would hire them to be good.

There are many amusing superstitions still prevalent among the herring fishermen of England and Scotland. For years the Manx fishers dared not put to sea without a dead wren to ward off storms and disaster. This was due to a tradition of a sea spirit which hunted the herrings and was attended by storms; at length it took the form of a wren and flew away. Consequently a dead wren was thought to keep things straight. As lately as 1854 the herring fishery, being very bad at Banff, Scotland, some fishermen dressed a cooper in a flannel shirt "with burs stuck all over it," and carried him in procession through the town in a handbarrow. This was done to bring better luck.

Kidney-Wort cures piles. It has a soothing and healing action that is very potent.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, says there is more positive Christian life in New England to-day than ever there was before.

Women that have been given up to die have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The evil doer is sure to meet his fate at last. This is like the Irishman who covered himself up with the sheets to escape the mosquitoes, but who exclaimed, when a lightning-bug entered the room: "There is no use; here is one of 'em come wid a lantern. It's all over wid me, sure."

Not Partial, But Complete.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Aug. 4, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co: *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has effected an entire cure in my case. I suffered every form of Kidney difficulty.

W. J. S[illegible]

A colored boy of Tallahassee cut off the fingers of a playfellow. When he was asked about it, he said he could not tell a lie, and that he did it with his little hatchet.

From Mississippi

CORINTH, Miss., April 2, 1877.

Capt. W P Ellis, Bailey Springs, Ala.:

Dear Sir—It gives me pleasure to state the result of the use of Bailey waters in my case. I had for several years been the victim of Chronic Diarrhœa. The exhausting discharges, and absence of assimilation of food, with painful ulceration of the bowels, had reduced me from vigorous health to an almost hopeless condition. My physician advised a trial of the celebrated Bailey waters. In a few days after my arrival the functions of the Liver and Kidneys were favorably affected, my digestion became comfortable, the irritable condition of the bowels disappeared, and a comfortable state of health was soon established. This occured two years ago, and I have ever since enjoyed good health. I attribute my recovery entirely to the medical virtues of Bailey Springs. Very Respectfully,

D S. MALONE.

A mountain mule standing near a magazine of giant powder when it exploded was hurled end over end seventy-five feet to the bottom of the dump pile on which he stood. When the smoke cleared away he stood quietly picking the bunch grass, not in the least disturbed. He had lifted people like that himself and knew how it was done.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Bob Toombs says he never smoked a cigar, though he has chewed their ends for twenty-five years.

Pure cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on the sea shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

$1,000 to $4,000 at Marriage.

The New Orleans Mutual Aid Union pays its policies at marriage, and receives men and women on the same terms. It is chartered, and its officers are first-class business men, solvent and reliable. Only unmarried white men and women can join. Ag'ts and members wanted everywhere. All must send good references. For particulars address the M. A. U., 122 Gravier, st., N. O.

Chapped hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

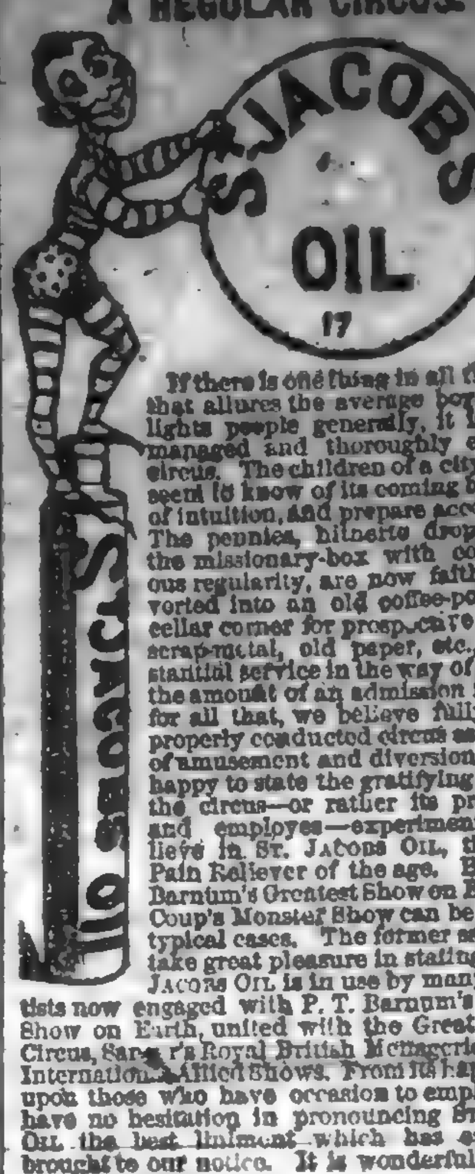
$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS Both Ladies and Gentlemen, wanted to handle one of the best selling articles in the world; wanted by almost every man, woman and child in city and country. Good wages can be made in your own neighborhood. Particulars free. Address

G. W. CROWELL & CO., Springfield, O.

THRESHERS The Best is the cheapest. Illustrated price list free. THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

THE DIAMOND DYES.



A REGULAR CIRCUS.

If there is one thing in all the world that allures the average boy and delights people generally, it is a well managed and thoroughly equipped circus. The children of a city or town seem to know of its coming by a kind of intuition, and prepare accordingly. The pennies, hitherto dropped into the missionary-box with conscientious regularity, are now faithfully diverted into an old coffee-pot in the cellar corner for prospective use, and scrap-metal, old paper, etc., do substantial service in the way of securing the amount of an admission fee. But for all that, we believe fully in the properly conducted circus as a means of amusement and diversion, and are happy to state the gratifying fact that the circus—or rather its proprietors and employes—experimentally believe in ST. JACOBS OIL, the Great Pain Reliever of the age. Hon. P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth and Coup's Monster Show can be taken as typical cases. The former says: "We take great pleasure in stating that ST. JACOBS OIL is in use by many ring artists now engaged with P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth, united with the Great London Circus, Sanger's Royal British Menagerie and the International Allied Shows. From its happy effect upon those who have occasion to employ it, we have no hesitation in pronouncing ST. JACOBS OIL the best liniment which has ever been brought to our notice. It is wonderfully efficacious in subduing pain.

(Signed) BARNUM, BAILEY & HUTCHINSON."

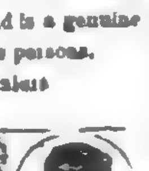
The Press Agent of Coup's Monster Show says: "In cases of rheumatism or complaints of that kind our artists know how to cure themselves very speedily. ST. JACOBS OIL is a very popular remedy among our people for rheumatic pains, and as long as they can get it they won't suffer much."

Mr. Frank I. Frayne says: "I have suffered terribly from rheumatism in my right shoulder and arm, and at the same time I had severe pains in my chest. Sometime since I read something in a newspaper about the remarkable cures of ST. JACOBS OIL, and I thought I would try that remedy. I tell you I am mighty glad I did, for after using one or two bottles of that preparation I felt no pain whatever, and have had none since. I am firm believer in ST. JACOBS OIL, and I want everybody in my company to keep it near them."

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Among the medicinal means of arresting disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands pre-eminent. It checks the further progress of all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, revives the vital stamina, prevents and remedies chills and fever, increases the activity of the kidneys, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism, and is a genuine stay and solace to aged, infirm and nervous persons.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.



TRUTH IS MIGHTY. Prof. MARTINEZ, the Great Spanish Seer, Astrologer and Psychologist, will, for 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send a CORRECT PICTURE of your future husband or wife, with name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage, psychologically predicted. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 10 Mont'y Pl., Boston, Mass.

LADIES And Gentlemen! Wanted to get up club orders for Ho-No Tea, the pure article. Sells better than any other, and is the only kind fit to drink. Agents and club-raisers supplied at wholesale rates. For terms address

OHIO TEA COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

ASTHMA CURED German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price, 50c. and $1.00 of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR R SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—Agents to sell the only authorized picture of the Garfield Family published under the direction of Mrs. Garfield. Samples free to Agents that work. Exclusive Territory given. J. H. Stafford's Sons, Art Publishers, 263 & 265 Broadway, New York.

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AN ELEGANT ONE-HUNDRED PAGE
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LATEST STYLES
of Ladies' and Children's Costumes and Cloaks, Fine Muslin and Cambric Underwear, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Silks, Velvets and Dress Goods, Lace Curtains and Draperies.

The acknowledged Guide of the season. No lady who desires to know what to wear and how to dress well can afford to be without it.

The Spring number will be ready about March 15. Be sure to send postal card giving full name, town, county and State, when a sample copy will be sent to you free of charge.

H. C. F. KOCH & SON,
6th Ave. and 102, 104 & 106 West 20th St.
NEW YORK CITY.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
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No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, proper use of this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

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Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by G. J. LUHN, Charleston, S. C. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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THE OLD
WELL TRIED HEALTH
WONDERFUL RENEWING
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$30 Per Week can be made in any locality. Something entirely new for agents. outfit free. G. W. INGRAHAM & Co., Boston

HIGHEST PRICE paid for Confederate Bonds. W. E. DANTE, East Worcester, New York.

WANTED.—Ladies to do light work at home, sent by mail. Address, G. RUSH W[illegible] Fall River, Mass.

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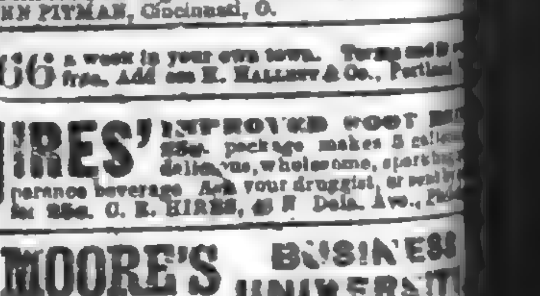

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HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER. 25c. package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, wholesome, sparkling temperance beverage. Ask your druggist, or send by mail for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. Ave., Phila.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Publishers' Union, Atlanta, Ga.............Eighteen

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PICTORIAL
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It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents.

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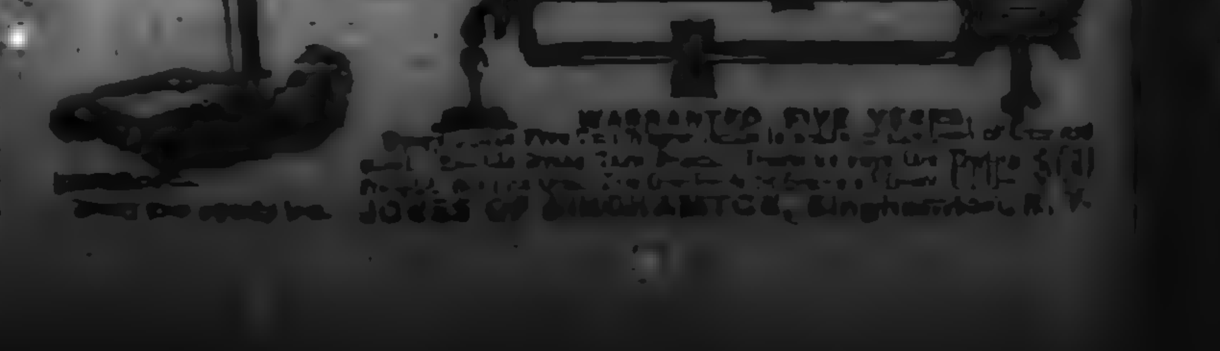
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.

DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881. 2104 Wash Avenue

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS



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The Chilton View.

H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOL I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1882. NO. 28.

MINDING HER BIG SISTER'S BEAU.

BY BRET HARTE.

be down in a minute, and says you're
if you please;
stay till she came, if I'd promise
tease,
you spoke to me first. But that's non-
how would you know
me to say, if I didn't? Don't you
truly think so?
'd feel strange here alone! and you
't know just where to sit;
isn't strong on its legs, and 'we'
it a bit.
match the sofa. But Jack says it
just like you
lf right down upon it and knock out
last screw.
try? I won't tell. You're afraid to! O!
afraid they would think it was mean!
re's the album—that's pretty, if your
clean.
sometimes I daub it; but she only
when she's cross.
picture. You know it? It's like her,
ain't as good-looking, of course!
It's the best of 'em all. Now, tell me,
never have thought
as little as that? It's the only one
ld be bought—
the message to pa from the photograph
re I sat—
n't print off any more till he first got
y for that.
be you're tired of waiting. Why,
she's longer than this,
back hair to do up and all her front
friz.
to be sitting here talking like grown
just you and me.
you'll be coming here often? Oh, do!
n't come like Tom Lee.
Her last beau. Why, my goodness!
to be here day and night,
thought he'd soon be her husband;
says that gave him a fright.
away then as he did? for you're not
an, they say;
as poor as a church-mouse. Now,
And how poor are they?
lad that you met me? Well, I am; for
your hair isn't red,
re's left of it's mousy, and not what
ughty Jack said.
must go. Sister's coming. But I wish
wait, just to see
to you and kissed you in the way that
to kiss Lee."

NIXIE.

would take little Nixie Mark- heroine, nor would one sup- the little quiet figure possessed nerve to save hundreds of lives mpt action, but this was the It was a hot summer after- d the most absolute quiet ver the little railroad station town, up in Northern New on these sweltering July days. the customary loafers were d only at train-time was there of life.

wn train was due at 5:20, but, n, as the sensational story- y, "all was quiet as the

as the station agent's daughter child. She was 15, although she looked some three years and was usually as quiet as a "not much sip to her," the folks said. In spite of the cur- ion, however, she had, except portion of time which the little town set apart for the social pent nearly all the time in the ce with her father, either read- w books and papers that came y, or "unbeknown" to her icking up, letter by letter and word, the sounds of the Morse t; and, finally, one day she d her father by taking a tele- sound, giving him a neat

that day Nixie was installed as operator, and the indulgent en said "Nick could run that as well as he could himself"— considering that Mr. Markham idered by the boys "a plug " might be a doubtful compli- Nixie.

n this particular afternoon we g about, the aforesaid "plug" d into the depot with trouble d on his majestic brow.

, I'm summoned on a jury case Centre village this afternoon. late to get anybody here, even there was anybody to get. What oing to do about it? S'pose tend the concern alone till I get robably by 6?"

"ness so, father," replied Nixie; n't be much of anything to ely there won't be many passen- the down train this hot day, and know enough to sell a ticket or here are."

, see that those boxes go by The way-bills are ready and ever—guess you'll get along all and off he went, leaving Nixie of the situation—which phrase ore than you might imagine on particular day.

[illegible] her newly-acquired importance somewhat, and stepped around briskly, dusting the musty little office, and watering the few plants in the window, but, there being absolutely nothing to do, she dropped into inactivity and listened to the click of the telegraph instruments, which to her was as companionable as the talk of near friends would be. As the afternoon passed drowsily along the heat and stillness overcame her, and, dropping her flaxen head on the desk before her, she was soon—as one of the good old ladies of Parkerstown was wont to express it—"in the arms of Morphine."

Afterward, the first thing she could remember about it, a voice seeming to come from her dreams said: "'Tain't likely she's left here alone, and asleep; too."

"No," responded another evil voice, "the old man's prob'ly around somewhere—but," in a lower tone, "come on, let's go 'long. The down train'll be along, and we'll lay 'em out."

Nixie was wide-awake enough now, but she had presence of mind in her small body, and realized that safety lay in keeping still.

"How fur is it up there?"

"Sh! Keep mum. Do you want to knock the hull thing in the head, and yourself, too?" and then the girl's quickened hearing caught the sound of heavy footsteps passing by the window and on up the track.

Nixie waited until she couldn't hear the foot-steps, and then cautiously turned and looked out of the window. There they were—two miserable-looking tramps hastening up the track. She recognized them at once as two men who had been discharged from a construction train that had been at work down the road. What should she do! Oh! if she could send for her father? But there was no one anywhere near, and beside, by the time he could get home it might be too late—for it was evident that the desperate wretches were bent upon revenging themselves of their fancied wrongs upon the innocent. She looked at the clock. Half-past 4! She ran out and looked around the lonely station. No one living in sight. She called once, feebly—but where was the use. If she sent for her father she had no tangible explanation to give or real reason to make him hurry home—only she was sure there was harm coming to the down-train—that long, crowded express filled with mountain tourists. But she must do someting.

The men had disappeared around a slight bend in the track. Nixie ran in, locked up the office, snatching a hat from a nail in the corner, and then hurried up the track until she arrived at the slight curve. Then she "made haste more slowly," for there were the men. Stepping behind a clump of bushes she watched them. They had stopped and were doing something, she could not at first see what, to the track. Pretty soon, up came a rail, and in a minute more it was thrown down a steep ledge within four feet of the track—where the whole train must be precipitated in less than an hour if something could not be done to warn them. Nixie saw it all now and for a moment stood, her eyes dilated with horror, while she saw the scoundrels shake their fists toward her way and heard an imprecation. Then they passed on and Nixie, grown cold in the sudden extremity, turned and sped toward the depot.

The rail had been removed on a curve which was shaded on the west side by a high bank so that at half-past 5 it was quite dusk there, and, as the trains always came in on a down grade, they came at full speed. So Nixie thought to herself, "I'm so glad I came, for now I'll hurry and telegraph to Stratford before the train comes by, and then we'll see, Mr. Tramps, how your little scheme comes out."

She reached the office and looked at the clock. Five minutes to five! and the train left Stratford at 5:08. Well, eight minutes was plenty of time if she could "raise" Stratford. She grasped the key. "Sd-sd-sd," clicked the instrument. Never before was there so impatient an operator on that line. With her eyes on the clock which seemed then, if ever, to say, "forever—never—never—forever," she kept up the call. Somebody on the other side "broke her" twice, but she gave all the danger signals she could think of and kept on. The moments kept on—one, two, three, four, five—slowly pealed the old clock—each stroke an agony to the girl.

Meanwhile the agent at Stratford could not operate at all, and the boy, who could and who served as a general chore-boy about the place, had gone for the cows, and there was no one to answer the call on which so much depended.

A few minutes and it was too late, and Nixie was in a new dilemma.

Nixie closed the key in despair. She did not know the train signals, but she seized the red flag under the old desk and ran for dear life—literally the dear lives of her fellow-creatures. Not until she got to the wrecked place did she remember that she must go beyond the curve to stop them or she would be of no use. Already she heard the approaching train rumble in the distance. Faster, faster she sped round the curve straight up the track. She could see them now coming in. On they rushed, the great engine bent on destroying its precious freight. Nixie stopped in the midst of the track and frantically swung her red flag, but still the monster rushed toward her, showing no abatement of speed.

Meanwhile the engine and fireman had seen the slight form of the girl, and the fireman stood aghast to see the engineer so utterly regardless of her.

"Stop, man!" he shouted; "don't you see the girl?"

"Yes," said the half-drunk engineer. "Why don't the little fool get out of my way? I'll teach her," and made no movement to stop.

Nixie waited with a sinking heart. Oh, why did everything go against her? Was it the will of God that this dreadful thing must happen? The engine was close upon her and she ran upon a jutting rock by the railroad still waving her scarlet flag; but just as the engine came alongside of her she heard the sharp click of the call-bell in the engine and saw the fireman thrust the engineer aside and reverse the engine. The conductor, who had just seen her and excitedly pulled the bell-rope, jumped off and came toward her. But the reaction was too much for poor Nixie and she could only gasp out "Round the curve," and then she was a white heap with no sense of anything.

Passengers rushed out, and, after some had been to the curve and seen what the little plain girl had saved them from, no lady in the land could be so royally waited upon as Nixie when she had been lifted into the car and told modestly her little story. It was some time before the track was ready for the train to proceed, and many kind hands pressed her in farewell while the conductor left something in her hand, too, just as the train left, saying, "You are the bravest little woman in the State."

Not until she had been in the office a good half-hour with her father—who had got home from his lawsuit and wondered what had made the train so late and where Nixie had gone to—and told him all the story, did Nixie think to look at the packet. Then she read a note: "Will Miss Eunice Markham accept the accompanying from the friends she so bravely saved Aug. 23, 1880?"

The note was wrapped round $500 in bank notes.

"Oh, papa! now you can pay off the mortgage on the house," cried Nixie, and the father said:

"I declare, Nick, you get higher wages as agent than I do!"

The Superintendent of the Q. & L. Railroad Company came down to Parkerston that week, and soon after there was a vacancy in one of the best offices of the company in a neighboring city, and Mr. Markham was tendered the situation. He accepted, "So that Nixie can have the schooling she wants so much," he said, and to-day Miss Eunice Markham is one of the most promising pupils in the high school of that city. But more than ever is she the pride of her father's heart, who never tires of telling of the afternoon "his girl was station agent."

But after all you would never have taken her for a heroine.

THE colored leads used in automatic pencils are said to be made of poisonous aniline material. A Schenectady man, while taking a chew of tobacco from his vest pocket, unconsciously put a fragment of lead from his pocket into his mouth. He noticed a peculiar taste and rinsed his mouth. While at supper soon after he was taken very sick, and continued to retch and vomit several times, when he was relieved.

GEN. ASA BURNAM, of Kentucky, having been converted by a revivalist, encountered a life-long foe who had also been converted. They shook hands and then stood up and took a drink together. Let us not dispute the power of [illegible]

JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Peter the Great was the first to admit Jews into Russia. They emigrated to that country in large numbers, and at first were treated fairly. Christian prejudice was soon aroused, and in 1743 the Empress Elizabeth expelled 35,000. They were readmitted by the Empress Catherine. Until the time of the Emperor Alexander I., in whom they found a friend, they were held in the most abject condition, and denied all the more important privileges of citizens. Alexander granted them full liberty of trade and commerce. But the decrees of Alexander were canceled by his successor, Nicholas, and since that time, in spite of the scheme of 1835, which contemplated the improvement of their condition, and the extension of their liberties, and occasional and intermittent favors of a subsequent date, the Jews have had a hard fate in Russia. In Poland they found a home at a much earlier date. As early as the fourteenth century they were in high favor at court, a Jewish maiden of great beauty having won the affections of Casimir the Great, and for many years the whole trade of the country was in their hands. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries they had fallen into disfavor, and they gradually sank into a condition of deplorable ignorance and most abject poverty. To this day the Polish Jew, in spite of admitted improvement in late years, is the meanest in Europe, one of the most wretched specimens of existing humanity. Up to the time of Nicholas, Jews were not allowed to possess land, to give evidence in civil suits, to have synagogues, or to inhabit the holy cities of Kiew and Moscow. They were obliged to wear a particular dress so that their nationality could not be mistaken, and out of every Jewish family one child was always taken by the state to be educated as a Christian at his parents' cost. Some of their disabilities have since been removed. The Jew has his synagogue, his schools, his municipal privileges, and he is allowed to celebrate the festivals of his church with public displays. But he is not yet in the enjoyment of equal rights with the native population around him. He holds no land, but he trades, and trades successfully, and it is estimated that two-thirds of the trade of the Southern states and at least one-third of that in the North is in Jewish hands.

HOWELLS' FIRST LITERARY WORK.

It is now a little more than twenty years since Mr. W. D. Howells made his first visit to Boston, bringing in his carpet-bag a number of poems, which were soon printed in the *Atlantic Monthly*. He had already sent to the East some of his verses, which had appeared in the same magazine. Many of these, by their form, and still more by their deep, cheerless gloom, showed that their author had a great admiration for Heine, the wonderful master of epigrammatic sadness. With years and actual experience the sadness—which was of the willful sort that belongs to youth—wore away, but Mr. Howells' hand retained the neatness of touch which is apparent even in the slightest of these verses. At about the same time he published a few longer poems, in a narrative form, and it is curious to see in these some of the qualities that are familiar to us in his later novels.

* * * * *

These poems had been written by Mr. Howells in the scant leisure moments of a busy youth. He was born in Ohio, in the year 1837; his father was editor and publisher of a country newspaper, and it was at a very early age that the subject of this article began to set type and learn the printer's trade. Throughout his boyhood, and in fact until 1859, he worked in his father's printing-office, although for two or three years before that date he had exercised his pen as a Legislative reporter, and then as "news editor" of the *Ohio State Journal* at Columbus. What intervals his work granted him were taken for reading and, in time, for writing, and the early fruits of his pen appeared in a volume called "Poems of Two Friends," which was published at Columbus, in December, 1859. The other writer, who indeed was the author of the greater number of the poems, was Mr. J. J. Piatt, who has since written many pleasing verses. These two young poets had worked together in a printing-office, where they spent the years which so many young men waste in college. In the summer of 1861 Mr. Howells wrote a life of Lincoln, a book which had a large sale in the West, and in the autumn of that year he was appointed Consul at Venice. —Century Magazine.

THE TALE OF A SHIRT.

In the course of a confidential conversation with a friend who had recently had two new shirts made, we learned incidentally that the style of building shirts had radically changed, and that they were being made to button in front instead of at the back of the neck. The news was so good that we could not believe it until we had it directly from a shirtmaker, who showed us the ground plan and front elevation that had been prepared by architects for the erection of some fine shirts for our best citizens, and sure enough the old fashion of folding doors in front, instead of a storm-door between the shoulder blades in the back, was the fashion. We have never felt so much like passing a resolution of thanks to the shirtmakers, and a resolution of condolence to parties who have got to wear the old ones, in our life. Those shirts that button in the back have been the cause of more profanity than any one thing. Shirts that button in the back have been the cause of crime. Religious societies cannot prosper as they should when the male population has to reach over its head, and away around to the back of the neck to button its shirt. Talk about spending thousands of dollars to find the North pole; if half the money spent in that way was offered as a reward for the detection of the man who invented shirts that buttoned in the back, and he could be turned loose among men that have suffered for years by his devilish contrivance, it would be well expended.

For fourteen years the men of this country have been slaves to this absurd fashion, and more arms have been cramped, shoulders dislocated and backs bent than would be believed by those who have not seen it. The spectacle of a mild-mannered man, after getting into his shirt, making a contortionist of himself, an acrobat, trying to get on the other side of himself to button his shirt the back way, is sad indeed. Statistics show that buttons on the back of a shirt always come off the second week, and in the place of the thin, oyster-shell button that comes with the shirt, the housewife always sews on a big drawers button, four sizes larger than the button hole, and, if he gets the button in the hole, the hole has to be "bushed" or a washer put on the button next time. Go through our prisons and you will find that the criminals, the bad men, wear shirts that button in the back. They have been driven to a life of crime by letting their tempers get the best of them while searching blindly for a button with one hand, and a button-hole with the other, when their backs were turned. They go from home mad, and commit crime to get even.

The bare idea of having shirts that open in front will give a feeling of rest to tired back-aching humanity. To stand up to the glass and button a shirt, and see what you are about, will be bliss indeed. The thought of a generous slit in the bosom of a shirt, where one's hand may wander, is elysium. There are times—we say it advisedly—there are times when the best of us want to put a hand inside a shirt bosom; but with the old shirt that buttons in the back a man might as well be a burglar-proof safe, with the combination lost, as to try to get in. With the old shirt it would be absolutely necessary to hire a hand.

A man's stomach has been a sealed book for fifteen years, with the old boiler-iron bosom, with no port holes. Occasionally a man's heart aches, and if he could put a hand on it, without going around the back way and sneaking in under the arm, he could tell by the feeling whether it was unrequited affection that ailed him or rheumatism. With the new shirt an exploring expedition can be sent to the seat of the disease before it is everlastingly too late.

Men have been wounded, and before they could be turned over and the entrance to the shirt found they have bled to death. The old back-action shirt is a fraud, and the new one is a daisy. It may be said by some that the new open sesame shirt will show to the world the color of the undershirt. It might if one was going to use his shirt bosom for a pillow, but few do that. And, even if they did, that is the only way the world can know that a man wears a silk undershirt, with a monogram on the front. We hail the new open-winter shirt with delight, and are sure the public will when they once get their hand in.—*Peck's Sun.*

THERE have been 120,000 American [illegible] planted on the island of Monte Cristo, [illegible]

PLEASANTRIES.

WHY are pretty girls like wild-cherries? Because they make you pucker up your lips.

WHY is the discovery of the North pole like an illicit whisky manufactory? Because it is a secret still.

DR. HOLLAND wrote, "There's a song in the air." Investigation would have shown him that the air was in the song.

A CYNIC says he agrees with Longfellow that "life is not an empty dream." It is a full dream, pretty much all nightmare.

"TOO MUCH absorbed in his business," was the comment of a Western newspaper on the death of a brewer who was drowned in a tank of his own beer.

"I WANT one of those long felt hats, papa," said a pretty girl to her father. The indulgent father forked over the money, and her head now fills the long-felt want.

SCIENTISTS say the best brain food is corn meal; so, if you wish to flatter a scientist by some delicate allusion to his mental capacity, all you have to do is to call him a mush-head—then run.

MASTER TOMMY (returning from the funeral)—"Why did Uncle Jonas cry so for, aunt? He cried more than anybody!" Aunt (grimly)—"Of course! Most of the property is left to him, my dear."

"WHAT is mean time?" asks a correspondent. Going to a picnic alone and seeing your first and second-best girls with two fellows you hate, is about as nearly our idea of a mean time as pen can express.—*Burdette.*

SAID the night watchman, when about dusk he was invited to drink a cup of coffee: "No, thank you; coffee keeps me awake all night." Then he saw his blunder, looked very much embarrassed and tried to explain it. But it was no use.

"WHAT time is it, my dear?" asked a wife of her husband, whom she suspected of being drunk, but who was doing his best to look sober. "Well, my darling, I can't tell, 'cause, you see, there are two hands on my watch, and each points to a different figure and I don't know which to believe."

The boys had met in the barn, the day
Was big to them with fate,
For whether or not to "hookey" play
Was the subject of debate.
'Twas put to vote, the Chairman's throat
Proclaimed, "The ayes have chose!"
But a skunk came in with an extra vote
And gave it to the nose.

CAPT. PERCIVAL, a Cape Cod mariner of the old school, was once awakened in his bunk by a shipmate with the announcement that the vessel was going to eternity. "Well," replied the Captain, "I've got ten friends over there to one in this world; let her go." And he turned over and went to sleep again.

MR. MALONE (to the apple-woman, who has "Sheriff's Sale" displayed on her stand—"Shure, Mrs. Maginnis, it's sorry I am for this throuble that's come upon ye." Mrs. Maginnis—"Och, well, Mr. Malone, I don't mind telling yez, seein' ye are an ould frind, but it's only a little business craft to get rid av me ould stock."—*Harper's Bazar.*

THEY were talking about the comparative readiness of the sexes to oblige one another, when Jones employed this illustration: "A man walking along in the street finds a cigar in his pocket, but no match. He meets another man with a lighted cigar, stops him, asks for a light, gets it and goes on. Now, do you suppose one woman would do that for another?"

CONGRESSMAN S. S. COX in a lecture at Washington on the humor of the negro race, told the following story as an illustration: "While in Georgia some time ago I happened to be passing along the street. 'Hullo, Sam,' said a particularly black colored man on the other side of the street. 'Hullo!' I promptly replied, whereupon the African aforesaid promptly retorted, 'Cuse me, sah, Ise 'dressing another culled man.'"

A PHILADELPHIA magazine makes the statement that marriage is on the decrease, and it predicts that every twentieth girl of the next generation will be obliged to live an old maid.

THERE is no brighter moment in the life of a young lady of two than when the happy discovery is made that she can at last balance a pair of eye-glasses on her own [illegible]

THE girls of [illegible]

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 25, 1882.

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THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Ex-Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, is being tried in New York City for obtaining money under false pretences.

A New York man recently sold his wife to a neighbor for a dollar. Some men seem to take delight in swindling their neighbors.

James Gordon Bennet, the proprietor of the New York Herald has given the widow of Lieutenant DeLong, who lost his life in the ill-fated Jeanette, $50,000.

Col. Wm. M. Lowe has been seated as representative from the eighth Alabama district, over Gen. Joe Wheeler, whose seat he contested. Lowe claims to be an Independent-Greenback-Labor representative.

Guiteau has written another letter addressed to the American people in which he says that he wants an unconditional pardon or nothing. He says that he wishes to lecture to the world on "Paul the Apostle and kindred topics." He has finished a new book called "The Truth and The Removal."

Mrs. Wilson, a Democratic lady who has had a position in the Post Office Department for many years, has recently been turned out by President Arthur, at the instigation of Representatives Moore and Houke, of Tennessee. The difficulty was that they thought she had been there long enough receiving Republican pay.

The Indians.

The manner in which the Indians in some portions of the West are being treated is hardly credible. It is certainly not surpassed by the barbarity which the conquerers of ancient times were wont to show to a weak and disable foe. To the rascality of Indian bureau's and Indian officials is due in no little many of the disturbances and massacres which are so frequently occuring on our frontier; and though we have a standing army for its protection, yet the troops never seem to be at the right place, when they are most needed. A despatch from Gen. Pope to Gen. Sheridan, dated Fort Leavenworth, May 18th. will illustrate the cruelty with which the poor red man is being treated:

"The situation at Mescalero Agency much the same, only worse than it was with Cheyennes. The Mescaleros must be fed or they will starve. The Indian Bureau, as appears, can't feed them. The army must therefore feed them or a heavy military force must be placed around them to make them starve peaceably. There is time yet to provide for them, but it cannot safely be postponed. It should be attended to at once."

Under date of the Mescalero Agency, May 15, Agent Llewellyn has sent the following to Inspector Howard of the Indian Office: "Telegraph me at once if it is true that Congress has made no appropriation for subsistence of these Indians. Beef and flour will last until July 1. I have private arrangements to make, and want my family away from here by July 1. You know neither I nor any other agent can control these Indians on empty stomachs."

IRELAND.

Since Mr. Parnell's release from Kilmainham jail, he has been interviewed as to the condition of his constituency. Seven thousand persons, he says, have been evicted for the first quarter of this year, without being readmitted as tenants; that many were liable for arrears to the extent of from three to fifteen years, and that as time went on, if no settlement of the arrears question took place they would literally be turned out in thousands during the winter. The Land League has done its best to relieve the poor evicted tenants, but have found it impossible to do anything for more than even a tithe of them, the remainder being left on the road side or having to go into the work house. And right in the footsteps of all this suffering comes the unfortunate and dreadful occurrence in Phoenix Park—the assassination of Secretary Cavendish and under Secretary Burke, and now follows a new coersion act, still further restricting the liberties of the Irish tenantry. Verily the sons of the "bonny green isle" have much to lament.

Giteau's Exceptions Overruled.

The court *en banc*, on Monday affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the Giteau case, and denied the right of the prisoner to a new trial. The plea of Mr. Roed, counsel for Guiteau, was, that a court in the District of Columbia had no jurisdiction in the case. He held that the prisoner should have been tried not at the point where the fatal blow was given, but at the point where the deed was completed by the death of the victim. The laws of twenty-six States provide for trial at either point, but there is no such law in the District of Columbia. Little attention was, however, paid to the plea, and the hanging of Guiteau, on the 30th proximo, will, for a time at least, put an end to the tremendous amount of wrangling which his singular case has caused.

Hon. A. C. Hargrove.

The many ardent friends of Hon. A. C. Hargrove, will present his name before the Democratic and Conservative Convention of the State of Alabama, for Governor of the State. They will do this with the kindliest feelings towards all others; being impelled to this course of action by a knowledge that the man they present, is in every way worthy of the high honor which they ask for him, and that his administration of affairs will give satisfaction to the people of Alabama.

He is honest. He is capable. With the utmost respect and esteem for the honorable gentlemen, presented elsewhere, we can truly say, that Colonel Hargrove is intimately acquainted with the whole working of our Government. That he has in the last six years been a diligent student and an active participant in the management of all the difficult questions which have been so ably and happily adjusted.

The nomination of a man who has the characteristics of Col. Hargrove, will harmonize every part of the Democracy, and we will present to our opponents a united, solid front, with an invincible leader, and gain a victory which will bring blessings to all.

Then, fellow citizens of Alabama, join us in nominating a son of Alabama, who is worthy of the office and the highest honors of the State.—*Tuskaloosa Times.*

Frank James.

The St. Louis Republican's Dallas, Texas, special says: Your correspondent has it from unquestionable authority that Frank James and several of his most devoted Confederates are now in Texas, with headquarters at Dallas, and a point of rendezvous not many miles from the city. Eight members of Pinkerton's detective force are now located in North Texas for the special pupose of capturing Frank and his friends. They have stolen several horses and much other valuable property recently under official and ownership cognizance hoping to entrap the much desired game, but thus far without success. However, parties are spotted and within thirty days the public can look out for something sensational from North Texas.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says that Mark Twain served three months in the Confederate army, under Gen. Price, but this is something that he does not say much about to his northern friends.

Alabama has one hundred newspapers published in her borders.

"PIPING HOT."

A Letter From Across the Stygian River—The Rads Not Dead But Weeping.

Apropos of the present tranquility in political circles we herewith produce a communication, which from the reading, one would suppose was written at a time when politics were "piping hot." It fell into our hands, some time since, by the merest chance. We publish it merely as a literary curiosity, and not that we would wish to remind of the disgraceful scenes and actions which it recalls.

MOBILE, ALA., June, 1873.

EDITOR OF THE ——,
Tuskaloosa, Ala.,

SIR—While passing by a notorious negro bar-room the other night, I saw a stout, fine-looking white man and a highly colored negro come out just in front of me. Being an entire stranger here, I did not know the parties. As the former passed a lamp-post, by the light I saw something drop to the pavement, apparently from his pocket. I was a few yards behind, and picked up what proved to be the original of the following singular letter. The original was so badly charred that it was with the greatest difficulty, aided by chemicals, I could decipher it. Evidently, it has passed through a fiery ordeal *en route* from the great fixed gulf that separated Dives from Lazaras, to this Gulf City. The date of the infernal missive is somewhat old, from the fact propably that it came by way of your celebrated A. & C. railroad:

SOUTH SIDE OF RIVER STYX,
May, 1873. Thermometer 100000,-000,000,000 degs. below zero.

Hon. A—— M——,
Mobile, U. S. of America,
via Ala. & Chatt. Railroad,

Dear A——: You will remember that I was somewhat suddenly snatched out of the flesh, in Selma, on the ——, but I forget the date, though it seems to me that I have been down here, almost as long as the venerable Judas Iscariott, with whom I have become intimately acquainted, as we are placed in the same pit every night, after the day's work in stirring the fires in the great furnace. This place is piping hot—hotter than it has ever been represented to be by any preacher on earth. Those big, horn-fisted niggers of Selma hurt me when they laid me out, and I'll lay for them when they come down here, sure. His Satanic Majesty, who has taken a particular fancy to me, promises that he'll have the ungrateful rascals cast into the hottest bottomless pit that he's got. Don't you drink any more bad whiskey, for the statistics down here show that the large majority of our party come to the d—l, prematurely, by a too free indulgence in "pop-skull," with niggers. Josh Morse and a hundred other loil men of Alabama, are here now. Everything here is at white-heat, and it takes less than two seconds to burn the blackest darky's skin white as a piece of iron twelve hours in the most powerful furnace in your world. The hair was all scorched off my head the instant that old Charon's boat touched this shore. All the letters on my person, that were given me by Republican friends before I left Selma, were burnt to cinders at the same time; but I found plenty of old friends here who introduced me around. Poor John C. and Andy A. asked me about you. Here I find that perfect social equality for which our party is working so hard for now amongst the vile secesh of the Southern States. By the way, I wonder where all the rebels are. There is not one down here. It can't be possible that those traitors have gone in the opposite direction. The Governor here doesn't know where they all are, but thinks that maybe they have been sent to a hotter place even than this; though no such place is down on Gray's Atlas of these regions; evidently a very serious mistake made by Gray.

I tried to play J. C. Stanton on old man Charon, by offering him a bribe to leave me on the north or cool side of this river, but he indignantly asserted that he had been a faithful ferryman on the Styx for millions of years—as far back indeed, as the time when Satan fled from heaven and crossed in his boat. He also insultingly stated that he had never been a member of the Congress of the United States, nor of the Alabama Legislature, and was, therefore, incorruptible comparatively speaking. I'm being promoted, by degrees, and have been lately appointed to the glowing place of chief-fireman, in old brother John Brown's squad. I wear brass sandals now, because my leather shoes curled up with the heat. I'm getting more used to the peculiar climate, however, and strange to say, find it sorter genial. Josh M., who had such a fine suit of hair before he came, looks mighty queer about the head now, for it's all scorched off. Oakes Ames got here the other day and started, successfully, a Credit Mobilier job. Tell our friends, G. and E. that I've arranged for them when they come, to work in the same furnace, and to sleep together in the same soft bed of molten lead. The colored folks seem to get along better than us, for they get used to the climate quickest.

Say to Nap. Cloud, that there's a vacancy here in the office of Superintendent of Conflagration, which at my suggestion, the Governor will not fill till he comes. I want to tell you *confidentially*, that your name will come next on the slate, and after yours comes the name of that colored man who used to drink with you at the nigger bar-room in Montgomery.—You'd better drink all you can now, for there isn't any liquor here but smelted brim stone, and you can't smuggle none as you're searched. Uncle Thad. Stevens tells me that I've got to be kiln-dried before I'm thoroughly acclimated. I don't know what that means, but am afraid its awful. The aristocracy down here spend most of their time fanning themselves, and those who can't afford fans get in front of the mouth of the big bellows.

Your weeping, wailing
and teeth-knashing friend,
E—— N——.

Warrior and Tennessee Rivers Railroad.

It is with a feeling of gratulation and pride that we announce to the people of Lawrence county, that the building of the Warrior and Tennessee rivers railroad has been determined on, and the company have resolved to push the work through to completion at as early a day as possible. This road is to start from some point on the Memphis and Charleston road, running through Moulton, thence in a southerly direction through Winston, Walker and Tuscaloosa counties, and connecting with Selma, on the Alabama river, in Dallas county. The starting point on the M. and C. road cannot be located until the engineer shall have ascertained the best route up the mountain into the Moulton valley.

Moulton Advertiser.

It is rumored that Jere Haralson will run for Congress from the fourth district. He no doubt thinks that though he may not be elected he can contest the seat and then he will be certain to get it.

Florida is shipping ripe peaches to the North.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-1y

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 19 Market Street,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-ly

NOTICE NO. 1610.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery Ala., May 13, 1882.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Montgomery, Alabama, on June 22d, 1882, viz: Wesley C. Smith, Homestead No. 6757, for the southwest quarter, of the northwest quarter, section 22, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles R. Boothe, LaFayette Rollins, Hinton M. Boothe, John K. Boothe, all of Mountain Creek, Chilton co., Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.

my18-6w

A SPLENDID OFFER!

The Chilton View
—AND—
THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY
Courier-Journal,

One year for only $2.60. Two papers for little more than the price of one.

By paying us $2.60 you will receive for one year your home paper with the Courier-Journal, the representative newspaper of the South, and the best, brightest and ablest family weekly in the United States. Those who desire to examine a sample copy of the Courier-Journal can do so at this office.

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENS

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
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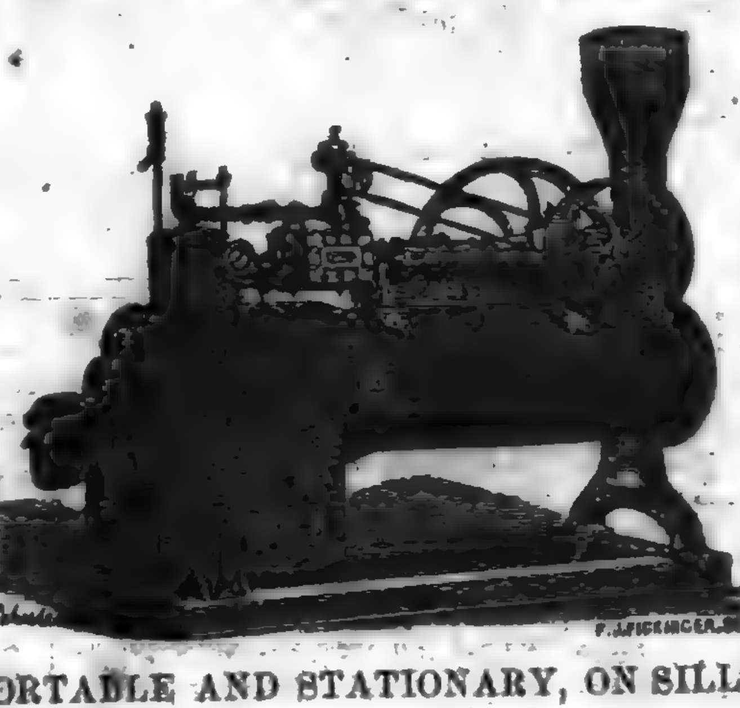
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles a
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World



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OF ALL SI
FROM TWO TO
HUNDRED HO
POWER,
—AND—
OF ALL KI

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHE

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and a
kinds of Agricultural Implements.

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General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham,

Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar8-ly

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
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W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHO

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandi on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', We and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montg prices. Give him a call. Nov

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Grocer
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and Produce Sold at Importer's Pric

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Dec 22-tf

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E CHILTON VIEW.

NTON, ALA., MAY 25, 1882.

OUNTY DIRECTORY.

ancellor Eastern Chancery Divis-
N. S. Graham.
ge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
licitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
y.
mber of Congress—Fifth Congres-
l District—Thomas Williams.
nator Fifteenth Senatorial District
illiam P. Oden.
presentative—William A. Collier.
obate Judge—H. J. Callen.
rcuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
gister in Chancery — Dr. W. E.
art.
eriff—James E. Lowe.
easurer—James M. Parish.
x Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
x Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
pt. Education—James M. Corderie.
mmissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon-
tt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
ains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

o. 1 at 6:33 a. m.
o. 3 7:15 p. m.
o. 9 8:45 p. m.
o. 11 3:19 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

o. 2 *9:00 a. m.
o. 4 *9:42 p. m.
o. 8 7:05 p. m.
o. 12 9:43 a. m.
Don't stop.

HEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

g North	Daily Mail		Going South
ve 4:30 a m	Meridian	Arrive	10 p m
ve 7:16 "	Demopolis	"	7:02 "
10:30 "	Selma	"	8:45 "
ve 7:30 "	Selma	Leave	4:00 "
10:15 "	Calera	"	5:45 "
4:05 p m	Rome	"	11:30 a m
6:10 "	Dalton	"	9:30 "
8:25 "	Cleaveland	"	7:20 "
11:40 "	Knoxville	"	3:35 "
ve 4:50 a m	Bristol	"	10:20 p m

DGES. — Regular communications
nton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No.
first Saturday in each month at 7
ock p. m.

egular conventions Chilton Lodge
32 K. of P. every second and fourth
rday nights in each month, at 7
ock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

picnic at Blassingame's Mill
next Saturday.

rs. Isabella Hagadon, of Gal-
ton, Texas, is visiting relatives
Clanton. She is en route to
w York.

Baptist Sunday School was
anized on last Sabbath at the
nton Baptist Church, with a
y good attendance.

rom our Jemison correspondent
learn that wheat cutting is the
er of the day in that section,
that the wheat and oat crop is
best for many years.

A half dozen citizens went over
he Coosa yesterday on a fishing
ic. They decided not to take
"rabbit liver." But one of the
ty carried along a "rabbit foot."

Died, near Clanton, on the 22d,
s. P. C. Wade, aged thirty-five
rs. She had been ill about two
eks, the immediate cause of her
th was rheumatism of the heart.
e leaves a husband and two
ildren to mourn her loss.

Clanton Academy will close its
esent session about the last of
ne, with an exhibition and ex-
ination. We learn from the
incipal, Rev. Mr. Montgomery,
t he will conduct a vacation
hool during the summer, for the
nefit of a certain number of pu-
ls that wish to attend.

A couple of unlucky Clanton
ortsmen went over to the Coosa
a big fish last week, and as a
ult of their thirteen-mile ride,
e of them furnishes the following:

Hied we to the Coosa river,
When the fish are on the bite,
Having bait of rabbit's liver,
Ever the best to fish at night.
Ran we round to head the fishes,
But too late to catch but few,
Even enough to dirty the dishes,
Round the edges, when they're new.
Ta, ta, to the Coosa river.

We advise them to carry more
it, and less "snake-medicine" the
xt time.

An Enigma.

For the benefit of persons who
e adepts at deciphering enigmas,
e, we publish the following and
commend it to the careful consid-
ation of those who think it ap-
lies to them:

I By careful and continued ap-
FY plication for a time this may
GOO be solved, and we can but
WEFO think that when the solution
YOUR is reached, but a short time
PAPE will elapse before the benefit
RFA thereof will be felt in a form
YU that we can really appreciate.
P The conclusion, however, may
e problematic, but we anxiously await
e determination, trusting that it may
e in our favor.

Railroad Accident.

From an extract published elsewhere, taken from the Birmingham Observer, it will be learned that the engineer, Mr. Thomas Sweeney, who was so badly scalded on last Friday afternoon, by the turning over of his engine near Verbena, died on Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock. It seems that the run off was caused by the section hands using a blue instead of a red flag as a danger signal, in order to stop the train, as the road was undergoing repairs at the point, and was not in a condition for the train to pass. Mr. Sweeney was the only person hurt. Several persons from Clanton were on the train at the time.

Calera News.

Crops are looking fine in this section, though some complaint of damage to cotton by the late cold spell.

The Breazeale hotel will be completed this week, and the Calera House is being put in a first class condition. Both will do well as many people will spend the summer in Calera.

Wesley Lyndsey, colored, was caught between two freight cars last Sunday night and crushed to death.

The Northeastern part of Chilton county is full of mineral, marble, roofing slate, mica and other valuables, that will some day make it rich.

"Gewher" the Calera correspondent of the Shelby Sentinel and Col. W., of Montevallo, have had something to say in the columns of the Sentinel about the tariff. Now we would advise these gentlemen to keep quiet as the subject can only be discussed properly by the political economist.

You ought to see H. C. Moss sailing around in his new buggy.

There is as yet no avowed candidate for Legislative honors before the people of Shelby county. Graham, of the Sentinel, will probably get the nomination of the Convention, though Col. Walker, of Montevallo, and Col. Creswell, of Harpersville, have many friends that will support them. If a prohibitionist is nominated, the canvass will be a lively one, as the whiskey men will unite with the Independents and Republicans.

RUFUS.

Death from Scalding.

Thos. Sweeney, freight engineer, of this place, was badly scalded, Friday, by the turning over of his engine near Verbena, on the South and North Road. The train was approaching a point where station-hands were at work on the road and on account of the careless substitution of a blue flag for a red one, the train keeping on, ran over a spot where the track had been taken up, when the locomotive jumped the track and turned over. The fireman jumped out soon enough to save himself, but Sweeney was badly scalded from waist to head. He lay all day yesterday, at his home here, suffering terribly, when death at 6 o'clock, p. m., relieved him of his pains.

Birmingham Sunday Observer.

A Lady's Toast of Men.

At a literary meeting Mrs. Duniway toasted men as follows: "God bless 'em. We halve their joys, double their sorrows, treble their expenses, quadruble their cares, contest their property and out maneuver them in every way. This would be a very dreary world without men. In fact, I may say without fear of contradiction, without 'em, it would not be much of a world anyhow. We love 'em and the dear beings can't help it; we control 'em and the precious fellows don't know it. As husbands they are always convenient, but not always on hand; as beaux, they are by no means matchless. They are most agreeable visitors; they are handy at State fairs, and indespensable at oyster saloons. They are splendid as escorts for some other fellow's wife or sister; and, as friends, they are better than women. As our fathers they are inexpressibly grand. A man may be a failure in business, a wreck in constitution, not enough to boast of as beauty, nothing as a legislator for woman's rights, and not even very brilliant as a member of the press, but if he is our own father, we overlook his short-comings, and cover his peccadilloes with the divine mantle of charity. Then, as our husbands, how we love to parade them as paragons! And in the language of the inspired poet:

"We'll lie for them,
We'll cry for them,
And if we could we'd fly for them,
We'd do anything but die for them."

While a woman was kneeling in prayer at a church in Wilmington, N. C., another woman picked her pocket, and after prayers left the church.

Guiteau Demands an Unconditional Pardon.

WASHINGTON, May 19,—Guiteau thus writes to the Star: "I tell the American people and its officials, from the Executive down to the court in banc, now reviewing my case, that I tell the truth, and lie not, when I say I am God's man in the matter of President Garfield's removal, and that, if a hair of my head is harmed, the almighty will make the officials that do it pay well for it. If I was outside, I would lecture under the auspices of some bureau on religious subjects. One of my subjects would be: 'Paul, the Apostle,' and kindred topics. If my time has come to leave this world, I am willing; but I want the officials that murder me on the gallows to understand the issue—if they murder me they will incur the wrath of Almighty God, and it will be a long time before he lets up on them and this nation. The devils that crucified the despised Galilean thought they were doing God's service, but that did not release them from liability. They and their nation incurred the wrath of the Almighty by that act, and he got even with them at the destruction of Jerusalem, and He will get even with this nation and with the officials if I am murdered on the gallows. I want an unconditional pardon or nothing, and I want the Executive to so understand it. I have set forth my views fully on this in my book, 'The Truth and the Removal.' If honorable jurists representing the Washington court in banc decide this case according to law, there is only one decision they can make and that is that they have no jurisdiction. If they decide contrary to law, the matter will rest with President Arthur, and they will have incurred the wrath of Almighty God."

The Hon. Mr. James.

CAIRO, May 18.—A conductor on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad today reports having seen Frank James at the breakfast table at Rives' station yesterday morning en route from a station below St. Louis to Mobile. He was recognized and accosted by a gentleman from Edgefield, Ky., who knew the family intimately.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat Special.*

We desire to say that the editor who heretofore has commented on the unfortunate fate of Col. Jesse James is at present absent from the city. He is not expected back until the Hon. Frank James leaves Mobile.—*Register.*

Where Our Paper Goes.

Following the example of a valued exchange, we herewith publish, for the benefit of our advertisers, a synopsis of our circulation, showing the points which our paper reaches:

ALABAMA.

Chilton county.—Clanton, Jemison, Clear Creek, Strasburg, Lomax, Cooper's, Verbena, Mountain Creek, Maplesville, Callierville. 300 copies in county.

Shelby county.—Columbiana, Montevallo, Calera, Shelby Springs, Wilsonville, Bridgeton, Shelby Iron Works.

Jefferson—Birmingham, Argo, Warrior.

Tuskaloosa.—Tuskaloosa.

Montgomery.—Montgomery.

Autauga.—Autaugaville, Prattville, Wadsworth.

Elmore.—Wetumpka.

Macon.—Tuskegee.

Lowndes—Hayneville, Benton, Letohatchie.

Sumter—Gainesville.

Dallas—Selma, Burnsville.

Mobile—Mobile.

Barbour—Eufaula, Clayton.

Bullock—Union Springs.

Butler—Greenville.

Blount—Blountsville.

Wilcox—Camden, Pine Apple.

Pickens—Pickensville.

Greene—Eutaw.

Talladega—Talladega.

Tallapoosa—Dadeville.

Bibb—Randolph, Day's Mill.

Hale—Greensboro.

Pike—Troy.

Perry—Marion.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Prairie Plains, Decherd Station.

TEXAS.

Austin, Lancaster, Henderson, Palo Pinto, Red Oak.

ARKANSAS.

Prescott, Eldorado, Three Creeks.

FLORIDA.

Tampa, Pensacola.

MISSISSIPPI.

Harmontown, Artesia, Columbus.

Our paper also regularly reaches St. Louis, Louisville, Washington city, New York, Atlanta, and several minor points in Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana.

Miss Hall, of Hartford, Ct., studied law in Hartford for four years, and applied for admisson to the bar. She was not admitted, and she carried her case to the Supreme Court, where it is to be tried soon.

The Chilton View and Louisville Weekly Courier-Journal one year for $2.60.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

FACULTY:

REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

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—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

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Dec. 29-6m

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GEORGIA RAILROAD,
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—TO THE—
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A. G. P. A., Selma.

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BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE NO. 1593.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., May 1st, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on June 10th, 1882, viz: Susan Johnson Homestead No. 3218, for the east half of the northwest quarter, section 2, township 20 north, range 16 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William J. Graham, Isaac J. Dennis, Joseph J. Jones, and William Jones, all of Mountain Creek, Chilton county, Alabama.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
may4-5w Register.

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W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
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NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
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Nov24-1y

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Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
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Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

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—IN THE—
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Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Consult DR BUTTS and secure the advantages of long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. [illegible] Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov3-1y County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
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and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

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CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address
C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
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Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

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A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. [illegible]
DR. T. WILLIAMS [illegible]

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE
[illegible]

THE AUTHOR OF "A FOOL'S ERRAND" ON TOO-TOOISM.

I am not entirely given over to tootooism. I always associate an esthetic with laziness, and a lazy man doesn't know what rest means. I am glad I am away from the ladies, but really I don't admire a Queen Anne chair. I know it is high art, but just think of one hundred and odd pounds of muscular Christianity resting in a spindle-shanked Queen Anne chair. Then again I can't say I am in love with those new chandeliers made in imitation of a tallow-dip, with a gutter of smut running down the sides. Then there are those narrow-necked jars in a Japanese cabinet, so frail that one is afraid of enjoying a hearty laugh for fear of breaking up $100 worth of high art. Do you know I enjoy seeing a man lying with his feet on the sofa? I know it's rough on the sofa, but it's the best thing for the man. I often wonder when I get into a parlor filled with all the jim-cracks of estheticism, what it was all for. I like a parlor where the children can turn somersaults without fear of what is coming after. High art! Somebody told me that the cover of *Scribner's Monthly* was a specimen of it. I remarked I couldn't make out just which way the snake was going. He was inclined to be offended, but all I could imagine of the design was a reminder of a snake crawling backward or forward, or, perhaps, a dish of vermicelli soup on a piece of brown paper.

The boy that quits his public school or his college ought to be induced, or flogged, if need be, to prevent him from entering at once upon a business life. Let him spend his time on a farm. I don't know how it is, but in every place I've been true American labor was dying out. I went into a prayer meeting in Maine the other day (they go to prayer meeting in Maine yet), and they were singing: "There Is Rest for the Weary," and, American-like, they have placed that haven of rest "beyond the Jordan." Nations have passed off the face of the earth by disregarding lesser laws than that of American restlessness.—*Judge Tourgee's Lecture on Rest.*

AN ANECDOTE OF MALIBRAN.

The incidents of Malibran's later life are so well known to all who take an interest in musical affairs that any particular recounting of them would be superfluous here, even irrespective of the limits and the purpose of these articles. There is one story of her, however, which does not appear in her memoirs, and I believe has never been in print. When she was singing at Covent Garden Theater, in London, the tenor was Templeton, a Scotchman with a beautiful voice and fair vocalization, but dull, without style or expression, and a mere split-stick upon the stage. All at once Malibran declared she would not sing with Templeton. The manager, supposing that she objected to him as an artist, and knowing her kindness and good nature, asked her the reason of her decision. After a little hesitation she replied, "Last evening Mr. Templeton was going to kiss me." The manager, who knew Mr. Templeton as well as he knew Malibran, sent for the tenor immediately, and, in the presence of the haughtily-shrinking prima donna, told him of her accusation. "Modum Molly Brawn," was the stolid Scotchman's reply—"Modum Molly Brawn, I wadna kuss ye on ony accoont." "Molly Brawn," who was then pestered by a gilded throng made up of half the male butterflies in London, appreciated the situation instantly, broke into a peal of laughter, and matters were restored to their former condition.—*Richard Grant White, in the Century.*

WHERE THEY HAD HIM.

About twenty years ago certain localities in Michigan were frightened half to death about small-pox, and several towns had stringent regulations regarding vaccination. In one village in Macomb county the duty of bringing in delinquents was intrusted to a constable named Simmonds. He worked with great energy, and at last he had everybody in except an old chap named Williams, who sternly refused to come forward. The constable laid for him, however, brought him a prisoner to the doctor's office, and ordered him to "peel" his arm and make ready. It was then discovered that he had once wrestled with small-pox, and, of course, vaccination was not necessary. The constable was all broke up for a minute and Williams was chuckling with satisfaction, when the officer suddenly asked:

"Have you ever had the measles?"

"Yes."

"Mumps?"

"Yes."

"Chicken-pox?"

"Yes."

"Well, I've had a week's trouble to get hold of you, and I'll be hanged if you are going to beat me this way! You haven't had the cholera and I know it, and we don't propose to have this town devastated by grim death this summer. Doctor, I'll hold him down and you vaccinate him for the cholera!"

A matter of choice—whether to suffer, uninterruptedly with a cough or to invest 25 cents for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and cure it.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Pickled Raisins.—Leave two pounds of large, fine raisins on the stems, add one pint of vinegar and half a pound of sugar; simmer over a slow fire half an an hour.

Butter.—Take a new flower pot, wash it clean, wrap in a wet cloth and set over butter, will keep it as hard as if set on ice. Milk, if put into an earthen can, or in a tin one, will keep for a long time, if well wrapped in a wet cloth.

Apple Jelly.—Pare and stew sour, juicy apples (greenings are nice) in enough water to cover them, strain as directed for currant jelly, allow a pound of sugar for each pound of juice, put them together and strain, boil four or five minutes, skimming it thoroughly.

Partridges.—Take three young partridges, place them on a spit before the fire, and roast them fifteen to twenty minutes; send them to table with bread crumbs browned in the oven, with a small piece of butter added round them, and send in a tureen some rich brown gravy.

Tomatoes.—To keep ripe tomatoes all winter, select fine sound tomatoes, wipe them perfectly dry and place them very carefully in a stone jar two-thirds full. Fill the jar quite up with good lard and cover closely. When wanted for use, take them out from under the lard and wash them in hot water.

Baked Beets.—These excellent vegetables are quite as good baked as boiled, and the sugar is better developed by the baking process. The oven should not be too hot, and the beets must be frequently turned. Do not peel them until they are cooked, then serve with butter, pepper and salt.

Banana and Apple Tart.—Make crust of fine flour and fresh butter. Make little crust, but make it good. Slice apples fine, and put in dish with three or four bananas sliced, only adding sugar and perhaps a little sirup, if you have got it. Cover crust over fruit; brush a little melted butter over top; strew white sugar on, and bake twenty minutes or more, as required.

Canned Peaches.—When canning peaches one cannot guess at just the number of halves or quarters needed to fill the can, and so often after filling the can several pieces are left in the sirup; and if you add others and cook them over again they will drop in pieces. My way to avoid this is to take out the pieces carefully on a plate, cook the others, and, when they are needed to help fill another can, drop them for a minute or two into the sirup.

LOVE UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

When the French sought to establish a monarchy in Mexico a Mazatlan youth raised a regiment of boys and waged against such of the invaders as appeared in Sinaloa a warfare that told. The young man's father was of Castilian blood and his mother was a Mexican. His name, Corona, soon became famous, and at the age of 25 he was regarded as the Mosby of Mexico. At the end of the war he was a Major General, the hero of the soldiers and the idol of Mazatlan society. He was six feet tall, broad shouldered, handsome and daring. While attending a ball at the American Hotel, at Mazatlan, he stumbled over a domestic, knocking a tray from her hand. Stooping to pick up the crockery, Gen. Corona noticed that the girl was very pretty and very saucy. She told him that her name was Betty Bowman, that her mother was a San Francisco washerwoman and that he ought to know better than to rush headlong down a dark stairway. Corona made love to the American miss and before leaving for the capital he had learned of her irreproachable though very humble life. Once away, Betty's face and pert ways haunted him so much that he wrote to her arranging for marriage by proxy. He remained in Mazatlan; the bride went to a convent school. They were a thousand miles apart and wrote to each other daily, the husband constantly instructing the wife in polite ways. President Juarez, fearing that Corona's popularity would lead the people to give their vote to the young soldier at an election then approaching, concluded to send him as Minister to Madrid, the most enviable diplomatic position in the eyes of all Mexicans. Gen. Corona took the washerwoman's daughter to his palace in Madrid and she is now regarded as the most brilliant and accomplished lady at the court of Spain.

The Baroness Rothschild, having invited a public singer to dinner, asked her afterward to try the piano. It gave forth no sound, whereupon the Baroness told her that she had had the wires unstrung, in proof that she invited the prima donna only for the pleasure of her society. Ordinary people would have accomplished the same thing by not saying anything about it, or by locking the piano or having it removed to another room.

The Western way of removing a county seat is the surest way. A keg of gunpowder under the Court House does the removing part in about three skips.

SHOWERS OF FISHES IN RAIN.

During the rains of 1864, I was residing at Arrah, in a large house with a flat roof, and during a heavy shower the cry was raised by my servants that fish were falling from heaven. I rushed out and found the compound (courtyard) strewn with small dead fish, from two to three inches in length; while from the roof two or three bucketfuls were procured. Whence came the fish? Undoubtedly from the sky; but how they got there I am not prepared to state, unless they may have been carried into the air from their native element by a water-spout. Arrah is situated in the corner where the Sone enters the Ganges, and is about seven miles from either river—the only possible source of the fish. The second fall occurred four years after at Patna, which is about one or two miles from the Ganges, and also during the rains. On starting on my rounds one morning, I drove over a bridge, crossing a then-dry water-course. During my absence a heavy rain fell, and on my returning home I found the water-course full and a crowd of natives shoveling out quantities of the same small fish, all dead. Another curious fact relating to fishes. On one occasion, while stationed at Arrah, I came across a specimen of the climbing perch (*Anabas scandens*) struggling along the road at least half a mile from the Sone, to which I had it transferred, alive and vigorous. It may have embarked on that strange journey to spawn leaving its eggs in a road-side ditch; but then a difficulty arises in its being alone.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE DOCTOR AND THE LAWYER.

A smart young sprig of a lawyer had a grave old doctor on the witness stand in a case of assault and battery, and he questioned him unmercifully.

"Ah, Doctor," inquired the lawyer, "did I understand you to say the cut in the man's head was dangerous?"

"Yes, sir," replied the doctor.

"Well, Doctor, doesn't it sometimes happen that even a less cut than this is dangerous?"

"Yes, sir."

"And, Doctor, is it not true that even a scratch is dangerous?"

"Yes, sir, and I have known of cases resulting fatally when not even a scratch was visible. Only recently a man died under such circumstances."

"Ah, indeed," quickly put in the attorney in a pleased and satisfied way, "will you be kind enough to tell the jury the facts?"

"Certainly, if you desire it."

"You say there was not a scratch on him?"

"Not one that I could find."

"And he died?"

"Yes."

"Now, doctor, just tell the jury how it was."

"Well, you see, he had the colic, and he was dead before I could get him untangled."

The young attorney called another witness.—*Steubenville (Ohio) Herald.*

A Nebraska woman couldn't scare a tramp by pointing an unloaded gun at him, but when she shouldered arms and brought the stock down on his head he walked off to the woods and died.

Disappointed Entirely.
Mr. W. F. Hetherington, editor of the *Sentinel*, informed one of our representatives that he tried St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, and found it all that could be asked. The remedy caused the pain to entirely disappear.—*Emporia (Kan.) News.*

Pleasure may be aptly compared to many very great books, which increase in real value in the proportion they are abridged.

"I have found St. Jacobs Oil to be a most excellent remedy for rheumatic pains," says Mr. F. Latham, 5 Harrison street, Providence, R. I.—*Boston Herald.*

New York cigarettes are made from the stumps of cigars and other nice things—so nice that many of the hands fall sick and quit work.

If you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills." Of all druggists.

The Lycians considered mourning effeminate, and so put on women's clothes when they wept for their dead.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—For many months I was a great sufferer. Physycians could afford me no relief. In my despair I commenced the use of your "Favorite Prescription." It speedily effected my entire and permanent cure. Yours thankfully,
Mrs. Paul R. Baxter, Iowa City, Ia.

When duties seem to clash, "the moral law always has the right of way."

Terrible Sufferings.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:—I have a friend who suffered terribly. I purchased a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and, as a result of its use she is perfectly well.
J. Bailey, Burdett, N. Y.
Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" purify the blood and cure constipation.

One of the most effectual ways of pleasing, and of making one's self loved, is to be cheerful; joy softens far more hearts than tears.

Distressed No More.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 4, 1881.
H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has entirely relieved me of a distressing kidney difficulty.
Rooke Moore, Ex-Chief Fire Dept.

The power of pleasing is founded upon the wish to please. The strength of the wish is the measure of the power.

From Mississippi.
Corinth, Miss., April 2, 1877.
Capt. W. P. Ellis, Bailey Springs, Ala.:
Dear Sir—It gives me pleasure to state the result of the use of Bailey waters in my case. I had for several years been the victim of Chronic Diarrhœa. The exhausting discharges, and absence of assimilation of food, with painful ulceration of the bowels, had reduced me from vigorous health to an almost hopeless condition. My physician advised a trial of the celebrated Bailey waters. In a few days after my arrival the functions of the Liver and Kidneys were favorably affected, my digestion became comfortable, the irritable condition of the bowels disappeard, and a comforable state of health was soon established. This occured two years ago, and I have ever since enjoyed good health. I attribute my recovery entirely to the medical virtues of Bailey Springs. Very Respectfully,
D. S. MALONE

It is said that $1,000,000 is spent annually for cut flowers in New York.

On Thirty Days' Trial.
The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.
P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Never borrow more than you can pay back, and never lend more than you can borrow.

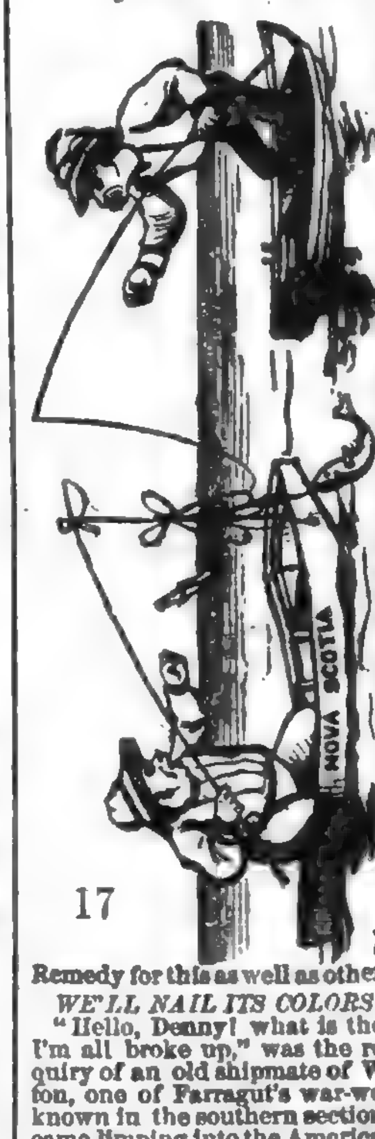
Kidney-Wort has cured kidney complaints of thirty years standing. Try it.

The means to promote any end are necessary as the end to be promoted.

That Husband of Mine
Is three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer. $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Mensman's peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

ALWAYS KEEP COOL.



To stick to your subject and the truth is an excellent plan, and whether it be in questions of finance or fishing, or any topic whatever, civil or political, always keep cool and tell the truth. However, there is a certain margin allowed for lying, when it comes to fishing, that is permitted in no other subject, and no doubt our friends in the picture are indulging in that special employment, as well, perhaps, as in a little scientific swearing. Their bodies and tempers are hot and the air is cool (as they should be, but are not,) and they are apparently in the condition when it is much easier to catch rheumatism than fish, in which case it would be well for them that they be provided with a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy for this as well as other painful ailments.

WE'LL NAIL ITS COLORS TO THE MAST.
"Hello, Denny! what is the trouble?" "Oh, I'm all broke up," was the response to the inquiry of an old shipmate of William G. Denniston, one of Farragut's war-worn veterans, well known in the southern section of this city, who came limping into the American office yesterday. "I thought I would go under the hatches this time," continued Denniston. "I never suffered so much in my life. I had the rheumatic gout so bad that I could not get off the bed or put my foot to the floor, and would have been there yet if a friend had not recommended St. Jacobs Oil to me. I hesitated some time before getting a bottle, thinking it was another one of those advertised nostrums, but was finally induced to give it a trial, and a lucky day it was for me. Why, bless my stars! after bathing the limb thoroughly with the Oil I felt relief, and my faith was pinned to St. Jacob and his Oil after that. I freely say that if it had not been for St. Jacobs Oil I should, in all probability, be still housed. My foot pains me but little, and the swelling has entirely passed away. It beats anything of the kind I have ever heard of, and any person who doubts it send them to me at 1924 South Tenth st.—*Philadelphia Times.*

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COUGH
SYRUP

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Among the medicinal means of arresting disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands pre-eminent. It checks the further progress of [illegible] disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, [illegible] chills and fever, [illegible] the kidneys, [illegible]
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

$5 to $20 per day at home. [illegible]

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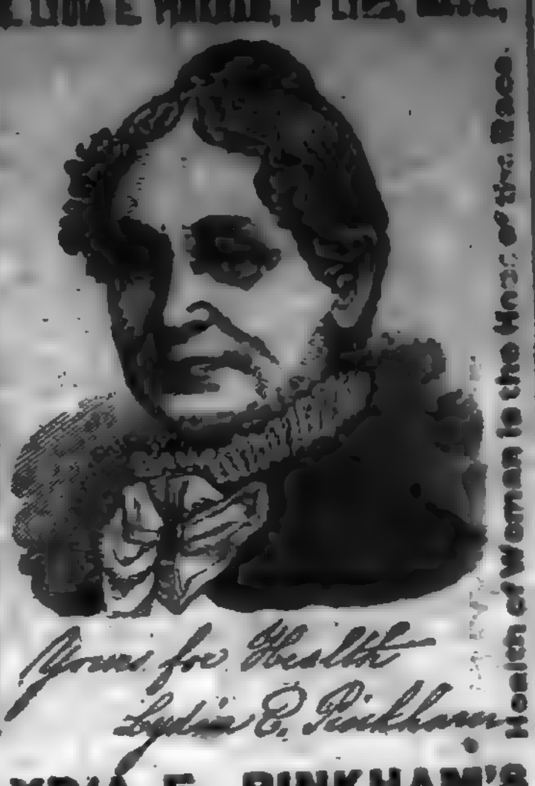
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Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.
Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
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If Brown's Iron Bitters is taken according to directions, it will not only relieve the intemperate man of the ailments resulting from his excesses, but it will remove all desire for artificial stimulants.

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SIX CTS [illegible]

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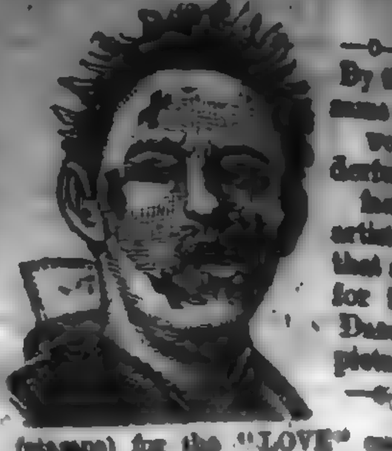

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By the same wonderful funny artist that did for the Dancer pictures
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THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time
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OIL AND LIME.
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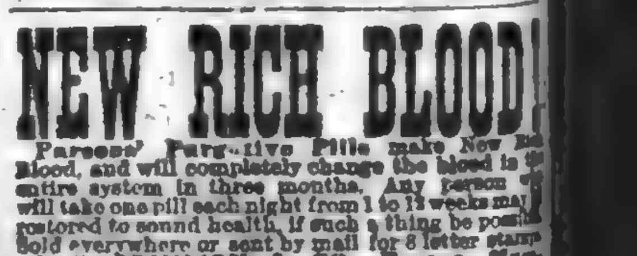

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NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment; a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by G. J. LUHN, Charleston, S. C. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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NO. 29.

VOL. I.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1882.

KEEP NOTHING FROM MOTHER.

They sat at the spinning together,
[illegible] they spun the fine white thread;
[illegible] was old and the other was young—
[illegible] and a silver head.
[illegible] the young voice broke in song
That was wonderfully sweet;
[illegible] heart beat deep and calm,
[illegible] complete.

[illegible] a holy lesson,
[illegible] and prayer,
[illegible] child,
[illegible] there.

[illegible] I speak, my darling,
[illegible] head and heart,
[illegible] thing I say,
[illegible] not part.

[illegible] many voices,
[illegible] must be!
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] be said
[illegible] not hear.

[illegible] darling one,
[illegible]
[illegible] hear
[illegible]

[illegible] heart pure,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

THE HAUNTED WELL.

[illegible] the old- [illegible] about [illegible] the primeval [illegible] of farming land [illegible] ful shade, and the [illegible] upon the place is my [illegible] ent well with the [illegible] sweep, but no one ever [illegible] there, though it is as [illegible] crystal.

[illegible] the place is worth a great [illegible] was valued £1,500 when I [illegible] years ago. The house is a [illegible]; the sort of a place [illegible] from business [illegible] his days in, and city [illegible] to see it and the grounds, [illegible] to be delighted. Now, [illegible] you that I came into Old- [illegible] exactly [illegible] pounds in my [illegible] that I had no idea what I [illegible] when that was spent, you will [illegible] rised that, six months after, I [illegible] place. But I'll tell you all [illegible]. It was what folks call a [illegible] place, and for ten years it had [illegible]. People tried to live there, [illegible] always frightened away. If [illegible] ly been the house, that could [illegible] n torn down; but nobody would [illegible] the land on shares.

[illegible] years before this, the proprie- [illegible] a jealous old gentleman, [illegible] a young wife whom he would [illegible] permit out of his sight, if he could [illegible].

[illegible] ver, she was as sly as he was [illegible] she managed to flirt suf- [illegible] self talked about. [illegible] very pretty, she set one or two [illegible] wild about her, and [illegible] to follow her around, making [illegible] and acting desperately like [illegible] a play.

[illegible] said that he wrote to [illegible] I suppose he did. And at last [illegible] was spread through the place that [illegible] run away with him.

[illegible] was gone, and she was gone; and [illegible] old man came one morning to Lawyer Tantivy, and sold his property at a [illegible] to a man who had wanted it [illegible]—a rich man, who liked to have [illegible] that he owned the finest place in town.

It was plain that the poor old gentleman [illegible] not care what became of him, and when he had got the money he wandered away, and was never seen [illegible].

The new proprietor moved up to the great house in state, but at dawn the whole family—servants and all—returned to their old quarters.

What they had seen, or what they had not seen, it was hard to tell, but they were all nearly frightened to death. The doctor was sent for for the ladies, and they spoke of the most awful apparitions.

After this the head of the family and the constable spent a day and a night there. They held their tongues, but those who saw them first knew that they had been well frightened, and the man put the place into the market at once.

Lawyer Tantivy privately told people that only a coward would have been frightened by rats in an old wall, and he sold it to a city man. Much the same thing happened; but this time the house was not sold again. The city man went elsewhere, and tried in vain to get rid of his bargain. It was let for the summer once, but the people did not stay a week. After a while nobody would farm the ground.

Some said they saw a woman with her throat cut. Some that they saw a man with a wound in his breast. Some both. Voices were heard; hands were felt; and there, when I came to the place, the old house stood, with moths and spiders for its only tenants.

I went up and looked at it, and then I talked to Jane. She had not a bit of superstition in her, and she agreed to what I proposed.

I went to old Tantivy and offered him £25 a year for a four years' lease of the place, the £100 to be paid in one lump.

"After that," said I, "I'll give you four hundred for the property. Wife and I are not afraid of ghosts."

The old lawyer shook his head.

"You say you've met with [illegible], friend," said he, "and have just £120 left. Keep it. You couldn't live in that house one week. *I've* tried it. I'd make a bargain with a rich man, but I'm not rascal enough to take a poor man's all."

"I'll risk it," said I. "I do it freely, but the papers must be made out fair and square—four hundred after my four years' lease."

And so I had my way. Jane and I went up to the house one day; I had £19 in my pocket, and a wheelbarrow full of groceries. She carried a broom and a new scrubbing-brush. It was a wonderful, grand, dirty old place. We set to work to clean it—to drive out the insects and the rats; and we got some fresh straw to sleep on, for the beds were all moldering away. That nigh at 9 we lay down with a lamp burning, and went to sleep like two tops; and I think it must have been 12 o'clock, or nigh to it, when Jane shook me violently. I started up, and, holding each other's hands, we both saw what had frightened her.

A man stood near the bed, a young man, with fair hair curling about his temples; his breast was bare, and we saw a great bleeding wound there. I had my pistol under my pillow, and I drew it out and looked at him.

"Go, or I fire," I said; "I'm not a fool to be tricked in this way."

Instead of obeying he slowly moved toward the bed. Jane shrieked and drew the counterpane over her head. I covered him with the pistol.

"One step more and I fire," I said.

He took the step. I fired. A shriek of laughter followed, and there was no one there. I arose and searched the place. Every window was barred, every door locked. I unlocked one of the doors, and entered the adjoining room. A great bed, with tester and canopy, stood there, and upon this lay the figure of a woman, all in white, covered with blood. I rushed toward it, lamp in hand. Again those hollow shrieks of laughter, and nothing but the stained and yellow ticking of an old feather-bed lay under the canopy.

"Silas! Silas!" screamed my wife, who had followed me, clinging to my arm. "It is all true. Let us leave the place."

"Jane," said I, "it seems to be true that this place is haunted, but we have risked our all on it. The things we have seen have not hurt us, and I propose to drive them away. I'll take you to the village, if you like, and leave you there to board, but here I stay until I beat these ghosts."

"Not alone," said Jane. And she did not leave me.

If you believe me, friend, day and night for three weeks we were haunted as people never were before—faces, voices, hands—in the house and in the field; and, worse than all, we grew sick.

I sent for the doctor, who wouldn't come; and we went to him.

"You are poisoned," he said. "What have you eaten, or what have you been drinking?"

We thought it over, and I told him that we knew of nothing harmful, and that we cooked and prepared all our own food.

"I never knew any one to pass a day at that confounded house you live in without being affected in this way," said he; "even those who did not eat there. Constable Collins says he touched nothing but cold water, and he came near dying."

"It's the well, then," said I.

"They used to call it the best well in the county," said the doctor.

"It has a nasty taste now," said I. "I'll beg of my neighbors until I've cleaned it out."

And that day I began. We got better slowly, and I tried to hire two farm hands to help me with my well. Not one would be hired. I was weak from sickness, and to tell the truth, it seemed as if the old boy himself was in the place. I was almost tired of living as I did, and, feeling like a maniac, and one day I went down to the well, and sat there, wondering whether it might not be best to give up and go somewhere, as farm laborer, when I felt what seemed to be an icy hand on my head, and, looking up, saw my two ghosts, side by side. They were horrible enough, I can tell you, and they looked at me and pointed into the well; and then I heard two voices crying:

"Get us out! Get us out! Get us out and bury us! The water is cold, and our wounds are deep. Get us out."

And then the truth came to me, Heaven knows how.

I went over to my neighbor's house, just able to crawl there, and I said to him:

"Mr. Jarvis, will you send one of your men to the people they ought to go to, and have the police go to my place? There's something in my well that ought not to be there."

Well, they came, and I was right. They took out of that well two bodies rolled up in sheet lead. By bits of jewelry, and things of that sort, they found that they were the bodies of the [illegible] wife of the old proprietor and the [illegible] man who used to run after her. The [illegible] had killed them both, but he must have had help to bury them in their leaden coffins. And now people began to remember how two roofers, who had a good deal of this sheet lead on hand, grew suddenly well off, and went from the place about the time the old man sold the estate, and they believed that he had paid them for helping him to dispose of the bodies.

They buried them in the graveyard, and Jane and I never saw the ghosts again. The farm-land and summer boarders brought me the price I had agreed upon for the place, and I've been a prosperous man ever since. And if you want any one to tell you a good, genuine ghost story, come to me.

THE PYRAMIDS.

Mr. G. W. French, of Philadelphia, presented some curious facts concerning the results of the astronomical and geometrical investigations of the great Pyramid before a meeting of New York ministers. The chief purpose of the speaker was to prove that the Pyramid records the prophetic history of Judaism and Christianity. The Pyramid was built before idolatry made its way into the world, and, as was claimed, contains no symbol of false worship, and this confirmed the Scriptural knowledge of God held by Abimelech, King of Gesar, and of the Egyptian Pharaoh in the time of Abraham. According to Mr. French, the narrow passageway in the Pyramid symbolizes the voyage of life, which slopes downward to a dark hole beneath the earth's surface and upward to the "King's chamber," where the temperature stands unchangeably at 68 degrees. The horizontal passage symbolizes the departure of the Jews from Egypt and also their rejection of the Christ. Then the perpendicular ascent, the overhanging wall, and a particular step in the pyramidal sign language mean that the higher a man rises toward the divine and the heavenly the more room there is for him, though the ascent may be difficult. The inscription on the Pyramid was taken by the lecturer to mean the unity of God and the fulfillment of certain prophecies in 1881, and in view of the events of last year he thought these symbols of the Pyramid were something more than mere coincidence. The prophecies of Daniel concerning the destruction of Jerusalem in seventy weeks and the 2,300 days were said to bring out 1881, and also the Apocalyptic vision of 1260 from the Mohammedan hegira in 621 give the same date. But the Pyramid shows a plus 1881, which includes part of the current year, so that great religious events may be looked for in this year of grace 1882. A symbol of the Messiah was also found in the capstone, as "the head of the corner." These theories of the symbolism of the Pyramid have often been discussed before, and they are very interesting, but general opinion, we believe, has concluded that they are simply an ingenious leading up of certain facts and figures to fit preconceived and already accepted ideas.

THERE had been a seeming coolness between the lovers. One day Emily's schoolmate ventured to refer to the subject, and asked her: "When did you see Charley last?" "Two weeks ago to-night." "What was he doing?" "Trying to get over the fence." "Did he appear to be much agitated?" "So much so," replied Emily, "that it took all the strength of papa's new bulldog to hold him."

VERA CRUZ.

The city itself, compact and solid, with a line of domes and steeples blackened with time, roofs of substantial red tiles, plentiful balconies, and bits of wall tinted blue, green and pink, is like a little Venice. A large crane hangs out from the end of an iron pier, and the fancy hooks on to it at once—the terminus of the English railway which is to bear us away up the extraordinary slopes from the hot lands—the *tierras calientes* to the mysterious interior and the capital.

In an existence of going on 400 years, Vera Cruz has arrived at a population of 17,000. The interior view of the place does not belie the promise of the first glimpse. The churches are of irregular, picturesque shapes, with nice bells. The principal one, in a little shaded plaza, has a dome of colored mosaic tiles, which shine in the sun—a style we shall see plenty of farther on. The principal shops have a well-furnished air, especially in the branches of groceries and heavy hardware, and the Custom House square is stuffed to repletion with cotton bales, railroad iron and miscellaneous goods waiting transportation. The principal street is called De La Independencia, and leads to a short concrete promenade bordered with stone benches and palm trees. It is early discovered that the Mexican is very patriotic. He names his streets after his battles, as particularly the Cinco de Mayo, fought at Puebla against the French, and even has a way of joining the names of his heroes to those of cities. Thus Puebla is Puebla de Zaragoza, commandant in the same great battle of the 5th of May, and Oaxaca is Oaxaca of (President(Juarez.

Grass grows in the joints of the stones in the minor streets, and open gutters run in the center. One might be in some such Italian city as Mantua. The *sopilotes*, of which travelers have written, sit on long, straight waterspouts projecting from the houses. They are large, raven black, dignified, and, aloft there, against the deep-blue sky, have an appearance of carved architectural ornaments. There are street-cleaning departments elsewhere which are far less ornamental, at any rate. Notices of a bull fight for the coming Sunday are posted on the dead walls. A tram car of a peculiar pattern runs out to the open fields, where there is a dancing place and ball ground. There is a view, in passing, of the cemetery, which should be a leading institution at Vera Cruz; and yet, when one is on the ground, as is apt to be the case, there are mitigations to be found even of yellow fever. Pall bearers in gloomy weeds are naturally expected to form a considerable part of the population, just as murderers and kidnappers of all sorts are expected to abound elsewhere. But an American resident assured me that in four years he had known but one of our countrymen to die of the *vomito*, as it is called, and very few to have it. Its chief havoc is among the poor and badly nourished. The American Consul, himself a physician, and a resident of twelve years' standing, is strenuous in his views as to the harm done to the commercial interests of both countries by ignorance and misrepresentations on the subject. It is certain that the local authorities do not regard the disease as contagious, putting those afflicted side by side with surgical patients in the hospital; from which it seems that if the case were really looked into there may be as little need of the annoying quarantine against yellow fever, at least of this variety, as if it were simple ague.—*W. H. Bishop, in Harper's Magazine.*

HE SIGHED FOR HIS SIRE.

Some few years since a melodrama was played in a certain theater, the chief actor in which had made himself, from his haughty and overbearing conduct, disliked by one and all. In the last act he was supposed to visit the tombs of his ancestors. In the center of the stage, upon a marble pedestal, stood the statue of his father. A heavy fold of drapery covered the figure. Enter Albert. "Once again," he says, "to gaze upon those features which in life so often gazed on me with tenderest affection! Father, thy mourning son now comes to pay thee aderation. Let me remove the veil which from the vulgar gaze shields the beloved image of a once-dear parent." Off went the drapery, and behold! the father stood upon his head. The shouts of laughter that saluted this practical joke put an end to the scene, which changed to the next as quickly as possible, amid the bravos of the audience, the anger of the manager and the uncontrollable rage of the actor.

UNDER THE BED.

Times When It Has Concealed the Oft-Looked-For Burglar.

The man under the bed does not always prove a myth. Perhaps it is an actual fact that women who pray look for him more regularly than others of a less spiritual turn of mind; when the good woman kneels at the bedside to offer her devotions it is the most natural thing in the world for her to first explore that historic territory and satisfy herself that no concealed burglar is listening. It is also a well-authenticated fact that a pious woman in the suburbs of London did discover the legs of a bold, bad house-breaker sticking out just as began her petition. She did not shriek, but went on with a prayer for that particular sinner that would have melted the heart of a Newgate thief. I wish that it might be added that he was converted on the spot, came out and was pardoned, and afterward married the petitioner. But truth compels me to add that the good woman was interrupted in the most solemn part of her prayer by a peal of laughter from the graceless younger brother who had enacted the part of a burglar.

More tragic was the story of the lady who, traveling alone, stopped at an inn and mentioned the fact that she had been followed and watched by a villainous-looking man with a shock of red hair, who she feared had designs upon the valuables she carried with her. As nothing was seen of him at the inn, she retired for the night, carefully locked the door and was soon in bed, leaving a light burning in front of a mirror. No sooner was her head on the pillow than she had a distinct view of the man with the red hair crouching under the bed. She made no sound, but reached softly for a scarf she had laid near, made it into a running noose and waited. The next morning, when her servants broke open the door, they found the lady sitting up in bed, grasping with both hands the noose in which she held the fearful weight of the dead man; she had strangled him, but was herself a raving maniac from whom reason had forever gone.

Some time ago a prominent Judge in Birmingham, N. H., was found murdered in his own house, and no clew to the murderer. It was immediately after an adverse decision he had made in a case of great importance, and the murder was supposed to have been instigated by a desire for revenge, but as all the parties were respectable people it was impossible to fasten the guilt on any one. The Judge was a widower, and lived alone with the exception of a young daughter and the servants. This daughter was beautiful, and on the evening in question had returned home from a ball at a late hour and gone directly to her own room, where she stood before her mirror taking off her jewels. As she did so, she held her white and rounded arm above her head, and conscious of its beauty said aloud: "What a beautiful arm!" little thinking the remark of such consequence as it proved to be in the tragedy that followed. The girl both saw and heard her father's murderer, but as he was masked failed to distinguish his features, but always declared she should know his voice if she ever heard it. Several years passed, and in another city she was standing in a crowd observing some passing sight, when she was conscious of the curious regard of a stranger who stood near. Looking at her with a singular intensity, he made this remark: "Oh, the beautiful arm!" She knew the voice in an instant, and throwing herself bodily on the man denounced him as her father's murderer. He was arrested, tried and convicted, and told how he had lain hidden under the bed and heard the idle remark of the young girl which she herself had been scarcely conscious of. He had recognized her on meeting her, and involuntarily betrayed himself, as he had been a stranger and an unsuspected party.—*Detroit Post.*

ASUNDER: He escorted his sweetheart to the gallery one day, and had her picture taken. She selected the impression she liked best, and a few days afterward a dozen photos were sent home to her. When Charley called in the evening, he asked her how she was pleased with them. "Pretty well," she answered, "only they're so awfully pale; they don't show the color of my skin at all." "Oh, never mind about that," encouragingly added Charley; "I've got some yellow ochre home and will touch 'em up for you." Then a big gulf seemed to open between them, and it remains open yet.

BERLIN sometimes scores twenty-eight suicides in two weeks.

PLEASANTRIES.

A SERENADE ought to be set in a night key.

A DIME novel is of course in-ten-cent-sation.

WHEN a business is "run down" it is time to have it "wound up."

THE vegetarian's diminutive pleasantry—"It's rare that I eat meat."

"HERE's your ring," said the bell to the belle, and the wedding went on.

AT the Hub—"I am tired," said the wheel. "Poor felloe," spoke the axle, wagon his tongue.

"FORTUNE knocks once at every man's door," but misfortune stalks in many times without knocking.

PATTI is thirty-nine years old, and has been just that old so long she is used to it and it doesn't worry her a cent's worth.

A LITTLE girl being asked what she was doing with her doll, replied that she was making her an angel and was about to sew on wings.

"AN honest man is the noblest work of God." Nothing is said about an honest woman, because she isn't such an astounding variety.

WHAT can make more vocal noise than a boy driving ten cows through a town? Why, a boy driving two cows, of course. The more cows the less noise.

"HOW OLD are you?" said an ancient dame to a grinning little tar-pot. "Well, if I goes by what mudder says, I is most 10, but if I goes by de fun I'se had, I'se most 100."

ONE of the leading dailies of Chicago has resolved not to notice base-ball games hereafter. It wants all its space for reports of divorce cases.—*Norristown Herald.*

DEACON JONES was happy, indeed, when he was told that his daughters, dear girls, had gone to the revival. Their mother didn't tell him that it was a revival of "Pinafore."—*Boston Transcript.*

A UTICA clergyman had occasion to refer in a sermon to the prophet Jonah, and the report says that he delicately spoke of him as having "passed three days and three nights in the whale's—ahem—society."

A TURKEY was shut up in a cellar in Clarke, Va., and lived five weeks without food or water. It is said that the turkey was forgotten, but we are inclined to think that is really the way turkeys are fattened for the city market.

AT a young ladies' seminary recently, during an examination in history, one of the pupils was interrogated thus: "Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?" "No," was the reply, "he was excommunicated by a bull."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

FIGURES won't lie, maybe, but you can't bet on the breadth of a man's shoulders or the girth of a wman's—ha—chest by a measure outside the dress or coat. Oh, no, they won't lie, figures won't. But a Newark cashier can make them dissemble a little.

A LITTLE boy asked mamma the following question, to which all mamma's answers are not yet recorded: "Mamma, if a bear should swallow me I would die, wouldn't I?" "Yes, dear." "And would I go to heaven?" "Yes, dear." "And would the bear have to go, too?"

THE USE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

When falls the soulful moonbeam
Upon the backyard fence,
And tuneful feline choristers
Their serenade commence,
The suffering æsthetic,
His utterance forgot,
Hurls madly through the midnight air
His too-too sunflower pot.

PROF. BIZZOZERO, of Turin, has discovered a new and important constituent of the blood, which he calls "blutplattchen." They are lenticular bodies aggregated around the colorless corpuscles. It is enough to make a man sit down and cry with mortification to think that he has to go around with things like that in his blood, and no way of getting them out.—*Burdette.*

THE national Teutonic beverage, beer, according to the Paris *Figaro*, is largely used at the royal table in Berlin. The Emperor William's favorite dish is beer soup, made very sweet, with toasted bread in it; the Crown Prince likes beef stewed in beer, which imparts a peculiar flavor to the meat, and the Empress is particularly fond of eels with beer sauce.

THE wrong men always get rich. It is the fellow without money who is always telling you how much good he would do with it if he had it.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 1, 1882.

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Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Next Wednesday, June 7th, is the day of the meeting of the Democratic State Convention in Montgomery.

Postmaster-General Howe recommends that postage on newspapers and magazines should be abolished. Sensible man.

Alexander H. Stephens refuses to run as a candidate for Governor of Georgia, except on the regularly nominated Democratic ticket.

District Attorney Corkhill has determined upon an examination of the brain of Guiteau by a board of the most eminent medical experts in the United States, to put at rest, as he believes, by such an examination, forever, the question of his sanity. After the autopsy the body will to delivered to his relations.

Southern Emigration.

We publish below a circular letter lately received from the Southern Land, Emigration and Improvement Company, which has its headquarters in New York City, asking information in regard to our county, its people, climate, &c. We have sent them what information we have been able to gain, and we herewith publish the letter, in order that any persons having land to sell may write to them. The address of the Company is 75, 76 and 77 Temple Court, New York City.

New York, May 19, 1882.

To the Editor of the Chilton View:

Dear Sir — With the view of bringing to the notice of emigrants constantly arriving at this port in large numbers, the many and superior advantages offered by the South to persons of moderate means, this office would respectfully invite such information and data as may tend to attract settlers to your section.

The tide of emigration is now turning in a marked degree towards the South. It will fertilize the Southern States—rich in only partially developed resources—in the same way that it has conduced to the rapid, mighty growth of the West. It is only a question of time, which you have the power to hasten. Knowing the interest you must have in this great question, and the wide range of information thereon at your command, we take the liberty of asking you the following questions:

1. Are there any lands in your vicinity for sale?
2. What quantity and where located?
3. Are said lands cleared or wood land?
4. Do they contain minerals, if so, what kinds?
5. Is there water power, and to what extent?
6. Are there schools and churches (what denomination) adjacent?
7. How near to railroads constructed in course of construction, or contemplated?
8. What is the nature and attractiveness of your climate?
9. How will new settlers be received?

An early response to the above inquiries, together with any further information you may be pleased to give, will be highly appreciated by us.

Respectfully,
J. W. Maguire, Secretary.

The Office Seeks the Man.

We publish elsewhere, a letter from Hon. Thomas Williams, congressman from this district, written to the editor of the Tallapoosa Democrat. Mr. Williams has never been a candidate for the office which he holds, and this will go far toward again securing him the nomination. His is a rare case indeed.

Another thing to commend Mr. Williams to the people of the district, is, that he is the only practical farmer in the Alabama delegation. In a State where farming is so extensively engaged in, it is nothing but justice that competent representatives should be placed in the halls of legislation to protect the interests of agriculture, and to advocate laws for its advancement, and for the improvement of the condition of the farmer. We are not an advocate of any man's claims for the position, but in this case, where the man has never sought the office, and yet has filled it so commendably to himself and with such satisfaction to his constituents, we think it well that he should be returned.

Skillful Legislation.

The Sheriffs of Alabama are just now in some tribulation over a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State, construing anew a law passed by the last Legislature in reference to the feeding of prisoners charged with criminal offenses during their term of incarceration while awaiting trial. A communication to the Huntsville Independent, published elsewhere, states clearly the whole difficulty. It is simply the result of an oversight on the part of experienced, wise and capable members of our legislature. The oversight is likely to cause the sheriffs of populous counties like this especial embarrassment. They are almost forced to expend several thousand dollars for the feed of prisoners, and run the risk of never getting it back, or else to resign. Unless a sheriff is a rich man, or has a fine credit to go into such a hotel business on his own account, he can not discharge the duties of his office. Furthermore if he has or can command the requisite means, he must have an unlimited confidence in the political complexion and philanthropic disposition of the next legislature in order to get his consent to go into such a business. What the present result will be can not be guessed. Possibly the State Auditor and Treasurer may have the nerve to run the risk of disobeying the law, and to come to the rescue of the helpless sheriffs. If they do not, the boards of commissioners of the various counties will be compelled to feed prisoners whom necessity or discretion may cause the Sheriff to leave to starve. The embarrassment results from awkwardly dovetailed laws, and is a most timely and convincing proof of the ineffectiveness of our legislators because of actual ignorance and experience. They do not know thoroughly what our laws are, and hence make great mistakes in changing or adding to them. Of course the present trouble will be remedied next winter, but in the meantime let the people everywhere learn a lesson from the occurrence. Select your representatives carefully, get men of fine common sense, discerning judgment and sterling character, rather than of brilliancy or popular bearing, and then keep them in office, train them, make them capable, useful, effective legislators. Then no such bungling as the case in hand will occur.—*Selma Times.*

Hon. Thomas Williams.

In an open letter to the editor of the Tallapoosa Democrat, Hon. Thomas Williams says, in answer to the question, whether or not he would "again be a candidate before the Congressional Convention:"—"I beg to assure you that I never have been, as your inquiry assumes, a candidate for nomination to the position I now hold. The honor comes to me unsought; and deeply grateful to the people for the honor thus conferred, I have endeavored, faithfully and honestly, and in that way seemed to me most discrete and beneficial to my people, to represent their interest. While I am not a candidate and will not consent to enter a scramble for the nomination; yet, if the people of the district deem it proper to nominate me, I will not be unmindful of such a recognition of my services—will accept their nomination, and if elected will endeavor to represent their true interest, with proper discretion, zeal and fidelity."

In Col. Williams' case, the office has in each instance sought the man, and he stands now as he did at first, "ready to serve the people should they desire his services."

Tuskegee News.

State Items.

Corn sells at Jacksonville at $1.25 cash or $1.75 on credit.

Messrs. DeBardeleben & Underwood are building a new furnace at Birmingham.

Capt. Walter L. Bragg and ex-Gov. Watts are "out" as successors to Senator John T. Morgan.

Selma Times: Through the courtesy of Messrs. Garland and Winter, the managers of the Selma and Montgomery telegraph offices respectively, the Times and Advertiser telephones were connected yesterday, and conversation was carried on for several minutes. A new Western Union wire has just been arranged between the two cities, the sounds being much more distinct than we have before found them. They came as clearly and voices could be recognized as readily as in our exchange. The music of "Grandfather's Clock" on an organettee in the Advertiser office was so well heard that several persons at the Times telephone readily recognized the music as coming from that unique instrument.

Clark County Democrat: About the 4th or 5th inst., as W. alias "Shanghai" Walker, L. L. Hand, and Billy Mobley, the last colored, were taking a raft to Mobile, from the lower end of this county, Hand was murdered and thrown into the river while passing Twelve-Mile Island, according to Walker's statement. The raft was taken to Mobile and disposed of, and Walker and Mobley returned, giving different and conflicting stories as to what had become of the missing man. Walker brought back Hand's rifle, some groceries and other articles. Some of the citizens of the "Fork," whose suspicious were aroused as to the fate of Hand, wrote to Sheriff Peter Burke, of Mobile, in relation to the matter, giving a description of the strangely absent man. A few days before this the body of a man was found in the river, a short distance above Mobile, corresponding well with the given description of Hand, though horribly mutilated. His head was crushed in, and the back part of it cut off; his face cut in shocking gashes, and one of his arms cut off. Sheriff Burke sent up two deputies a week ago last Saturday, who arrested Walker and, after a proper investigation, lodged him in Mobile jail. Mobley had not been arrested at last accounts.

Judas Mahone, Esq.

Wytheville, Va., special: The first note in the red-hot warfare about to be begun in the State between the opponents of boss rule and William Mahone was sounded by State Senator Newberry here to-day. Newberry is the leader of what is known as the Big Four in the Virginia Senate, and it was through their efforts that Mahone was defeated in the carrying out of his corrupt schemes. Newberry is a prominent member of the Readjuster party, and refused to stomach all of Mahone's rule. His speech is significant. His arraignment of Mahone was one of the most savage onslaughts ever heard made on a political leader. He declared that he was the most ungrateful, imperious, dictatorial and corrupt politican he had ever known. He compared him to Aaron Burr, Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariott, and said had he lived in the days of Judas he would have sold his Maker for twenty pieces of silver, instead of thirty the price obtained by Judas; that when he had control of a great railroad corporation he had perpetrated a swindle amounting to $6,000,000, and that for his part he would not exchange his good name for all of Mahone's ill-gotten gains. He denounced him as a scoundrel, a notorious infidel and a gambler by profession and inheritance, and said that when he went to Richmond he did not put up at a hotel, like a gentlemen, but made his headquarters at a regular gambling den. Was not it a disgrace to modern civilization and to this Christian Commonwealth, he said, to have such a character undertaking to play the role of Boss? He regretted that Mahone was not present; he would rather meet him in discussion face to face and tell him what he thought of him than to meet any other man in the State, and took occasion to announce that he would speak at Giles and Pulaski Courts, and challenged the Boss or any of his lickspittles to meet him at these appointments in debate. He intended to make it hot for them.

Mr. Cather, of the Ashville Ægis, forecasts the weather for June as follows:

1st–8th, hot, fair or clear.
9th–15th, very warm, rain.
16th–20th, hot, fair.
21st–30th, rain, hot.

This month indicates stormy weather after the 8th all over the country. But no indications of wet or cold weather, except about the 9th, in northern and northwestern districts. The cooler weather will be felt in the northern parts of the southern districts.

Cotton-Spinning in the South.

A great deal has been said recently about the increase in cotton spinning in the South, but those who have not kept posted will be astonished at the actual figures. Almost every few days there are new manufactories springing into existence, and the rapid increase in cotton manufacturing South will greatly change all previous estimates and cause the importance of this industry to be more fully recognized in the markets. Within the past and during the present year of 1881-'2 the increase is enormous, a recapitulation showing a total increase of 361,000 spindles, nearly one-third of this being in Georgia and South Carolina. The increase in Georgia has been 106,000 spindles, in Alabama, 34,000, in Tennessee, 24,000, in Mississippi, 32,000, in Louisiana, 21,000, North Carolina, 48,000, in South Carolina, 96,000. Total new spindles 361,000.

Estimating the cost at $27 per spindle, it gives an investment in this machinery of $9,763,200; to which, adding twenty-five per cent, for operating capital, gives a total investment in these new enterprises of $12,214,000.

Vanderbilt's Preposterous Wealth.

Gath: Talking to a friend of William Vanderbilt yesterday, who was defending his genial character, the following remark was dropped: "The wealth of Mr. Vanderbilt is the most preposterous thing about him or about our times. To think that an individual has $10,000,000 more invested in the Government bonds than the entire banking capital of the city of New York! money which moves this [illegible] and all its connections [illegible] regularly to $60,000,000, and Mr. Vanderbilt has one-sixth more money in the Government bonds than all that. Fortunately he is not much of an enterprising, absolute, tyrannical man, or that amount of money would work a degree of corruption about the Legislatures, and even on Congress, that would be fatal to the public liberties. I hope to God that we shall have few such fortunes accumulated in this country.

It is reported that 2,252 women are engaged in farming in Indiana.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

Dr. J. P. Civhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-1y

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Over Joel White's Book Store,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

NOTICE NO. 1610.
U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery Ala., May 13, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Montgomery, Alabama, on June 22d, 1882, viz: Wesley C. Smith, Homestead No. 6757, for the southwest quarter, of the northwest quarter, section 22, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles R. Boothe, LaFayette Rollins, Hinton M. Boothe, John K. Boothe, all of Mountain Creek, Chilton co., Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.
my18-5w

A SPLENDID OFFER!

The Chilton View
—AND—
THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY
Courier-Journal,

One year for only $2.60. Two papers for little more than the price of one.

By paying us $2.60 you will receive for one year your home paper with the Courier-Journal, the representative newspaper of the South, and the best, brightest and ablest family weekly in the United States. Those who desire to examine a sample copy of the Courier-Journal can do so at this office.

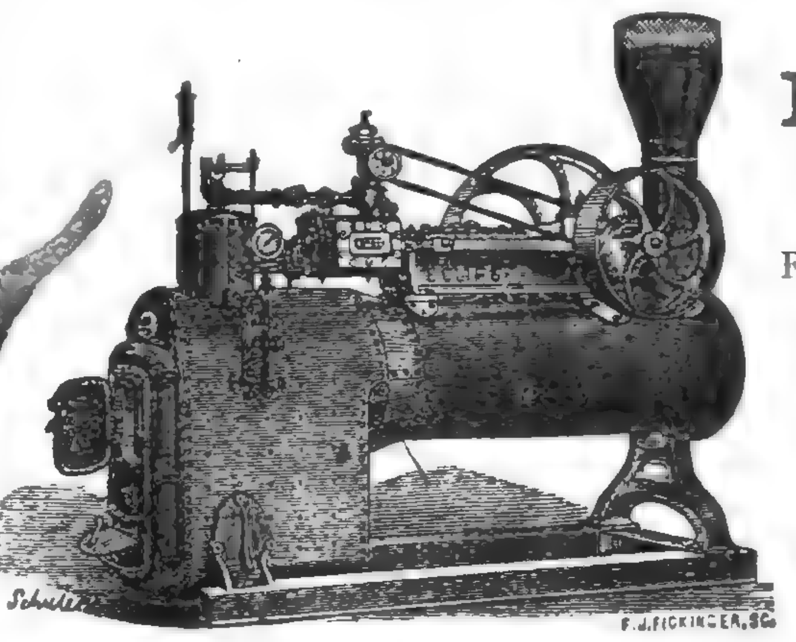
J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENSMITH.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
New Store--New Goods!
—: WHERE YOU CAN FIND :—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS,
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, and intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINES
OF ALL SIZES
FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED HORSE POWER,
—AND—
OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.
The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.
For Catalogue and Prices address
MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,
General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.
☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar9-1y

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of
SCHOOL BOOKS.
And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webster's and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgomery prices. Give him a call. Nov24-tf

W. N. RANEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
—:o:—
Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grain,
and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.
SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.
Dec 22-tf

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL CYCLOPÆDIA.
An entirely new and enlarged edition complete in 15 Volumes.

SOME REASONS WHY
THIS WORK
Is Superior to all Other
CYCLOPÆDIAS!

It contains more matter than any other Cyclopædia.
It is brought up to a later date than any other Cyclopædia.
It embraces over 40,000 Titles, being a verbatim reprint of Chambers's Encyclopædia, with 15,000 Titles added on American subjects.
Its type is large and clear; its Paper, Presswork, and Binding first-class.
IT IS CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER CYCLOPÆDIA PUBLISHED.
Its price in Cloth being $25 per set.
Its price in Sheep being $35 per set.
Its price in Half Russia being $40 per set.
Specimen pages sent to any address on application. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. Liberal Terms to right parties. Send for circular.
S. W. GREEN'S SON, Publisher,
74 and 76 Beekman St., N. Y.

☞ Sold only by Subscription.

CHILTON VIEW.

NTON, ALA., JUNE 1, 1882.

OUNTY DIRECTORY.

ncellor Eastern Chancery Divis-
N. S. Graham.
dge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.

ber of Congress—Fifth Congres-
District—Thomas Williams.
Fifteenth Senatorial District
am P. Oden.
sentative—William A. Collier.
ate Judge—H. J. Callen.
uit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
ister in Chancery — Dr. W. E.
art.
eriff—James E. Lowe.
easurer—James M. Parish.
x Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
x Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
pt. Education—James M. Corderie.
mmissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon-
tt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
ains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

n. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
o. 3	7:15 p. m.
. 9	8:45 p. m.
o. 11	3:19 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

o. 2	*9:00 a. m.
o. 4	*9:42 p. m.
n. 8	7:05 p. m.
n. 12	9:43 a. m.

Don't stop.

HEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.
SELMA DIVISION.

ing North	Daily Mail	Going South
. 8:00 a. m.	Selma	Arr 8:45 p. m.
10:42 "	Calera	" 4:35 "
4:26 p m	Rome	" 11:10 a m
6:20 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
8:35 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
11:50 "	Knoxville	" 3:35 "
4:50 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ward	Daily Mail	Westward
r. 11:00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:20 p m
ave 8:50 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
ave 5:35 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

LODGES. — Regular communications nton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. , first Saturday in each month at 7 lock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge . 32 K. of P. every second and fourth turday nights in each month, at 7 lock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Glad to meet Col. J. M. Falkner, Montgomery, in Clanton, on onday last.

Tell your neighbor that the EW is a good paper and get him subscribe for it.

Clanton is proverbially healthy, d we hear of several families ho intend summering here.

We would be glad to have our orrespondents keep us posted in gard to the crops in their respecive neighborhoods.

Miss Gussie Evans, one of Clanon's lovely belles, is in the city, he guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis teed.—*Talladega Mt. Home.*

A protracted meeting was held n the Methodist Church at this lace during the past week. It is to e regretted that it was not more uccessful.

Parties indebted to this office for dvertising will save themselves ollector's fees by settling their acounts as soon as they receive their ills.

Peaches are ripening quite rapidly. Dr. Lanier presented us with some very fine ones of the Amelia variety, the other day. Chilton is a good fruit raising section.

Mr. F. J. Davis, of Clanton, has laid on our table fine specimens of the early Amsden peach, which he is raising. They are ripening quite fast, and he is shipping them north.

Mr. W. L. Bandy, of this county, who spent the winter at Tampa, Fla., in hopes of improving his health, has returned to his home at Jemison. We are sorry to learn that his condition has not improved.

Wanted, at this office, one hat full of bumble-bees. We want to make a present of hat and bees to our Callierville correspondent for the purpose of waking him up. He seems to be the "deadest man in Bagdad."

A petition has been extensively signed and sent to Washington, asking for the establishing of a mail route from Maplesville via Clanton to Columbiana. Such a route would be of great advantage, and especially so to the people of northeast Chilton. Should the route be established, application will be made for the establishment of a post office in that neighborhood.

A Negro Fatally Shot.

On Wednesday morning a negro by the name of Lewis Owen was shot by Henry Foshee, another negro, near Clanton. We understand that Owen, who had previously made threats to shoot Foshee, went to the latter's house armed with a shot gun, presumably for the purpose of carrying out his threat. He called Foshee out, and the latter came to his door with a shot gun and immediately fired upon Owen, planting a load of twelve buck shot in his breast. Foshee then came to Clanton for medical aid. Owen is represented as a bad character. There seems to be no chance of his recovery. No arrest made up to present writing.

Runaway Accident.

Almost a serious accident occurred on last Saturday. The picnicers were returning to their homes, and on nearing Clanton, the mule attached to the buggy of Mr. W. T. Callen, in which were Miss Mary Callen, Miss Rosa Thornton and himself, became frightened, and in running away, the buggy was overturned, and all three were thrown out. Miss Rosa and Mr. Callen were not hurt, but Miss Mary was less fortunate, she receiving quite a severe fall. We are glad to able to state that her injuries are not serious, and that she is recovering.

Verbena Booming.

Verbena is still improving. The new hotel will be quite an ornament to the village, as will also Mr. Brooks' new store, both of which will be standing monuments to the progress and enterprise of the projectors. We see also, that the Verbena Amateurs are gaining considerable fame abroad. Wonder, if they couldn't put "Patience" on the boards. When Mr. Brooks gets into his new quarters, he will no doubt tell the people what he has to sell, in an enlarged advertisement in THE VIEW.

The Fire Fiend.

The dwelling of Mr. Reuben Popwell, one mile east of Clanton, was burned to the ground on last Monday night, and all of its contents were destroyed. There was no one on the premises at the time. Mr. Popwell and his family being absent on a visit. It is not known how the fire originated. Some of the citizens of Clanton contributed toward furnishing a new house, and Mr. Popwell will rebuild in the fall.

Sherman's Mine Caves In.

A land slide at Sherman's copper mine east of Clanton, caused the death of a negro on last Thursday morning. A mass of rock and earth fell on three men, one white and two colored. They were dug out —when two were found alive and the other (colored) was found dead —a very large rock having fallen upon him.

We call attention this week to the advertisement of the "American Universal Cyclopedia." It is one of the best works of the kind extant, being a verbatim reprint of Chambers' Encyclopedia, with fifteen thousand titles added on American subjects. Price in cloth $25.

Clanton depot is livening up since the late change of schedule. The railroad men all like to stop here, and say they would like to have a railroad hotel established here, as it is the most eligible point for one, between Decatur and Montgomery.

We have received two pieces of music entitled "L'Elegante" and "Saluta Birmingham" composed by Mrs. T. Newman, of Birmingham, and published by W. A. Child, of Montgomery. Price 30 cents per copy.

Mr. A. L. Haralson, of Verbena, is selling an excellent map of the United States. He will canvass the county for subscriptions to it.

Prayers for the newspapers and magazine press of the whole country were offered at several religious meetings in New York City, recently. Thanks! Wonder whether they offered any petitions for delinquent subscribers? Those are the fellows that need them most.
Exchange.

Building in the Sand.

'Tis well to woo, 'tis well to wed,
For so the world hath done,
Once myrtles grew and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun;
But have a care, ye young and fair,
Be sure you pledge in truth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth!
For if ye give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you've played the unwise part
And built "upon the sand."

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have
A goodly store of gold,
And hold enough of shining stuff,
For charity is bold.
But place not all your hopes and trust
In what the deep mine brings;
We cannot live on yellow dust
Unmixed with purer things,
And he who piles up wealth alone
Will often have to stand
Beside the coffer chest and own
He "built upon the sand."

'Tis good to speak in friendly guise
And soothe where'er you can;
Fair speech should bind the human mind
And love link man to man.
But stop not at the gentle words;
Let deeds with language dwell
The one who pities starving birds
Should scatter crumbs as well.
The mercy that is warm and true
Must lend a helping hand,
For those that talk, yet fail to do,
But "build upon the sand."

Mistaken.

The last issue of the Birmingham Observer contains the following item:

"Last November, the editor of the CHILTON VIEW and other prominent citizens went out to hunt rabbits. As a matter of fact, they carried guns and pistols. The circuit [illegible] which has been in session th[illegible] the grand jury found a true bil[illegible]inst one of the parties for carr[illegible] concealed weapons. It was p[illegible] that the weapon was not conceal[illegible]t carried openly. Now, in the face of all this, the judge imposed a fine of $100 and costs, and says he is determined no one "shall carry a pistol without his consent." This is certainly a new dash on the judge's part, and will meet the disapproval of many citizens in Chilton county."

We don't know whether the editor of the Observer has been misinformed, or whether he is only drawing on his extraordinary imaginative powers, which we fear he occasionally enlivens by a too free indulgence in Birmingham "bug-juice." However, we will inform him that such a hunt never took place, and such a fine was not imposed, and that it is now in order for the judge and the "prominent citizens" alluded to, to join hands and sue him for libel. We think it would be best for him never to attempt to judge of the qualities of Magic City "stagger-juice."

For the Journey of Life.

The following rules from the papers of Dr. West, according to his memorandum, are thrown together as general waymarks in the journey of life:

Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to you.

Never show levity when people are engaged in worship. Never resent a supposed injury till you know the views and motives of the author of it.

Always take the part of an absent person, who may be censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never think worse of another on account of his differing with you on political and religious subjects.

Never dispute with a man who is more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor any sort of enthusiast.

Never affect to be witty, or to jest so as to hurt the feelings of another.

Act with cheerfulness, but without levity.

Never court the favor of the rich by flattering their vanities or their riches.

Speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially of those circumstances which tend to irritate.

He opened the door cautiously, and poking his head in, in a suggestive sort of way, as if there was more to follow, inquired, 'is this the rinktum?' "The what, my friend?" "Is this the rinktum—sinktum—sanctum, or some such place, where the editors live?" "This is the editorial room, yes, sir, Come in." "No; I guess I won't come in. I wanted to see what a rinktum was like, that's all. Looks like our garret, only wuss. Good day."

At Ormskirk, England, a young woman has died apparently from the effects of a fright caused by suddenly hearing the loud yelp of a dog as she was walking through the street.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

:o:

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

A. J. BROOKS,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.
Dec. 29-6m

"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."

W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,

:o:

COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

:o:

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND
GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to

Eastern Cities,

AND ONLY ROUTE

—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—

East Tennessee and Virginia

The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK
TIME AND THROUGH
CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE NO. 1503.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., May 1st, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on June 10th, 1882, viz: Susan Johnson Homestead No. 5219, for the east half of the northwest quarter, section 2, township 20 north, range 16 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William J. Graham, Isaac J. Dennis, Joseph J. Jones, and William Jones, all of Mountain Creek, Chilton county, Alabama.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.
my4-5w

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"

W. A. CHILD, Proprietor

—DEALER IN—

Music, Musical
Instruments, Fine
Oil Paintings,
Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S

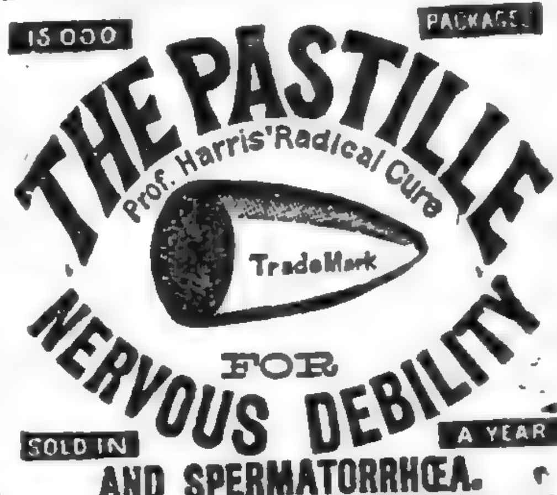
"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.



AND SPERMATORRHŒA.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) $7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(*Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by*)

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—

People's Mutual
Relief Association,

OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Consult and secure the advantages of Dr. BUTTS long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West

Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

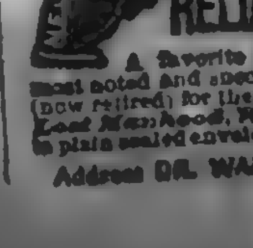
Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

THE DISEASES OF
YOUTH and MANHOOD
A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.

BY A PHYSICIAN of 25 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.



FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 1, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - -	$1.50
One copy six months - - -	75
One copy four " - - -	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Next Wednesday, June 7th, is the day of the meeting of the Democratic State Convention in Montgomery.

◆

Postmaster-General Howe recommends that postage on newspapers and magazines should be abolished. Sensible man.

◆

Alexander H. Stephens refuses to run as a candidate for Governor of Georgia, except on the regularly nominated Democratic ticket.

◆

District Attorney Corkhill has determined upon an examination of the brain of Guiteau by a board of the most eminent medical experts in the United States, to put at rest, as he believes, by such an examination, forever, the question of his sanity. After the autopsy the body will to delivered to his relations.

Southern Emigration.

We publish below a circular letter lately received from the Southern Land, Emigration and Improvement Company, which has its headquarters in New York City, asking information in regard to our county, its people, climate, &c. We have sent them what information we have been able to gain, and we herewith publish the letter, in order that any persons having land to sell may write to them. The address of the Company is 75, 76 and 77 Temple Court, New York City.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1882.

To the Editor of the Chilton View:

Dear Sir—With the view of bringing to the notice of emigrants constantly arriving at this port in large numbers, the many and superior advantages offered by the South to persons of moderate means, this office would respectfully invite such information and data as may tend to attract settlers to your section.

The tide of emigration is now turning in a marked degree towards the South. It will fertilize the Southern States—rich in only partially developed resources—in the same way that it has conduced to the rapid, mighty growth of the West. It is only a question of time, which you have the power to hasten. Knowing the interest you must have in this great question, and the wide range of information thereon at your command, we take the liberty of asking you the following questions:

1. Are there any lands in your vicinity for sale?
2. What quantity and where located?
3. Are said lands cleared or wood land?
4. Do they contain minerals, if so, what kinds?
5. Is there water power, and to what extent?
6. Are there schools and churches (what denomination) adjacent?
7. How near to railroads constructed in course of construction, or contemplated?
8. What is the nature and attractiveness of your climate?
9. How will new settlers be received?

An early response to the above inquiries, together with any further information you may be pleased to give, will be highly appreciated by us.

Respectfully,
J. W. MAGUIRE, Secretary.

The Office Seeks the Man.

We publish elsewhere, a letter from Hon. Thomas Williams, congressman from this district, written to the editor of the Tallapoosa Democrat. Mr. Williams has never been a candidate for the office which he holds, and this will go far toward again securing him the nomination. His is a rare case indeed.

Another thing to commend Mr. Williams to the people of the district, is, that he is the only practical farmer in the Alabama delegation. In a State where farming is so extensively engaged in, it is nothing but justice that competent representatives should be placed in the halls of legislation to protect the interests of agriculture, and to advocate laws for its advancement, and for the improvement of the condition of the farmer. We are not an advocate of any man's claims for the position, but in this case, where the man has never sought the office, and yet has filled it so commendably to himself and with such satisfaction to his constituents, we think it well that he should be returned.

Skillful Legislation.

The Sheriffs of Alabama are just now in some tribulation over a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State, construing anew a law passed by the last Legislature in reference to the feeding of prisoners charged with criminal offenses during their term of incarceration while awaiting trial. A communication to the Huntsville Independent, published elsewhere, states clearly the whole difficulty. It is simply the result of an oversight on the part of experienced, wise and capable members of our legislature. The oversight is likely to cause the sheriffs of populous counties like this especial embarrassment. They are almost forced to expend several thousand dollars for the feed of prisoners, and run the risk of never getting it back, or else to resign. Unless a sheriff is a rich man, or has a fine credit to go into such a hotel business on his own account, he can not discharge the duties of his office. Furthermore if he has or can command the requisite means, he must have an unlimited confidence in the political complexion and philanthropic disposition of the next legislature in order to get his consent to go into such a business. What the present result will be can not be guessed. Possibly the State Auditor and Treasurer may have the nerve to run the risk of disobeying the law, and to come to the rescue of the helpless sheriffs. If they do not, the boards of commissioners of the various counties will be compelled to feed prisoners whom necessity or discretion may cause the Sheriff to leave to starve. The embarrassment results from awkwardly dovetailed laws, and is a most timely and convincing proof of the ineffectiveness of our legislators because of actual ignorance and experience. They do not know thoroughly what our laws are, and hence make great mistakes in changing or adding to them. Of course the present trouble will be remedied next winter, but in the meantime let the people everywhere learn a lesson from the occurrence. Select your representatives carefully, get men of fine common sense, discerning judgment and sterling character, rather than of brilliancy or popular bearing, and then keep them in office, train them, make them capable, useful, effective legislators. Then no such bungling as the case in hand will occur.—*Selma Times.*

Hon. Thomas Williams.

In an open letter to the editor of the Tallapoosa Democrat, Hon. Thomas Williams says, in answer to the question, whether or not he would "again be a candidate before the Congressional Convention:"—"I beg to assure you that I never have been, as your inquiry assumes, a candidate for nomination to the position I now hold. The honor comes to me unsought; and deeply grateful to the people for the honor thus conferred, I have endeavored, faithfully and honestly, and in that way seemed to me most discrete and beneficial to my people, to represent their interest. While I am not a candidate and will not consent to enter a scramble for the nomination; yet, if the people of the district deem it proper to nominate me, I will not be unmindful of such a recognition of my services—will accept their nomination, and if elected will endeavor to represent their true interest, with proper discretion, zeal and fidelity."

In Col. Williams' case, the office has in each instance sought the man, and he stands now as he did at first, "ready to serve the people should they desire his services."

Tuskegee News.

State Items.

Corn sells at Jacksonville at $1.25 cash or $1.75 on credit.

Messrs. DeBardeleben & Underwood are building a new furnace at Birmingham.

Capt. Walter L. Bragg and ex-Gov. Watts are "out" as successors to Senator John T. Morgan.

Selma Times: Through the courtesy of Messrs. Garland and Winter, the managers of the Selma and Montgomery telegraph offices respectively, the Times and Advertiser telephones were connected yesterday, and conversation was carried on for several minutes. A new Western Union wire has just been arranged between the two cities, the sounds being much more distinct than we have before found them. They came as clearly and voices could be recognized as readily as in our exchange. The music of "Grandfather's Clock" on an organettee in the Advertiser office was so well heard that several persons at the Times telephone readily recognized the music as coming from that unique instrument.

Clark County Democrat: About the 4th or 5th inst., as W. alias "Shanghai" Walker, L. L. Hand, and Billy Mobley, the last colored, were taking a raft to Mobile, from the lower end of this county, Hand was murdered and thrown into the river while passing Twelve-Mile Island, according to Walker's statement. The raft was taken to Mobile and disposed of, and Walker and Mobley returned, giving different and conflicting stories as to what had become of the missing man. Walker brought back Hand's rifle, some groceries and other articles. Some of the citizens of the "Fork," whose suspicious were aroused as to the fate of Hand, wrote to Sheriff Peter Burke, of Mobile, in relation to the matter, giving a description of the strangely absent man. A few days before this the body of a man was found in the river, a short distance above Mobile, corresponding well with the given description of Hand, though horribly mutilated. His head was crushed in, and the back part of it cut off; his face cut in shocking gashes, and one of his arms cut off. Sheriff Burke sent up two deputies a week ago last Saturday, who arrested Walker and, after a proper investigation, lodged him in Mobile jail. Mobley had not been arrested at last accounts.

Judas Mahone, Esq.

Wytheville, Va., special: The first note in the red-hot warfare about to be begun in the State between the opponents of boss rule and William Mahone was sounded by State Senator Newberry here to-day. Newberry is the leader of what is known as the Big Four in the Virginia Senate, and it was through their efforts that Mahone was defeated in the carrying out of his corrupt schemes. Newberry is a prominent member of the Readjuster party, and refused to stomach all of Mahone's rule. His speech is significant. His arraignment of Mahone was one of the most savage onslaughts ever heard made on a political leader. He declared that he was the most ungrateful, imperious, dictatorial and corrupt politican he had ever known. He compared him to Aaron Burr, Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariott, and said had he lived in the days of Judas he would have sold his Maker for twenty pieces of silver, instead of thirty the price obtained by Judas; that when he had control of a great railroad corporation he had perpetrated a swindle amounting to $6,000,000, and that for his part he would not exchange his good name for all of Mahone's ill-gotten gains. He denounced him as a scoundrel, a notorious infidel and a gambler by profession and inheritance, and said that when he went to Richmond he did not put up at a hotel, like a gentlemen, but made his headquarters at a regular gambling den. Was not it a disgrace to modern civilization and to this Christian Commonwealth, he said, to have such a character undertaking to play the role of Boss? He regretted that Mahone was not present; he would rather meet him in discussion face to face and tell him what he thought of him than to meet any other man in the State, and took occasion to announce that he would speak at Giles and Pulaski Courts, and challenged the Boss or any of his lickspittles to meet him at these appointments in debate. He intended to make it hot for them.

◆

Mr. Cather, of the Ashville Ægis, forecasts the weather for June as follows:

1st–8th, hot, fair or clear.
9th–15th, very warm, rain.
16th–20th, hot, fair.
21st–30th, rain, hot.

This month indicates stormy weather after the 8th all over the country. But no indications of wet or cold weather, except about the 9th, in northern and northwestern districts. The cooler weather will be felt in the northern parts of the southern districts.

Cotton-Spinning in the South.

A great deal has been said recently about the increase in cotton spinning in the South, but those who have not kept posted will be astonished at the actual figures. Almost every few days there are new manufactories springing into existence, and the rapid increase in cotton manufacturing South will greatly change all previous estimates and cause the importance of this industry to be more fully recognized in the markets. Within the past and during the present year of 1881-'2 the increase is enormous, a recapitulation showing a total increase of 361,000 spindles, nearly one-third of this being in Georgia and South Carolina. The increase in Georgia has been 106,000 spindles, in Alabama, 34,000, in Tennessee, 24,000, in Mississippi, 32,000, in Louisiana, 21,000, North Carolina, 48,000, in South Carolina, 96,000. Total new spindles 361,000.

Estimating the cost at $27 per spindle, it gives an investment in this machinery of $9,763,200; to which, adding twenty-five per cent, for operating capital, gives a total investment in these new enterprises of $12,214,000.

Vanderbilt's Preposterous Wealth.

Gath: Talking to a friend of William Vanderbilt yesterday, who was defending his genial character, the following remark was dropped: "The wealth of Mr. Vanderbilt is the most preposterous thing about him or about our times. To think that an individual has $10,000,000 more invested in the Government bonds than the entire banking capital of the city of New York! money which moves this va[illegible] and all its connections amounts regularly to $60,000,000, and Mr. Vanderbilt has one-sixth more money in the Government bonds than all that. Fortunately he is not much of an enterprising, absolute, tyrannical man, or that amount of money would work a degree of corruption about the Legislatures, and even on Congress, that would be fatal to the public liberties. I hope to God that we shall have few such fortunes accumulated in this country.

◆

It is reported that 2,252 women are engaged in farming in Indiana.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

Dr. J. P. Civhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)
Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-1y

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

NOTICE NO. 1610.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery Ala., May 13, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Montgomery, Alabama, on June 22d, 1882, viz: Wesley C. Smith, Homestead No. 6757, for the southwest quarter, of the northwest quarter, section 22, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles R. Boothe, LaFayette Rollins, Hinton M. Boothe, John K. Boothe, all of Mountain Creek, Chilton co., Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.
my18-5w

A SPLENDID OFFER!

The Chilton View
—AND—
THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY
Courier-Journal,

One year for only $2.60. Two papers for little more than the price of one.

By paying us $2.60 you will receive for one year your home paper with the Courier-Journal, the representative newspaper of the South, and the best, brightest and ablest family weekly in the United States. Those who desire to examine a sample copy of the Courier-Journal can do so at this office.

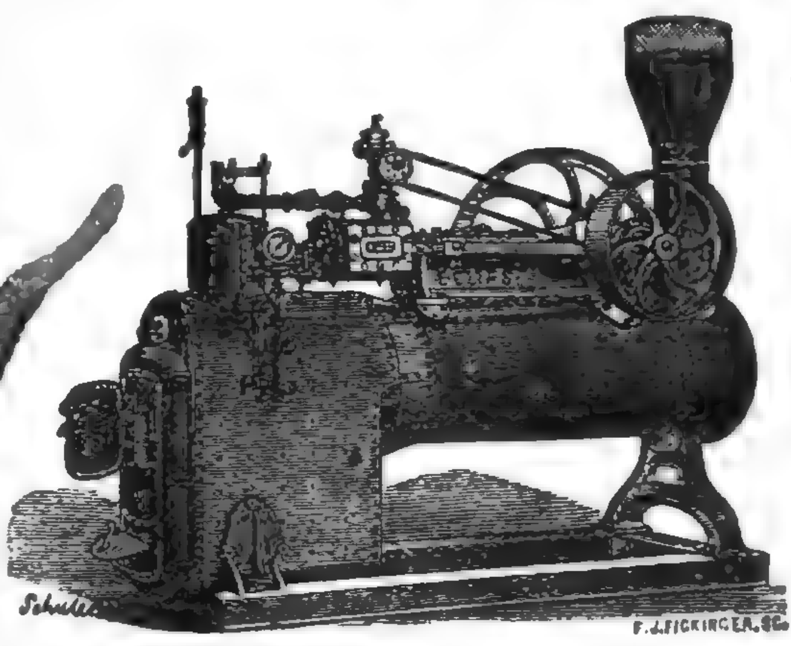
J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENSMITH.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
New Store—New Goods!
WHERE YOU CAN FIND
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, and intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



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ENGINES
OF ALL SIZES
FROM TWO TO TWO
HUNDRED HORSE
POWER,
—AND—
OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.
The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.
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☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar9-1y

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of
SCHOOL BOOKS.
And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webster's and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgomery prices. Give him a call. Nov24-tf

W. N. RANEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
:o:
Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grain,
and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.
SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.
Dec 22-tf

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An entirely new and enlarged edition complete in 15 Volumes.

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Specimen pages sent to any address on application. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. Liberal Terms to right parties. Send for circular.
S. W. GREEN'S SON, Publisher,
74 and 76 Beekman St., N. Y.
☞ Sold only by Subscription.

CHILTON VIEW.

NTON, ALA., JUNE 1, 1882.

UNTY DIRECTORY.

ncellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
ge 8th Judicial Circuit—J. E.
 Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
ber of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
ator Fifteenth Senatorial District
liam P. Oden.
esentative—William A. Collier.
ate Judge—H. J. Callen.
uit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
ister in Chancery — Dr. W. E.
art.
eriff—James E. Lowe.
easurer—James M. Parish.
x Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
x Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
pt. Education—James M. Corderie.
mmissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honnett, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
rains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

o. 1	6:33 a. m.
o. 3	7:15 p. m.
o. 9	8:45 p. m.
o. 11	3:19 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

o. 2	*9:00 a. m.
o. 4	*9:42 p. m.
o. 8	7:05 p. m.
o. 12	9:43 a. m.

Don't stop.

HEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.
SELMA DIVISION.

ng North	Daily Mail	Going South
r. 8:00 a. m.	Selma	Arr 8:45 p. m.
10:42 "	Calera	" 4:35 "
4:26 p m	Rome	" 11:10 a m
6:20 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
8:35 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
11:50 "	Knoxville	" 3:35 "
4:50 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ward	Daily Mail	Westward
. 11:00 a m	Selma	Lv. 4:20 p m
ave 8:50 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
ave 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m

LODGES. — Regular communications anton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. , first Saturday in each month at 7 lock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge . 32 K. of P. every second and fourth turday nights in each month, at 7 lock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Glad to meet Col. J. M. Falkner, Montgomery, in Clanton, on onday last.

Tell your neighbor that the EW is a good paper and get him subscribe for it.

Clanton is proverbially healthy, d we hear of several families ho intend summering here.

We would be glad to have our rrespondents keep us posted in gard to the crops in their respecive neighborhoods.

Miss Gussie Evans, one of Clanon's lovely belles, is in the city, e guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis eed.—*Talladega Mt. Home.*

A protracted meeting was held n the Methodist Church at this lace during the past week. It is to e regretted that it was not more uccessful.

Parties indebted to this office for dvertising will save themselves ollector's fees by settling their acounts as soon as they receive their bills.

Peaches are ripening quite rapidly. Dr. Lanier presented us with some very fine ones of the Amelia variety, the other day. Chilton is a good fruit raising section.

Mr. F. J. Davis, of Clanton, has laid on our table fine specimens of the early Amsden peach, which he is raising. They are ripening quite fast, and he is shipping them north.

Mr. W. L. Bandy, of this county, who spent the winter at Tampa, Fla., in hopes of improving his health, has returned to his home at Jemison. We are sorry to learn that his condition has not improved.

Wanted, at this office, one hat full of bumble-bees. We want to make a present of hat and bees to our Callierville correspondent for the purpose of waking him up. He seems to be the "deadest man in Bagdad."

A petition has been extensively signed and sent to Washington, asking for the establishing of a mail route from Maplesville via Clanton to Columbiana. Such a route would be of great advantage, and especially so to the people of northeast Chilton. Should the route be established, application will be made for the establishment of a post office in that neighborhood.

A Negro Fatally Shot.

On Wednesday morning a negro by the name of Lewis Owen was shot by Henry Foshee, another negro, near Clanton. We understand that Owen, who had previously made threats to shoot Foshee, went to the latter's house armed with a shot gun, presumably for the purpose of carrying out his threat. He called Foshee out, and the latter came to his door with a shot gun and immediately fired upon Owen, planting a load of twelve buck shot in his breast. Foshee then came to Clanton for medical aid. Owen is represented as a bad character. There seems to be no chance of his recovery. No arrest made up to present writing.

Runaway Accident.

Almost a serious accident occurred on last Saturday. The picnicers were returning to their homes, and on nearing Clanton, the mule attached to the buggy of Mr. W. T. Callen, in which were Miss Mary Callen, Miss Rosa Thornton and himself, became frightened, and in running away, the buggy was overturned, and all three were thrown out. Miss Rosa and Mr. Callen were not hurt, but Miss Mary was less fortunate, she receiving quite a severe fall. We are glad to able to state that her injuries are not serious, and that she is recovering.

Verbena Booming.

Verbena is still improving. The new hotel will be quite an ornament to the village, as will also Mr. Brooks' new store, both of which will be standing monuments to the progress and enterprise of the projectors. We see also, that the Verbena Amateurs are gaining considerable fame abroad. Wonder, if they couldn't put "Patience" on the boards. When Mr. Brooks gets into his new quarters, he will no doubt tell the people what he has to sell, in an enlarged advertisement in THE VIEW.

The Fire Fiend.

The dwelling of Mr. Reuben Popwell, one mile east of Clanton, was burned to the ground on last Monday night, and all of its contents were destroyed. There was no one on the premises at the time. Mr. Popwell and his family being absent on a visit. It is not known how the fire originated. Some of the citizens of Clanton contributed toward furnishing a new house, and Mr. Popwell will rebuild in the fall.

Sherman's Mine Caves In.

A land slide at Sherman's copper mine east of Clanton, caused the death of a negro on last Thursday morning. A mass of rock and earth fell on three men, one white and two colored. They were dug out —when two were found alive and the other (colored) was found dead —a very large rock having fallen upon him.

We call attention this week to the advertisement of the "American Universal Cyclopedia." It is one of the best works of the kind extant, being a verbatim reprint of Chambers' Encyclopedia, with fifteen thousand titles added on American subjects. Price in cloth $25.

Clanton depot is livening up since the late change of schedule. The railroad men all like to stop here, and say they would like to have a railroad hotel established here, as it is the most eligible point for one, between Decatur and Montgomery.

We have received two pieces of music entitled "L'Elegante" and "Saluta Birmingham" composed by Mrs. T. Newman, of Birmingham, and published by W. A. Child, of Montgomery. Price 30 cents per copy.

Mr. A. L. Haralson, of Verbena, is selling an excellent map of the United States. He will canvass the county for subscriptions to it.

Prayers for the newspapers and magazine press of the whole country were offered at several religious meetings in New York City, recently. Thanks! Wonder whether they offered any petitions for delinquent subscribers? Those are the fellows that need them most.
—*Exchange.*

Building in the Sand.

'Tis well to woo, 'tis well to wed,
For so the world hath done,
Once myrtles grew and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun;
But have a care, ye young and fair,
Be sure you pledge in truth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth!
For if ye give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you've played the unwise part
And built "upon the sand."

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have
A goodly store of gold,
And hold enough of shining stuff,
For charity is bold.
But place not all your hopes and trust
In what the deep mine brings;
We cannot live on yellow dust
Unmixed with purer things,
And he who piles up wealth alone
Will often have to stand
Beside the coffer chest and own
He "built upon the sand."

'Tis good to speak in friendly guise
And soothe where'er you can;
Fair speech should bind the human mind
And love link man to man.
But stop not at the gentle words;
Let deeds with language dwell
The one who pities starving birds
Should scatter crumbs as well.
The mercy that is warm and true
Must lend a helping hand,
For those that talk, yet fail to do,
But "build upon the sand."

Mistaken.

The last issue of the Birmingham Observer contains the following item:

"Last November, the editor of the CHILTON VIEW and other prominent citizens went out to hunt rabbits. As a matter of fact, they carried guns and pistols. The circuit c[illegible]t which has been in session th[illegible] the grand jury found a true bil[illegible]inst one of the parties for carr[illegible] concealed weapons. It was p[illegible] that the weapon was not conceal[illegible]ut carried openly. Now, in the face of all this, the judge imposed a fine of $100 and costs, and says he is determined no one "shall carry a pistol without his consent." This is certainly a new dash on the judge's part, and will meet the disapproval of many citizens in Chilton county."

We don't know whether the editor of the Observer has been misinformed, or whether he is only drawing on his extraordinary imaginative powers, which we fear he occasionally enlivens by a too free indulgence in Birmingham "bug-juice." However, we will inform him that such a hunt never took place, and such a fine was not imposed, and that it is now in order for the judge and the "prominent citizens" alluded to, to join hands and sue him for libel. We think it would be best for him never to attempt to judge of the qualities of Magic City "stagger-juice."

For the Journey of Life.

The following rules from the papers of Dr. West, according to his memorandum, are thrown together as general waymarks in the journey of life:

Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to you.

Never show levity when people are engaged in worship. Never resent a supposed injury till you know the views and motives of the author of it.

Always take the part of an absent person, who may be censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never think worse of another on account of his differing with you on political and religious subjects.

Never dispute with a man who is more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor any sort of enthusiast.

Never affect to be witty, or to jest so as to hurt the feelings of another.

Act with cheerfulness, but without levity.

Never court the favor of the rich by flattering their vanities or their riches.

Speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially of those circumstances which tend to irritate.

He opened the door cautiously, and poking his head in, in a suggestive sort of way, as if there was more to follow, inquired, 'is this the rinktum?' "The what, my friend?" "Is this the rinktum—sinktum—sanctum, or some such place, where the editors live?" "This is the editorial room, yes, sir, Come in." "No; I guess I won't come in. I wanted to see what a rinktum was like, that's all. Looks like our garret, only wuss. Good day."

At Ormskirk, England, a young woman has died apparently from the effects of a fright caused by suddenly hearing the loud yelp of a dog as she was walking through the street.

Clanton Academy.
Male and Female.
—:o:—
FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.
VERBENA, ALA.
Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.
Dec. 29-6m

"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
—:o:—
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.
—:o:—
Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.
☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND
GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.
The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.
For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE NO. 1503.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., May 1st, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on June 10th, 1882, viz: Susan Johnson Homestead No. 5219, for the east half of the northwest quarter, section 2, township 20 north, range 16 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William J. Graham, Isaac J. Dennis, Joseph J. Jones, and William Jones, all of Mountain Creek, Chilton county, Alabama.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.
my4-5w

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.
"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

15 000 PACKAGES SOLD IN A YEAR
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
TradeMark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
AND SPERMATORRHŒA.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) $7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Consult Dr. BUTTS and secure the advantages of long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.
J. L. WILLIAMS,
County Surveyor.
Nov24-1y

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address
C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

THE DISEASES OF
YOUTH and MANHOOD
A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.
BY A PHYSICIAN of [illegible] year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks. "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price [illegible]cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of [illegible] Lost Manhood, [illegible] in plain sealed envelope free. [illegible]
Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

WOMAN GOSSIP.

Why She Doesn't Count the Years.

In the green-room of a Parisian theater the conversation turned upon the delicate subject of age. Presently a gentleman visitor ventured upon the indiscreet query:

"Now, what age are you, my dear friend?" addressing his remark to Mlle. X., who certainly can no longer be considered in her first youth.

"What a question, indeed!" said the lady; "how can that possibly interest you?"

"Simply curiosity," responded the visitor.

"Well, then, I will be frank with you. Really I don't know. One counts one's money, one's jewels, and one's deeds of value, because it may happen that they could be lost or stolen, but, as I am absolutely certain that nobody will take a year from my age, and that I shall never lose one, why where is the need of counting?"—*London Era.*

Just the Same.

There was a crowd of carriages in front of a church when a man came along, discovered that something was going on, and, leaning against a hitching post, he asked of a pedestrian:

"Was it very sudden?"

"I don't know."

"Presume it was. Well, we've all got to go that way. Do you know, sir, that—that—"

Here his voice broke down and he reached for his handkerchief.

"What's the matter?" inquired the other.

"Young woman's funeral in there."

"That's no funeral; that's a marriage!"

"Marriage! Ah—yes—marriage—I see. Well, it's all the same to me. Give me the young man's name and I'll weep over him!"

Discounting Physiology.

"Your heart," said the lecturer, "beats seventy times a minute." Well, we don't know much about physiology and anatomy, but this heart business depends a great deal. The ordinary heart may be able to get along very comfortably on seventy beats a minute in the day time and at dinner or at church or that sort of thing, but bless your anatomical ideas, doctor, we have stood on the outside of a little, swinging gate, no later than 10 o'clock on a night in June, not saying a word, but just looking at a pair ot brown eyes on the other side of the pickets—eyes that paled the starlight—and just waiting for the moon to get under a cloud, and—and—why—why, man alive—seventy times a minute? Seventy times? A minute? Why, even unto seventy times seventy a second would only be an approximate estimate. We never tried to count them, but we know that seventy times a minute wasn't even freight-train time under those circumstances.—*Burdette.*

Revival of Hoop-Skirts.

One of the most alarming announcements in recent foreign news is the reappearance in Paris and London of the enormous crinoline hoop-skirt. As it has appeared there, it must of course soon appear here. There is no calamity so great, however, that it has not some compensation. It will be the first severe blow at modern estheticism as applied to house furnishing. The modern house is at present a museum of blue china plates, tea-pots, sugar-bowls, jugs, vases, placques and crockery in all states of age and dilapidation, beside numerous other flimsy and brittle objects of bric-a-brac, ormolu, buhl, bijonterie and vertu, which are not arranged in any order or system, but are piled up and thrown round helter-skelter, and in all sorts of confusion. To navigate safely among them, even with the present limp and clinging styles of drapery, requires great skill and circumspection, but when women envelop themselves in crinoline and go sailing about like balloons, the esthetic stuff has got to be moved or go to everlasting smash. As fashion is the ruling element in the female mind, as between hoops and blue china the latter will have to go.

Etiquette of Making Calls.

The toilet for a ceremonious visit should be quiet, but somewhat more careful and elegant than for a mere walk or drive. The lady who is receiving wears a pretty home dress of handsome silk, when it is cool enough, or in summer of dainty muslin or some soft-falling, thin fabric which suits the summer warmth. She should never wear diamonds or flowers, other than a summer rose or some such trifle stuck carelessly in belt or buttonhole.

The lady of the house always rises to receive her guest, and usually gives her hand, with some cordial expression of greeting, whether the visitor is a lady or a gentleman; but men do not usually take the initiative in shaking hands. The hostess, if possible, addresses a special remark or two to the last comer, and then, if several people are present, she tries to make the conversation general. If her guests are too numerous for this, she is at least careful to talk more or less with each one, and to see that everybody is busy and entertained. While as a rule the courtesy of a hostess should be as equally distributed as possible, it is quite allowable for her to pay special attention to any very old people who have taken the trouble to come to her, or to any one of special intellectual distinction. If, for instance, Emerson or Longfellow had honored her with a call, she would be readily pardoned for according them more than the ordinary share of her time; while to confer extra civility upon the rich merely because they are rich is a snobbishness of which a lady who respected her own ladyhood could hardly be guilty.

An introduction during a morning visit commits no one to a farther acquaintance. It is simply a means of putting two guests at ease with each other, and should always be acknowledged courteously at the time and followed by a brief chat.

In America, as in England, it is customary for residents to call on the stranger. The only American exception to this rule is in Washington—a place which has its own social code. Where two people meet pleasantly at a friend's house, one may very properly say to the other: "I hope you will come and see me;" and such an invitation should always be courteously acknowledged, and, if it is desirable to accept it, accepted without any foolish argument as to who should make the first call. It is only the people who have no confidence in themselves or in their own positions who are careful and troubled about the trifles of social life, and afraid of putting their dignity in peril by too much cordiality.

The custom of making formal visits is a necessary social tax, from the payment of which it is impossible for one holding any place in society to escape. Nine times out of ten such a visit is a bore—the tenth time may be as delightful as to chance upon a rose growing under a hedge in February. You come upon somebody who says just the right word, who gives you a fresh thought, a new inspiration, an unexpected glimpse of loveliness of character, and you go away wiser and happier for the visit. But one does not every day find roses under hedge-rows, and many of our visits must come into the category of a tax which one finds little more pleasure in paying than in discharging a water rate or a gas bill, but which is just as necessary as either. It would be a sad world in which we knew no one intimately, had no warm surrounding circle of cordial friends; and to know people intimately it is first necessary to know them formally, and to this end morning visits.

A Little Small Talk.

AFTER all, the ladies are best pleased with a bachelor President, for then the Senators' wives get a chance to play at "first lady of the land" in turn.

CHICAGO girls have discovered that by keeping five or six beans in the mouth the voice is given an "old, aristocratic family" accent—something between a fall down stairs and trying to sing with the head in a box.

CERTAIN rich young men of Chicago, who possibly know more about the accumulation of money than they do of ettiquette, have engraved on their visiting cards the names of the various clubs to which they belong.

YES, girls, adopt the new fashion and curl the hair, plait it, tie in a top-knot, anything to do away with the abominable modern bangs. It is, without doubt, the most unbecoming style of hair-dressing ever invented.

A WRITER says that Washington ladies who carry pistols are fastidious about the mountings of the weapons, often paying as much as eighteen dollars for a tiny revolver. Some of them are good markswomen, and they have not yet furnished a single case of didn't-know-it-was-loaded.

A MUSICIAN thus defines the ladies: At 15 years of age a lady is an arpeggio; at 20 years of age a lady is an allegro vivace; at 30 years of age a lady is an accordo forte; at 40 years of age a lady is an andante; at 50 years of age commences the rondo finale; at 60 years of age it is a tremolo alla sordina.

THERE was nothing peculiar about a recent Toronto wedding up to the point when the married couple quitted the church, then the bride dropped her husband's arm, got into her father's carriage and returned home alone. She refused to see him again, or make any explanation of her conduct.

MRS. JANE G. SWISSHELM says: "We need a standing army about as much as we need ostrich feathers." If Jane was a giddy young thing of sweet 17, or thereabout, she would say: "We need ostrich feathers ten times more than we need a standing army." Young women can worry along without a standing army, but they must have ostrich feathers.

THE Pot Luck Club, composed of some 500 ladies and gentlemen, had a dinner at Irving Hall, in New York. Ice-cream was the first dish served, and entrees and roasts made up the final service. The waitresses were dressed in costumes medieval, Romanesque and Florentine, and the male waiters were a herd of young Bunthornes and Grosvenors, with flowing blonde wigs and knee-breeches. The bill of fare included in its designation "Wilde, weird, fleshly, and yet very tender, chowder," "limply clinging pie," "love-sick salad," "too-too-ti-frutti," "early English butter-cup and daisies pudding," "soulfully intense tarts," "medieval macaroni," "amaranthine asphodel salad," "Francesca di Rimini fantasies," "fleshly," "precious" and "ecstatic" hams and "hollow-hollow pastry."

WEATHER WISDOM.

One of our prominent attorneys, who is at the same time one of the leading fishermen of the valley, claims that the weather invariably repeats itself, and gives the following as the result of his observations, viz:

All years ending in 9, 0, or 1 are extremely dry.

These ending in 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 are extremely wet.

Those ending in 7 or 8 are ordinarily well-balanced.

Those ending in 6 have extremely cold winters.

Those ending in 2 have an early spring.

Those ending in 1 have a late spring.

Those ending in 3 and 4 are subject to great floods.—*Lebanon (Pa.) Times.*

WHEN Lord Beaconsfield returned to office after his first retirement, a question arose as to making Lord Rosslyn master of buck hounds. His Lordship had, it was urged, every qualification for the post. He was a good sportsman, was especially good-looking, and would like the work. On the contrary, it was averred that he swore like nobody since the days of the army in Flanders. "Swears, does he?" quoth Dizzy. "Then we will make him Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland." And it was done.

A Judge's Experience.

Judge J. T. Bossier, of St. Tammany parish, La., and of the State Legislature, thus expressed his opinion to one of our representatives: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil to be very efficacious in sprains and bruises. In my opinion there is no oil or liniment equal to it."—*New Orleans (La.) Times-Democrat.*

SARAH'S COMPLIMENT.

"Gracious me!" exclaimed Sarah, looking into the glass; "how awfully my hair looks. I haven't combed it in two days."

"Why, Sarah," said Lydia, "is it possible? I never should have suspected it. It looks as well as I ever saw it."

Sarah didn't know whether to feel complimented or insulted.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE result of my use of St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism is:—I have been recommending it ever since, says the Mayor of Chicago, Hon. Carter H. Harrison, in the Chicago *Times.*

NOWADAYS it is impossible to listen to the conversation of half a dozen young "society" people without feeling that the American language should be more appropriately styled the American slanguage.

A Bonanza Mine

Of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections thousands testify.

THE *Christian Advocate* mentions the case of an Irish girl who said she joined the Methodist church "on suspicion" for six months.

"Enjoy Your Life"

Is good philosophy, but to do so you must have health. If bilious and constipated, or blood is out of order, use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are mild, yet certain in their operation. Of all druggists.

LAST words of Fontenelle: "I do not suffer, my friends, but I feel a certain difficulty in existing."

IF YOU experience bad taste in mouth, sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "bilious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

A LOUISVILLE bill collector, as he says, called upon a creditor 324 times before he got his money. Perseverance will saw a tree down with a hair pin.

Death Distanced.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Aug. 4, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I should have been in my grave to-day had it not been for your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. MRS. BURGESS.

THERE is a story told of a fine old Cornish Squire who only drank brandy on two occasions—when he had goose for dinner, and when he had not.

From Mississippi

CORINTH, MISS., April 2, 1877.

Capt. W. P. Ellis, Bailey Springs, Ala.:

Dear Sir—It gives me pleasure to state the result of the use of Bailey waters in my case. I had for several years been the victim of Chaonic Diarrhœa. The exhausting discharges, and absence of assimilation of food, with painful ulceration of the bowels, had reduced me from vigorous health to an almost hopeless condition. My physician advised a trial of the celebrated Bailey waters. In a few days after my arrival the functions of the Liver and Kidneys were favorably affected, my digestion became comfortable, the irritable condition of the bowels disappeard, and a comforable state of health was soon established. This occured two years ago, and I have ever since enjoyed good health. I attribute my recovery entirely to the medical virtues of Bailey Springs. Very Respectfully,

D. S. MALONE.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

CAMP meetings are only just being introduced among the Methodists of Australia.

MEN and women that pursue sedentary occupations need to take Kidney-Wort.

HOME is such a bait it comes to every hook.

THOSE weaknesses so common to our best female population can be speedily cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

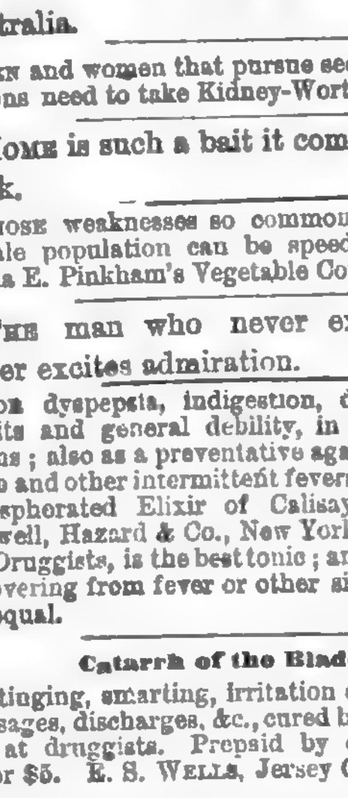
THE man who never excites envy never excites admiration.

FOR dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phospherated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the bladder passages, discharges, &c., cured by Buchupaiba. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

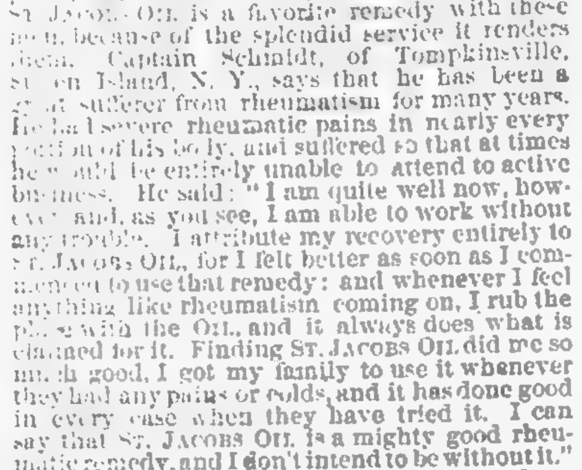
YACHTING.



One of the most manly and satisfying pleasures, as well as the most agreeable, is yachting. The owner of the yacht is one who gathers the chief comfort, as he sails h[illegible] craft fo[illegible] excite[illegible] of th[illegible] or [illegible] the [illegible] en[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] his [illegible]utiful vessel over the water. Those who have the care, management and working of a yacht dwell almost upon the water. As a class, they are quiet, sober, careful, skilful men, but their life of exposure to the elements is productive of much rheumatism among them, and they suffer considerably from pains, the result of cold, bruises, sprains, &c. St. Jacobs Oil is a favorite remedy with these men, because of the splendid service it renders them. Captain Schmidt, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., says that he has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for many years. He had severe rheumatic pains in nearly every portion of his body, and suffered so that at times he would be entirely unable to attend to active business. He said: "I am quite well now, however, and, as you see, I am able to work without any trouble. I attribute my recovery entirely to St. JACOBS OIL, for I felt better as soon as I commenced to use that remedy; and whenever I feel anything like rheumatism coming on, I rub the place with the OIL, and it always does what is claimed for it. Finding ST. JACOBS OIL did me so much good, I got my family to use it whenever they had any pains or colds, and it has done good in every case when they have tried it. I can say that ST. JACOBS OIL is a mighty good rheumatic remedy, and I don't intend to be without it." This experience is such as has been enjoyed not only by yachtsmen and others who follow the water, but by people in every walk of life and variety of pursuit the whole world over.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED



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BITTERS

Among the medicinal means of arresting disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands pre-eminent. It checks the further progress of all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, revives the vital stamina, prevents and remedies chills and fever, increases the activity of the kidneys, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism, and is a genuine stay and solace to aged, infirm and nervous persons.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Ga. One of the best practical schools in the country. Circulars sent FREE.

Phonography, or Phonetic Shorthand. Catalogue of works, with Phonographic alphabet and illustrations, for beginners, sent on application. Address BENN PITMAN, Cincinnati, O.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

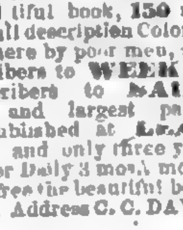
$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

GO WEST! Where fortunes are made in a day. Beautiful book, 150 illuminated illustrations and full description Colorado and how money is made there by poor men, sent free to all yearly subscribers to WEEKLY and three-month subscribers to DAILY CHRONICLE. Best and largest papers west of St. Louis. Published at LEADVILLE, city of 25,00 inhabitants and only three years old. Send $3 for Weekly 1 year or Daily 3 mos. money order or registered letter, and get free the beautiful book alone worth the subscription price. Address C. C. DAVIS, Leadville, Lake Co., Colorado.

$30 Per Week can be made in any locality. Something entirely new for agents. $5 outfit free. G. W. INGRAHAM & Co., Boston, Mass.

HULLERS For pamphlets describing the great Aliance Clover Hulling Attachment write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield, O.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. Prof. MARTINEZ, the Great Spanish Seer, Astrologer and Psychologist, will, for 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send a CORRECT PICTURE of your future husband or wife, with name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage, psychologically predicted. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 16 Beach Pl., Boston, Mass.



JESSE AND FRANK JAMES Our illustrated Lives of the James Brothers is complete in 500 Pages with 70 illustrations, and a complete including the Death and Burial of Jesse. [illegible] Jesse James after death, his wife, his two children born in outlawry, the Fords who made the capture, etc. also a full-page engraving of Gov. Crittenden. AGENTS WANTED. Circulars free. Outfits 40 cts. Beware of [illegible] One Elegant Illustrated Volume of 500 Pages. Secure only the Best, Largest and Cheapest. CINCINNATI PUB. CO., No. 178 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

It seems almost impossible that any one can doubt the efficacy of

DR. SCHENCK'S

MEDICINES

FOR THE CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

after reading the evidence we publish in this paper. The people who give these certificates are well and favorably known in the communities in which they reside, and many of them have kindly offered to answer any communication from those who are similarly afflicted.

For other Certificates of Cures send for Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. It gives a full description of these diseases in their various forms, also, valuable information in regard to the diet and clothing of the sick; how and when exercise should be taken, &c. This book is the result of many years of experience in the treatment of Lung Diseases, and should be read, not only by the afflicted, but by those who, from hereditary taint or other cause, suppose themselves liable to any affection of the throat or lungs.

IT IS SENT FREE

Post Paid, to all Applicants.

Address DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Cor. Arch and Sixth Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Go and see the people who write the following letters, if possible:

From Mrs. J. V. Wellington, of Cambridgeport, Mass.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir: Over twenty-three years ago I was attacked with a hacking cough, which continued for about three months, when I was suddenly taken with a severe hemorrhage. After this I gradually lost strength, and finally got so low as to be confined to my bed. From the first I employed what we considered the best physicians of Boston, but all to no purpose; their medicines gave me but little relief, and I felt, as did all my friends, that I had but a short time to live. In fact the last doctor I had told my sister that I could live but a few weeks. While in this apparently hopeless condition I was visited by an uncle from California, who strongly advised me to take your remedies, saying that he had been cured of Consumption by them. My husband, who had no confidence in patent medicines, was very much opposed to my taking them, but I concluded that as my doctor could do nothing for me, I could not do better than give them a trial.

At this time your father was making professional visits to Boston, and although I was so weak that I had to be lifted into a carriage, I went to see him. He gave but little encouragement, saying that I, like many others, only came to see him after being given up by all other physicians. He promised to do what he could for me, however, and I immediately began taking the **Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic** and **Pulmonic Syrup** as he directed. After using them for three weeks I began to improve, and, continuing their use for some months, I got well enough to make a visit to my friends in Philadelphia. I was so low that it took a long time to entirely recover, but I was permanently cured, for I have had excellent health for the last twenty years, with the exception of a slight weakness of the lungs, which compels me to be careful not to take cold.

Soon after my recovery, happening to meet the last physician I employed before using your medicines, he was much surprised to see me alive, but said that he could truly say that I was not the only one he knew who had been greatly benefitted by the use of your medicines.

I feel that I cannot speak two highly of your remedies, believing, as I do, that they saved my life. I have, since my recovery, recommended them to a great many people, and they have almost invariably cured them, the only exception being those who were beyond the power of all medicine. I always keep your remedies in the house, and now consider them the best of all medicines for the diseases you recommend them for.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. J. V. WELLINGTON,

12 Tremont Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

From E. Narmandin, Jr., Esq., of Woonsocket, R. I.

DR. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs: I have been cured of what I believe to have been Liver Complaint in its worst form, which before I got relief, affected my lungs quite seriously. I had used the medicines prescribed by a physician of this place for a long time without benefit before I began to take your remedies. I first heard of them by your advertisement in the *Patriot* of this place, and concluding to use them, I purchased a bottle of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic. They gave me great relief, and by the time I had used them up I felt almost well. So I stopped using them for some time, but I soon found that the disease was not broken up. I then got more medicine and continued using it until I was well.

My symptoms were continuous cough, night sweats, raising of matter streaked with blood, soreness in my lungs and at the pit of my stomach, which was also very much swollen at times. I was so weak that I could not go up stairs without help, and was confined to the house for many weeks. I was very much reduced in flesh, and had no appetite, and nothing I ate seemed to digest.

Since my recovery I have recommended your medicines to a great many, among others, a lady who had what everyone supposed to be Consumption of the lungs for four years. She has entirely recovered by the use of them, and is now a strong healthy woman. I can also refer to others in this place who have been greatly benefitted by their use. Yours truly,

E. NARMANDIN, JR.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 1st, 1881.

DR. SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS

Do not produce sickness at the stomach, nausea or griping. On the contrary, they are so mild and agreeable in their action that a person suffering with a sick headache, sour stomach or pain in the bowels, is speedily relieved of these distressing symptoms. They act directly on the liver, the organ which, when in a healthy condition, purifies the blood for the whole body.

They are a perfect preparation of that great and well-known remedy, Mandrake or Podophyllin, a remedy that has displaced the use of mercury, as well as many other poisonous drugs in the practice of every intelligent physician.

Prof. John King, of the College of Medicine, of Cincinnati, says: "In Constipation it acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent costiveness. In Chronic Liver Complaint there is not its equal in the whole range of medicines, being vastly more useful than mercurial agents, arousing the liver to healthy action, increasing the flow of bile, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted." (See American Dispensatory, page 720.)

In all cases of Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, when there is great weakness or debility, Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic should be used in connection with these Pills.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINE

MANDRAKE PILLS,

SEAWEED TONIC,

and PULMONIC SY

Are sold by all Druggists, and full directions for

are printed on the wrappers of every package.

LANE & BODLEY

AWARDED

GOLD MEDA

BY THE

ATLANTA COTTON EXPOSIT

ON THEIR

Steam Engine and Saw

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Saw Mill, which we sell for

$200.

Special attention given to Plant

chinery. Illustrated Circulars

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KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED

KIDNEY DISEASES

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PRICE $1. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

KIDNEY-WORT

BEE LINE

C. H. & D. R.

THE DIRECT ROUTE TO

NIAGARA FALLS

Lake Chautauqua, Saratoga,

Thousand Islands, White Mount

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GIVEN AWA

AN ELEGANT ONE-HUNDRED

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H. C. F. KOCH & SON,

6th Ave. and 102, 104 & 106 West 20th

NEW YORK CITY.

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HEALTH IS WEALTH

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Charleston, S. C.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

PICTORIAL

HISTORY OF THE WORL

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MAKE HENS LAY

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HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BE

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MANLY VIGOR, Energy, &c. restored in 30 days. Obscure

343 Elm St., Cincinnati, O. PAY AFTER

STRONG'S PECTORAL PILLS

A SURE REMEDY FOR

COLDS AND RHEUMATISM.

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For Pamphlets address P. O. Box 650, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Agents to sell the only authorized picture of the Garfield Family

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Publishers' Union, Atlanta, Ga.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland,

OPIUM

[illegible]

WOMAN GOSSIP.

Why She Doesn't Count the Years.

In the green-room of a Parisian theater the conversation turned upon the delicate subject of age. Presently a gentleman visitor ventured upon the indiscreet query:

"Now, what age are you, my dear friend?" addressing his remark to Mlle. X., who certainly can no longer be considered in her first youth.

"What a question, indeed!" said the lady; "how can that possibly interest you?"

"Simply curiosity," responded the visitor.

"Well, then, I will be frank with you. Really I don't know. One counts one's money, one's jewels, and one's deeds of value, because it may happen that they could be lost or stolen, but, as I am absolutely certain that nobody will take a year from my age, and that I shall never lose one, why where is the need of counting?"—*London Era.*

Just the Same.

There was a crowd of carriages in front of a church when a man came along, discovered that something was going on, and, leaning against a hitching post, he asked of a pedestrian:

"Was it very sudden?"

"I don't know."

"Presume it was. Well, we've all got to go that way. Do you know, sir, that—that—"

Here his voice broke down and he reached for his handkerchief.

"What's the matter?" inquired the other.

"Young woman's funeral in there."

"That's no funeral; that's a marriage!"

"Marriage! Ah—yes—marriage—I see. Well, it's all the same to me. Give me the young man's name and I'll weep over him!"

Discounting Physiology.

"Your heart," said the lecturer, "beats seventy times a minute." Well, we don't know much about physiology and anatomy, but this heart business depends a great deal. The ordinary heart may be able to get along very comfortably on seventy beats a minute in the day time and at dinner or at church or that sort of thing, but bless your anatomical ideas, doctor, we have stood on the outside of a little, swinging gate, no later than 10 o'clock on a night in June, not saying a word, but just looking at a pair of brown eyes on the other side of the pickets—eyes that paled the starlight—and just waiting for the moon to get under a cloud, and—and—why—why, man alive—seventy times a minute? Seventy times? A minute? Why, even unto seventy times seventy a second would only be an approximate estimate. We never tried to count them, but we know that seventy times a minute wasn't even freight-train time under those circumstances.—*Burdette.*

Revival of Hoop-Skirts.

One of the most alarming announcements in recent foreign news is the reappearance in Paris and London of the enormous crinoline hoop-skirt. As it has appeared there, it must of course soon appear here. There is no calamity so great, however, that it has not some compensation. It will be the first severe blow at modern estheticism as applied to house furnishing. The modern house is at present a museum of blue china plates, tea-pots, sugar-bowls, jugs, vases, placques and crockery in all states of age and dilapidation, beside numerous other flimsy and brittle objects of bric-a-brac, ormolu, buhl, bijouterie and vertu, which are not arranged in any order or system, but are piled up and thrown round helter-skelter, and in all sorts of confusion. To navigate safely among them, even with the present limp and clinging styles of drapery, requires great skill and circumspection, but when women envelop themselves in crinoline and go sailing about like balloons, the esthetic stuff has got to be moved or go to everlasting smash. As fashion is the ruling element in the female mind, as between hoops and blue china the latter will have to go.

Etiquette of Making Calls.

The toilet for a ceremonious visit should be quiet, but somewhat more careful and elegant than for a mere walk or drive. The lady who is receiving wears a pretty home dress of handsome silk, when it is cool enough, or in summer of dainty muslin or some soft-falling, thin fabric which suits the summer warmth. She should never wear diamonds or flowers, other than a summer rose or some such trifle stuck carelessly in belt or buttonhole.

The lady of the house always rises to receive her guest, and usually gives her hand, with some cordial expression of greeting, whether the visitor is a lady or a gentleman; but men do not usually take the initiative in shaking hands. The hostess, if possible, addresses a special remark or two to the last comer, and then, if several people are present, she tries to make the conversation general. If her guests are too numerous for this, she is at least careful to talk more or less with each one, and to see that everybody is busy and entertained. While as a rule the courtesy of a hostess should be as equally distributed as possible, it is quite allowable for her to pay special attention to any very old people who have taken the trouble to come to her, or to any one of special intellectual distinction. If, for instance, Emerson or Longfellow had honored her with a call, she would be readily pardoned for according them more than the ordinary share of her time; while to confer extra civility upon the rich merely because they are rich is a snobbishness of which a lady who respected her own ladyhood could hardly be guilty.

An introduction during a morning visit commits no one to a farther acquaintance. It is simply a means of putting two guests at ease with each other, and should always be acknowledged courteously at the time and followed by a brief chat.

In America, as in England, it is customary for residents to call on the stranger. The only American exception to this rule is in Washington—a place which has its own social code. Where two people meet pleasantly at a friend's house, one may very properly say to the other: "I hope you will come and see me;" and such an invitation should always be courteously acknowledged, and, if it is desirable to accept it, accepted without any foolish argument as to who should make the first call. It is only the people who have no confidence in themselves or in their own positions who are careful and troubled about the trifles of social life, and afraid of putting their dignity in peril by too much cordiality.

The custom of making formal visits is a necessary social tax, from the payment of which it is impossible for one holding any place in society to escape. Nine times out of ten such a visit is a bore—the tenth time may be as delightful as to chance upon a rose growing under a hedge in February. You come upon somebody who says just the right word, who gives you a fresh thought, a new inspiration, an unexpected glimpse of loveliness of character, and you go away richer and happier for the visit. But one does not every day find roses under hedge-rows, and many of our visits must come into the category of a tax which one finds little more pleasure in paying than in discharging a water rate or a gas bill, but which is just as necessary as either. It would be a sad world in which we knew no one intimately, had no warm surrounding circle of cordial friends; and to know people intimately it is first necessary to know them formally, and to this end morning visits.

A Little Small Talk.

After all, the ladies are best pleased with a bachelor President, for then the Senators' wives get a chance to play at "first lady of the land" in turn.

Chicago girls have discovered that by keeping five or six beans in the mouth the voice is given an "old, aristocratic family" accent—something between a fall down stairs and trying to sing with the head in a box.

Certain rich young men of Chicago, who possibly know more about the accumulation of money than they do of etiquette, have engraved on their visiting cards the names of the various clubs to which they belong.

Yes, girls, adopt the new fashion and curl the hair, plait it, tie in a top-knot, anything to do away with the abominable modern bangs. It is, without doubt, the most unbecoming style of hair-dressing ever invented.

A writer says that Washington ladies who carry pistols are fastidious about the mountings of the weapons, often paying as much as eighteen dollars for a tiny revolver. Some of them are good markswomen, and they have not yet furnished a single case of didn't-know-it-was-loaded.

A musician thus defines the ladies: At 15 years of age a lady is an arpeggio; at 20 years of age a lady is an allegro vivace; at 30 years of age a lady is an accordo forte; at 40 years of age a lady is an andante; at 50 years of age commences the rondo finale; at 60 years of age it is a tremolo alla sordina.

There was nothing peculiar about a recent Toronto wedding up to the point when the married couple quitted the church, then the bride dropped her husband's arm, got into her father's carriage and returned home alone. She refused to see him again, or make any explanation of her conduct.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm says: "We need a standing army about as much as we need ostrich feathers." If Jane was a giddy young thing of sweet 17, or thereabout, she would say: "We need ostrich feathers ten times more than we need a standing army." Young women can worry along without a standing army, but they must have ostrich feathers.

The Pot Luck Club, composed of some 500 ladies and gentlemen, had a dinner at Irving Hall, in New York. Ice-cream was the first dish served, and entrees and roasts made up the final service. The waitresses were dressed in costumes medieval, Romanesque and Florentine, and the male waiters were a herd of young Bunthornes and Grosvenors, with flowing blonde wigs and knee-breeches. The bill of fare included in its designation "Wilde, weird, fleshly, and yet very tender, chowder," "limply clinging pie," "love-sick salad," "too-too-ti-frutti," "early English-butter-cup and daisies pudding," "soulfully intense tarts," "medieval macaroni," "amaranthine asphodel salad," "Francesca di Rimini fantasies," "fleshly," "precious" and "ecstatic" hams and "hollow-hollow pastry."

WEATHER WISDOM.

One of our prominent attorneys, who is at the same time one of the leading fishermen of the valley, claims that the weather invariably repeats itself, and gives the following as the result of his observations, viz:

All years ending in 9, 0, or 1 are extremely dry.

These ending in 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 are extremely wet.

Those ending in 7 or 8 are ordinarily well-balanced.

Those ending in 6 have extremely cold winters.

Those ending in 2 have an early spring.

Those ending in 1 have a late spring.

Those ending in 3 and 4 are subject to great floods.—*Lebanon (Pa.) Times.*

When Lord Beaconsfield returned to office after his first retirement, a question arose as to making Lord Rosslyn master of buck hounds. His Lordship had, it was urged, every qualification for the post. He was a good sportsman, was especially good-looking, and would like the work. On the contrary, it was averred that he swore like nobody since the days of the army in Flanders. "Swears, does he?" quoth Dizzy. "Then we will make him Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland." And it was done.

A Judge's Experience.

Judge J. T. Bossier, of St. Tammany parish, La., and of the State Legislature, thus expressed his opinion to one of our representatives: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil to be very efficacious in sprains and bruises. In my opinion there is no oil or liniment equal to it."—*New Orleans (La.) Times-Democrat.*

SARAH'S COMPLIMENT.

"Gracious me!" exclaimed Sarah, looking into the glass; "how awfully my hair looks. I haven't combed it in two days."

"Why, Sarah," said Lydia, "is it possible? I never should have suspected it. It looks as well as I ever saw it."

Sarah didn't know whether to feel complimented or insulted.—*Boston Transcript.*

The result of my use of St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism is:—I have been recommending it ever since, says the Mayor of Chicago, Hon. Carter H. Harrison, in the Chicago *Times.*

Nowadays it is impossible to listen to the conversation of half a dozen young "society" people without feeling that the American language should be more appropriately styled the American slanguage.

A Bonanza Mine

Of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections thousands testify.

The *Christian Advocate* mentions the case of an Irish girl who said she joined the Methodist church "on suspicion" for six months.

"Enjoy Your Life"

Is good philosophy, but to do so you must have health. If bilious and constipated, or blood is out of order, use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are mild, yet certain in their operation. Of all druggists.

Last words of Fontenelle: "I do not suffer, my friends, but I feel a certain difficulty in existing."

If you experience bad taste in mouth, sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "bilious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

A Louisville bill collector, as he says, called upon a creditor 324 times before he got his money. Perseverance will saw a tree down with a hair pin.

Death Distanced.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Aug. 4, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—I should have been in my grave to-day had it not been for your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Mrs. Burgess.

There is a story told of a fine old Cornish Squire who only drank brandy on two occasions—when he had goose for dinner, and when he had not.

From Mississippi

CORINTH, MISS., April 2, 1877.

Capt. W. P. Ellis, Bailey Springs, Ala.:

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For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phospherated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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One of the most manly and satisfying pleasures, as well as the most agreeable, is yachting. The owner of the yacht is one who gathers the chief comfort, as he sails his craft fo[illegible] excit[illegible] of th[illegible]e, or [illegible] the g[illegible] en[illegible]t of [illegible]g his beautiful vessel over the water. Those who have the care, management and working of a yacht dwell almost upon the water. As a class, they are quiet, sober, careful, skilful men, but their life of exposure to the elements is productive of much rheumatism among them, and they suffer considerably from pains, the result of cold, bruises, sprains, &c. St. Jacobs Oil is a favorite remedy with these men, because of the splendid service it renders them. Captain Schmidt, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., says that he has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for many years. He had severe rheumatic pains in nearly every portion of his body, and suffered so that at times he would be entirely unable to attend to active business. He said: "I am quite well now, however, and, as you see, I am able to work without any trouble. I attribute my recovery entirely to St. Jacobs Oil, for I felt better as soon as I commenced to use that remedy: and whenever I feel anything like rheumatism coming on, I rub the place with the Oil, and it always does what is claimed for it. Finding St. Jacobs Oil did me so much good, I got my family to use it whenever they had any pains or colds, and it has done good in every case when they have tried it. I can say that St. Jacobs Oil is a mighty good rheumatic remedy, and I don't intend to be without it." This experience is such as has been enjoyed not only by yachtsmen and others, who follow the water, but by people in every walk of life and variety of pursuit the whole world over.

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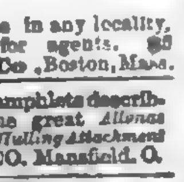

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IT IS SENT FREE

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Address Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON. Cor. Arch and Sixth Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Go and see the people who write the following letters, if possible:

From Mrs. J. V. Wellington, of Cambridgeport, Mass.

Dr. J. H. Schenck, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir: Over twenty-three years ago I was attacked with a hacking cough, which continued for about three months, when I was suddenly taken with a severe hemorrhage. After this I gradually lost strength, and finally got so low as to be confined to my bed. From the first I employed what we considered the best physicians of Boston, but all to no purpose; their medicines gave me but little relief, and I felt, as did all my friends, that I had but a short time to live. In fact, the last doctor I had told my sister that I could live but a few weeks. While in this apparently hopeless condition I was visited by an uncle from California, who strongly advised me to take your remedies, saying that he had been cured of Consumption by them. My husband, who had no confidence in patent medicines, was very much opposed to my taking them, but I concluded that as my doctors could do nothing for me, I could not do better than give them a trial.

At this time your father was making professional visits to Boston, and although I was so weak that I had to be lifted into a carriage, I went to see him. He gave but little encouragement, saying that I, like many others, only came to see him after being given up by all other physicians. He promised to do what he could for me, however, and I immediately began taking the **Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup** as he directed. After using them for three weeks I began to improve, and, continuing their use for some months, I got well enough to make a visit to my friends in Philadelphia. I was so low that it took a long time to entirely recover, but I was permanently cured, for I have had excellent health for the last twenty years, with the exception of a slight weakness of the lungs, which compels me to be careful not to take cold.

Soon after my recovery, happening to meet the last physician I employed before using your medicines, he was much surprised to see me alive, but said that he could truly say that I was not the only one he knew who had been greatly benefitted by the use of your medicines.

I feel that I cannot speak two highly of your remedies, believing, as I do, that they saved my life. I have, since my recovery, recommended them to a great many people, and they have almost invariably cured them, the only exception being those who were beyond the power of all medicine. I always keep your remedies in the house, and now consider them the best of all medicines for the diseases you recommend them for.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. J. V. WELLINGTON,

12 Tremont Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

From E. Narmandin, Jr., Esq., of Woonsocket, R. I.

Dr. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs: I have been cured of what I believe to have been Liver Complaint in its worst form, which before I got relief, affected my lungs quite seriously. I had used the medicines prescribed by a physician of this place for a long time without benefit before I began to take your remedies. I first heard of them by your advertisement in the *Patriot* of this place, and concluding to use them, I purchased a bottle of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic. They gave me great relief, and by the time I had used them up I felt almost well. So I stopped using them for some time, but I soon found that the disease was not broken up. I then got more medicine and continued using it until I was well.

My symptoms were continuous cough, night sweats, raising of matter streaked with blood, soreness in my lungs and at the pit of my stomach, which was also very much swollen at times. I was so weak that I could not go up stairs without help, and was confined to the house for many weeks. I was very much reduced in flesh, and had no appetite, and nothing I ate seemed to digest.

Since my recovery I have recommended your medicines to a great many, among others, a lady who had what everyone supposed to be Consumption of the lungs for four years. She has entirely recovered by the use of them, and is now a strong healthy woman. I can also refer to others in this place who have been greatly benefitted by their use. Yours truly,

E. NARMANDIN, Jr.

Woonsocket, R. I., June 1st, 1881.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Do not produce sickness at the stomach, nausea or griping. On the contrary, they are so mild and agreeable in their action that a person suffering with a sick headache, sour stomach or pain in the bowels, is speedily relieved of these distressing symptoms. They act directly on the liver, the organ which, when in a healthy condition, purifies the blood for the whole body.

They are a perfect preparation of that great and well-known remedy, Mandrake or Podophyllin, a remedy that has displaced the use of mercury, as well as many other poisonous drugs in the practice of every intelligent physician.

Prof. John King, of the College of Medicine, of Cincinnati, says: "In Constipation it acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent costiveness. In Chronic Liver Complaint there is not its equal in the whole range of medicines, being vastly more useful than mercurial agents, arousing the liver to healthy action, increasing the flow of bile, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted." (See American Dispensatory, page 720.)

In all cases of Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, when there is great weakness or debility, **Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic** should be used in connection with these Pills.

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MANDRAKE PILLS,

SEAWEED TONIC,

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HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BE 25c. package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, wholesome, sparkling temperance beverage. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. Ave.,

MANLY VIGOR, Energy, &c. RESTORED in 30 days. Obscure diseases of either sex cured at 242 Elm St., Cincinnati, O. PAY AFTER CURE.

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Ensure healthy appetite, good digestion, regularity of the bowels. A PRECIOUS BOON TO DELICATE FEMALES, soothing and bracing the nervous system, and giving vigor and health to every fibre of the body. *Sold by Druggists.* For Pamphlet address P. O. Box 650, N. Y. City.

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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

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VOL I.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1882.

NO. 30.

EMPTY ARMS.

God's blessing on the stalwart arms
That hold their labor duty,
And bear the burdens of the hour
With cheerfulness and beauty!

All honor to the willing arms
That lift the poor and lowly,
And teach us by their kindness
A lesson pure and holy!

And raptures for the glowing arms
That clasp with loving sweetness
A world of joy and tenderness
In beautiful completeness!

And rest unto the weary arms
That after pining sadness
Twine round our dear returning ones,
And thrill again with gladness!

But sorrow for the longing arms
Where hopes, like birds, have nested;
God's pity for the empty arms
Where darling ones have rested.

George Cooper.

E BEAUTIES OF NATURE.

BY A. L. VAN OSDEL.

eauty of every kind is formed to cap- te, and there is this peculiar advan- in contemplating the beauties of etable nature, that we may permit hearts to be ensnared by them with- apprehension of a dangerous or dis- orable servitude. A taste for the uties of nature is one of the best ans of perpetuating innocence and ity of character. It diverts the at- tion from the turbulent scenes of hion and folly, and superinduces a cid tranquillity of the mind highly orable to the gentle virtues, and to permanency of our most refined en- ments. Rural scenes of almost every d are delightful to the mind of man. The verdant plain, the flowery mead, meandering stream and the warbling birds, are all capable of exciting emo- ns gently agreeable.

Our misfortune is that the greater tion of mankind are hurried on in career of life with too great rapidity give proper attention to the works of etable nature surrounding them.

Let them that prefer it live in the y and mingle in the busy throng, tling their way through the crowded roughfares, even though fortune at- ds them and they are permitted to be ders in the fashionable circle. Yet, ile I am permitted to penetrate ough the maze of the woodland and saunter over the farm (even though have our misfortunes and occasional- suffer pecuniary loss, caused by the aster of floods and ravages of insects), will not repine that it is not my lot to nd my leisure hours in the picture leries of a palace.

It is obvious on tuition that nature ended to please the eyes of man in r vegetable productions.

She decorates the flowers that spring beneath our feet in all the perfection external beauty. She has clothed the rden with a constant succession of va- ous hues.

From the snowdrop to the moss rose e flower garden displays an infinite riety of shapes and colors. The beauty color, though justly esteemed subor- nate to that of shape, is found to de- ht the eyes of man more immediately d more universally, but when color d shape are united in perfection, he o can view them with insensibility must ign all pretensions to delicacy of per- ption. Such a union has been usually fected by nature in the formation of a wer; in fact there is not another single ject in all the vegetable world in hich so many agreeable qualities are mbined at once; freshness, fragrancy, lor and shape. In almost every de- ription of the seats of the blessed, th ancient and modern, the idea of a rden seem to have predominated.

The word paradise itself is synony- ous with garden. The fields of ely- um, that sweet region of poesy, are orned with all that the imagination n conceive to be de delightful. Some the most pleasing passages of Mil- n's Paradise are those in which he presents the happy pair engaged in ltivating their blissful abode.

The poets have given us vivid descrip- ions of flowers and rural scenery, and hough they are thought by some to ave exceeded reality, they have scarce- y equaled it.

Enter a modern shrubbery, formed of selection of the most agreeable flower- g shrubs, composed of an intermixt- re of the lilac, the laburnum, the jas- mine, the magnolia, beside others of qual beauty, too numerous to mention, nd consider whether there is anything escribed in the Garden of Alcinous, in he Fields of Elysium or in Milton's Paradise to be compared with it. Nat- re is no less remarkable for the accur- cy and beauty of her works than for variety and profusion.

Defects are always discovered in the works of art when they are examined through a microscope; but the examination of a flower is like taking off a veil from the face of beauty.

The statement made in the inspired works of God, "that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these," may seem to the ignorant a forced expression, but it is, in fact, one beautifully true. Take Solomon's most admired purple, or take the finest fabric manufactured by the utmost ingenuity of modern skill, and, viewed through a microscope, it becomes hideous ropes and rags, while the "lily of the field," viewed through the same instrument, becomes infinitely more exquisite in its finish and beauty.

Flowers exhibit many powers and properties which the science of man has never been able to explain.

Some will instantly close up upon the slightest touch. Some will flutter, as if in alarm, upon sudden exposure to light, and some seem possessed of limited powers of locomotion. Pea blossoms always turn their backs to the wind; the heliotrope always faces the sun; the tulip opens its petals in pleasant weather and closes them during rain and darkness, and the pond-lily closes its pure white leaves at night, as it lies on its watery bed, but unfolds them again in the morning. Some open and shut at certain hours, and that so regularly as to indicate the time of day, like the sindrimal, a native plant of Hindooston, which opens at 4 o'clock in the evening and closes at 4 in the morning. Who can explain the phenomena of flowers? Who but must see that the hand and counsel of infinite wisdom are concerned in the production of these vegetable wonders?

The taste of the florist has been ridiculed as trifling, yet surely without reason, for who, upon this mundane sphere, is too wise to receive instruction from the works of nature?

Charney, the highly-gifted philosopher and statesman, while in prison by the orders of Napoleon Bonaparte, was converted from atheism into a belief in a Supreme Being by a flower. When he went into prison he did not believe there was a God. One day, as he was walking in the inclosed court or yard adjoining his cell, he discovered a tiny plant pushing its way up through a crevice in the stone floor. How it came there he could not tell. Perhaps the seed was blown over the wall by the wind. Shut in by the prison walls, away from all his friends, and not permitted to interest himself with either reading or writing, he was glad to have this little living thing to watch over and love.

With a microscope he examined the different changes in the formation of the plant. He soon saw some buds. He watched them as they grew larger and larger, and when the flowers at length came out he was filled with joy. They were exquisite in finish and beauty; had three colors in them, white, purple and rose color; and there was a delicate silvery fringe all around the edge. This serrated border in the petal of this flower displayed an accuracy of delineation which no pencil could rival; its fragrance, too, was delicious. He examined this flower more than any he had ever examined before, and the plant was something more than a mere pleasure to the prisoner. It taught him some things he had never learned before though he was a wise man. Among his scribbling on the prison wall he had written "All things come by chance." But as he watched the flower and contemplated what wisdom, what power and what benevolence had been exercised in arranging the chemical constitution and agencies of the plant, he felt convinced that it could not be the work of chance, and his faith in a world of chance being shaken, he added to the above described sentence the word "perhaps." But in time as he watched the varying changes in his flower, its phenomena, its stamens and pistils, how one contained the germ of the seed, and the other the element of fertilization, so formed as to shed that element thereon and perfect the seed, which are the appointed means to insure the reproduction of the species when the plant dies. All this convinced him that there was a Deity, and he said his little plant taught him more than he had learned from the wise men of the earth. Hence, aside from the the pleasure derived from the sight and fragrance of flowers, this illustration proves that a lesson can be taught by a single plant to the wisest men of the earth.

There is paradise in the works of nature, when we sit and contemplate the surrounding scenes and think, while this planet is cycling on ascending to the fixed laws of gravitation, endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been and are being evolved.

Nothing in form, function or constitution is defective in the floral creation, nothing left to chance or accident.

Fruitful lives, must flower in labor,
And the years, are like the bees,
Busy in the world of blossoms,
Building up their victories.

The Ready Letter Writer.

The third letter of the series, is that of a young man asking for the position of humorist on an English paper. It should be in about the following language:

WHITE RIVER, COLORADO,
March 1, 1882.

Editor of London Gurgle:

Dear Sir—It is with some hesitation that I address you on this occasion, relative to the subject of securing a lucrative position on your great journal as chief humorist and pun promoter.

I am aware that my experience so far has been somewhat limited in this line, but I hope by patience and a proper course of dieting to bring myself up to a point where I may establish a reputation both for myself and your paper.

I have attempted several times to hold down a like position on American journals, but so far have not made that mark which my ungovernable ambibition seems to crave. I hope to strike the popular gait in a few weeks so that in England I would have no trouble.

My jokes are of a grave and at times almost sad complexion. They are a style of grief tainted humor, which cannot but attract the kindly notice of your people.

Heretofore I have filled the position of undertakers' foreman with wonderful success and could still hold the position if I desired it, but it is too cheerful in its nature. I want something that will chasten and soften my rebellious nature. I want something that will give me a constant reminder of my dying condition. What I want is to mingle with woe and suffering. I feel as though life should not be a holiday and a picnic. It should be a groan, a shudder, or a prolonged death rattle. I am fully impressed with the idea that we can only be purified through suffering. No man can fit himself for death if he glides evenly through life.

It is therefore my desire to enter your office and be thrown in constant contact with the corpse-like presence of your jokes. I would love to mingle with the bony relics of your staff and hear their grim and awful puns.

Please do not turn me away, but give me a chance to sit in the ghostly glimmer of your smile.

I do not care for a large salary on the start. All I would require would be the wholesome contact I would be brought into with the ghouls and wreckers of human hilarity. My morbid longing for the dead and decaying humor of forgotten years would then be put at rest. This wild hunger for something acutely sad and heart-broken would be stilled.

Please write me as soon as possible, and believe me ever

Dearily yours,
SOMBER O. PALL.
—*Laramie Boomerang.*

MALE POCKETS.

The full-dressed male animal abounds in pockets; he has coat pockets, vest pockets, and pants pockets; breast pockets, side pockets, hind pockets, hip pockets pockets in the overcoat, his ulster and his rubber overalls; never less than sixteen to twenty of these economical hiding places for lots of articles—cash in loose change, cash in bills, lawyers' briefs, sermons, tradesmen's accounts, doctors' prescriptions, architects' drawings, tax-gatherers' blank books of all sorts and sizes, enough to stock a bookseller's stall or a merchant's counting-room. All kinds of pocket articles are enumerated and defined in the dictionary—pocket comb, pocket compass, pocket pistol, pocket money, pocket knife, pocket glass, pocket volumes, pocket inkstand, pen, pencil and the like. A school-boy's pockets are a curiosity; a repository for nails, balls, jack-knives, gingerbread and apple cores, fishing twine and angle-worms, and as he grows older, billets from the girls, "excuses", from his mother and extra problems from his teacher. A female lecturer of some celebrity said "the only thing for which she envied a man was his multitude of pockets."

A MAN in a sleeping-car on an Eastern railroad kept people awake two hours by propounding, about bed-time, the query: "What is the best thing to brush a hat with?" And the whole crowd stayed awake and guessed, and one man who came to his station, and had to get off without hearing the answer, felt awfully. And, finally, after they had all given it up, the questioner thought the best thing to brush a hat with was a hat brush. And it was painful to witness the disgust of the crowd.

IT was in Paris, and they were having their midday breakfast. One of the guests arose, and, with wine-glass in hand, said: "I drink to the health of the groom. May he see many days like this." The intention was good, but the bride looked as if something had displeased her.

HOW A WIDOW MOURNED.

She Grieved Ten Thousand Dollars' Worth at the Start, but Weakened as She Grew Older.

She was a handsome and wealthy young widow, and had just lost her husband. Full of grief over the loss of her beloved one, she sought a dealer in monuments, a friend of the dear departed. Seeing the sympathetic face of her husband's friend, the tears burst afresh from her eyes as she greeted him. "You have heard it then; George is gone."

Yes, he had heard it.

"And now," said she, "I want to get a monument, the finest and most imposing monument that you can make. I don't care for the expense. You have them costing as much as $10,000, do you not?" she ventured.

Oh, yes, he could build a splendid monument for that. He would prepare a design and submit it to her.

"You will have it ready soon, will you not?" she pleaded. "This evening?"

"No, not this evening," he replied, but he would hurry it up as fast as possible and bring it to her residence. And so it was settled, and she went away very grateful for the ready sympathy and anxiously expectant for the design.

And then the monument man got out an old design and had it transferred to a clean piece of paper, and in fifteen minutes was ready for the widow, but of course it wouldn't do to show up for a week or so. The long days dragged out their weary length finally, and the marble man, assuming an appropriately funereal countenance, sought out the widow and submitted his work. He found her somewhat more reconciled to her loss and a little inclined to be critical, but on the whole she was pleased with the design.

"But," she said, "I have been talking over the matter with my sister, and she thinks $5,000 ought to buy a very nice monument. Couldn't you make one like that for $5,000?"

"No," responded he, "but I can build quite a handsome monument for $5,000. Shall I make a design of one for that figure?"

"Yes, I wish you would, please, and I will come to your office and examine it in a week or two."

"I can make some alterations in these plans and have it ready very soon," he urged. "Indeed, I could bring it around to-morrow just as well as not."

"Oh, no; I won't trouble you to do so. There is no particular hurry about it, and I will call upon you; it's my turn, you know," and she smiled graciously upon him as she bowed him out.

Well, what was a poor monument man to do? He could only wait, and he did wait, busying himself meanwhile in getting up elaborate and really beautiful designs. One day he met the lady on the street, dressed in the merest apology for half-mourning. He bowed obsequiously and informed her that the design was finished, and he thought would not fail to be perfectly satisfactory.

"Oh," she said, "I have been so busy, don't you know, with one thing and another, that I had forgotten all about it. Let me see, how much was that to cost?"

"Five thousand dollars."

"Oh, dear, I really can't afford to pay that much. Now, couldn't you"—this very bewitchingly—"make a real nice monument for about $500? I know you can, and I will come around and see you about it real soon; good-by."

Then the monument man went to his office and told his grief to a three-legged lamb and a stone angel.

Some time after this the charming widow, with a male friend, whom she called "Charley," dropped in again.

"Do you know," she said, "I feel so ashamed to think that I never came around to look at your pretty designs. Charley and I have concluded that those great, costly ornaments are so foolish, after one's dead, you know. We think it's wicked, don't we, Charley?" Charley allowed that it was. "But," she continued, "those little white boards, such as they put at the soldiers' graves, Charley and I think they are very nice. So neat and unpretentious. Couldn't you make one of them for me and put George's monogram on it? His initials make such a pretty monogram!"

Then the monument man's cup was full, and he spilled it over on them. He told her that Charley could get an old shingle and tack one of George's business cards on it.

Then she called him "a horrid beast," and Charley spoke of whipping him "in half a [illegible]," and they sailed off.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

SET A THIEF TO CATCH A THIEF.

That the police in Louis Philippe's time had need of honest, or even half-honest, men is proved by one of M. Claude's anecdotes. It still retains the marks of Vidocq's influence, and his moutons let loose on the scent of thieves were hardly better than the same they tracked. M. Allard was the first to do justice to the odious prejudice that in order to be well acquainted with the ways and doings of rascals one must be a bit of a scamp one's self. He rightly believed that to impress the enemies of society with respect and apprehension it was necessary to oppose to their vices an absolute example of honesty, and to face their shameless profligacy with an irreproachable line of conduct. Before Allard's time there were certain indicateurs who received with one hand their share of stolen booty, and with the other their informer's pay. It was not rare to see an indicateur breakfast on the proceeds of a theft, and sup with the money paid for its discovery. As an instance of the style in which things were done: After a considerable theft committed in the residence of a distinguished personage, all the police agents de surete were set to work to arrest the thief. He was soon taken, and at once conducted to the house he had robbed, in order to give an explanation of the way in which he had operated. Two days after the confrontation the master of the house perceived that an emerald set round with diamonds, worth 10,000 francs, had disappeared from his bedroom. The fact was communicated to one of the heads of the police de surete, who suspected that the author of the theft could be no other than one of his own agents. His object, therefore, was to discover the perpetrator of the second robbery. New Year's day was close at hand. The chief of the spy brigade assembled his men, and addressed them in a language which, if not classical, was to the purpose. "You know, my lads, we shall soon have to go and wish M. le Prefect a happy New Year. I expect you to clean yourselves up for that day, and to put on your smartest bibs and tuckers. If any of your jewelry is up the spout, or your best portable property in your uncle's keeping, you will get it away for the ceremony. I don't want you to come in a shabby turnout, as if you were only a set of mangy canaille. 'Tis all very well to go about town in deshabille, but our superior ought to see what steady and respectable coves we are. You understand me, I take the liberty of presuming. If any of you want money to get your Sunday things out of pawn, you have only to say so, and I will advance it. Allez: Be off with you; make yourselves scarce." On New Year's morning the agents, fresh rigged from top to toe, awaited their leader at the Hotel de la Prefecture. The first thing which caught the eye of that sharp-sighted genius was the stolen emerald sparkling on the suspected agent's shirt-front. "You are an ass and a booby, monsieur," he whispered, at the same time taking forcible possession of the jewel. "There are fire-eaters at the Bagne who are innocent compared with you. But I have pity on your family. Only let this teach you a lesson;" and, sticking the emerald in his own cravat with a dignity worthy of Robert Macaire, he wore it in the Prefect's presence, omitting, in the interest of his agent's honor, to restore it to its rightful owner.—*London Society.*

IN 1854 there were 254 daily papers published in the United States. In 1860 the number had increased to 387, in 1870 to 574, and in 1880 to 981. The circulation, which in 1850 was but 758,454, reached over 3,500,000 copies in 1880. The average circulation of the daily newspapers is placed by the census compilers at 3,704, which must reduce the actual circulation of a great many dailies far below the paying point. The average circulation of weeklies connected with dailies is 3,219, and of those not connected with dailies 1,824.

EIGHT years ago there were only $120,000 invested in steamers on the St. Johns, Fla. Now there are twenty-eight steamers plying on that river, one of which cost $240,000, and to this fleet constant additions are making. The Indian river and South Florida lakes and inlets are now dotted with sailboats, carrying freight to and fro. In a very short time these will be supplemented by steamers, and then a new region will be opened of surpassing fertility and beauty.

FRIENDS, pure and unalloyed felicity, is not a plant of earthly growth; its gardens are the skies.

PLEASANTRIES.

PAMPHLETS are hard to dispose of, but books are bound to sell.

WHEN a couple make up their minds to get married it may be called a tie vote.—*Somerville Journal.*

SIR WALTER RALEIGH made his way to fortune and fame by politeness. He was not one of the Elizabethan ruffs.

THE difference between a druggist and a farm laborer is that one is a pharmacist and the other a farm assistant.

IRISH epitaph: "Erected to the memory of John Phillips, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

THE ice-dealer's little venture: "You may talk about fine buildings, but it's the ice-house that takes the cake."—*Courier-Journal.*

THERE is a story told of a fine old Cornish Squire who only drank brandy on two occasions—when he had goose for dinner and when he had not.

JUDGING from the large number of young physicians being ground out by our medical colleges, we can no longer sing, "This world is but an M. D. void."

POLICEMAN, to group of small boys—"Come, now, move on, there's nothing the matter here." Sarcastic boy—"Of course there isn't. If there was you wouldn't be here."

SAID the leader of the train-robbers as he boarded the Pullman car: "Don't disturb the passengers, but seize the porter. He's got all the money in the crowd by this time!"

THE most horrible case of insanity in the Massachusetts Asylum is that of a man who imagines he is a Chicagoan. He gets up in the middle of the night to brag.—*Boston Post.*

NEVER despair. Many a boy who goes around with a yellow patch on his blue pantaloons may some day write a volume of poetry in blue and gold or have a silver plate on his door.

DID you ever notice the fact—of course you have—that a tramp who claims he has a good trade, but can get no work at it, in the winter is a brickmaker and in the summer a lumberman or an ice sawyer?

MISS HENRIETTA DEWCOMB—In answer to your question about "unkissed kisses," we may say that we are prepared to unkiss any kisses we may have kissed outside of the family for the last five years.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

BRIDGET (looking over the mantelpiece)—"What's thim, marm?" Mrs. Dotonart—"Those are cherubs, Bridget." Bridget—"Cheerups, is it? Mary Ann says as how they was bats, and I says twins, barrin' the wings."

HE came home the other night in a drizzling rain, soaked inside as well as out. "What excuse have you to offer," said his better half, "for coming home in such a beery condition?" "None, my dear," was his answer, "'cept 'twas a very muggy day."

A MEMBER of a fashionable congregation called at a music store and inquired: "Have you the notes of a piece called the 'Song of Solomon?'" adding "Our pastor referred to it yesterday as an exquisite gem, and my wife would like to learn to play it."

A HOUSE painter who is at work on a scaffolding three stories from the ground falls from it upon the sidewalk, where he lies limp and apparently lifeless. A crowd of benevolent folk surround him and labor with him till his pulse returns and eyelids begin to flutter, when a Good Samaritan places a glass of water to his lips. The sufferer (feebly)—"How many stories has a fellow got to fall in this ward before he gets brandy, darn ye?"—*Paris paper.*

MAN'S A FOOL.

It is settled as a rule,
Man's a fool.
When it's cold he wants it hot,
When it's hot he wants it cold,
Ever grumbling at his lot,
Man's a fool.
Ne'er content with what he's got,
Always wanting what he's not,
You may take it as a rule,
Man's a fool.

AN old toper complained to a doctor that the ardent failed to exhilarate his spirits. The doctor, knowing the inordinate nature of his appetite, told him he had better try aqua fortis. A short time afterward he was accosted [illegible]

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 8, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

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Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

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All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW.
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

A dispatch from Eureka Springs confirms the report that since the latest operations for cancer of the tongue Senator Ben Hill's condition is steadily improving.

◆

Senator Morgan we think stands a fine chance of being his own successor in the U. S. Senate, notwithstanding the efforts of several other candidates who are over anxious to get a finger into the Senatorial pie.

◆

A dispatch from Rome says that on hearing of the death of Garibaldi, the Pope remained silent awhile, then raising his eyes to heaven he said: "There has gone another figure of revolution: oh, God! be merciful to him."

◆

The Fort Payne Journal observes: Will the state convention be kind enough to turn over its business to the Selma Times and let that establishment have the nominating of candidates? Perhaps it could succeed in suiting itself in the choice. How the voters of the state would like the arrangement is a matter of no consequence.

The Selma Times is running N. H. Dawson of that place for Governor. It is to be hoped that the North Alabama delegation will take advantage of the opportunity to sit down on Mr. Dawson promptly and conclusively. It would be rough on Mr. Dawson, but it is the only effectual remedy of curing the Times of the disagreeable habit of sticking in its jaw where its advice and suggestions are neither asked nor desired.

Emigration.

We have written to the Southern Emigration and Improvement Co., in New York, giving information in regard to our fine water power, unsurpassed timber resources, and inexhaustible mineral wealth.—They are anxious to furnish industrious emigrants who so wish, with homes in the South, and we think they can certainly find as much of peace and quiet, health and happiness, in Chilton county, as in any other section of our sunny clime.

We have done what we could to induce such emigration, knowing that it would tend more to build up our county, and fill up her waste places than anything else. It depends upon the owners of land, whether such emigration will come. We would not advise our people to sell their property for a mere song; but *would* advise them to sell what they can spare at a reasonable price, and not hold on to it for a rise in the terms of the buyer. Such a course will be the death of any emigration movement, as has too often been the case in this and other States of the South. Emigration—increase of population—will add one hundred per cent to the taxable value of property in this county, if it can be succesfully induced, and it will be to the interest of property holders, as well as to the interest of the entire people of the county to make every effort for the introduction of a thrifty, energetic and industrious class of emigrants into our county. Let them come, and make them welcome say we.

Convict Labor.

This subject has of late been discussed at considerable length by the State press; a number of papers crying down the present system of hiring convicts, and others defending that system. The discussion, however, seems to have settled only two points, the first being that the present system is defective, and the other is that the question, 'what shall be done with our convicts?' is indeed a difficult one to to answer with satisfaction.

In the mineral regions convicts are worked in the mines under contract, at from six to eight dollars per month. Reflecting upon this, it is evident that many honest workmen are kept from seeking homes in our State, from the fact that they cannot live on the wages paid to convicts, with whom they are compelled to compete.

We spent a day in Birmingham shortly after the recent strike at Pratt Coal Mines. Convicts had been put at work to supply the places of the strikers. And this was the cause of considerable comment in the town, and of much ill feeling on the part of experienced miners, who had refused to accept the reduction in wages, and who were the leaders of the strike. One of them stated that he saw little prospect of making a living in Alabama, and would be compelled to seek employment elsewhere. When asked where he intended going, he replied, that he would probably go to Pennsylvania, that he had relatives there to whom he had written for assistance. He stated that many experienced miners in the North were anxious to remove South, owing to our excellent climate, but that convict labor had kept them from doing so.

Such is a plain statement of facts, and such a state of things is working great injury to Birmingham, by keeping away from her business men, the many thousands of dollars which otherwise would be circulated there by miners and their families; to say nothing of the injury to the State in keeping honest sons of toil from her borders.

Several remedies have been proposed to be considered by the next Legislature; the most feasible of which seems to be the plan of placing convicts at work upon the public roads. It is of course impossible to keep them confined in the penitentiary, on account of the great expense to the State; and some feasible plan must be devised by the next Legislature to place them out of the way of honest labor, and at the same time prevent them being too great a burden to the State. Recognizing this fact every county should send to the next Legislature men who may be able and competent to deal with any of the difficult questions likely to be there presented, questions upon which will depend the future greatness of our State of States.

◆

Capt. W. L. Bragg declines to be a candidate for U. S Senator in the following words:

"While thanking friends generally for assurance of confidence and esteem, and the party itself for the hearty and unwavering support it has always accorded to me, I cannot become a candidate for this office in this election and I feel sure that these friends and the party itself which I have always endeavored to serve faithfully and to the best of my ability, will concur with me in the justice of this conclusion, and appreciate the motives that have induced me to make this early announcement."

An Odd Opinion of Ice Water.

I die two or three times a day (in "Camille"), sometimes for weeks in succession, but somehow it does not seem to affect my general health. As for myself, I am never sick. If my head aches a little I apply ice water and the pain is gone. If I take cold and my throat is sore, I dash on ice water and am well. Always ice water; it is my sovereign remedy. But I do not drink it. No. If I did I should be pale and delicate, and always ill, like some of your pretty American ladies. Do you know I believe drinking so much of this same cold, cruel ice water is what makes invalids of so many American women?

◆

A devil-fish weighing three thousand pounds was recently captured at Tampa, Fla.

◆

Marietta, Ga., claims 4,000 inhabitants and not one "Colonel."

State Items.

Hon. W. A. Handley, writes a patriotic letter in the Montgomery Advertiser, on our State and its future.

We learn from the Mobile Register that the schooner William White, was cleared at that port Friday, by A. C. Danner & Co., for Aransas Pass, Texas, with 233 tons of Alabama coal.

We forgot to tell our readers last week that the red-headed editor of the Eutaw Mirror went to a moonlight picnic the other night, where he managed to get on the outside of two Washington pies and three ginger-cakes, and as a result had the nightmare so bad he dreamed he had deposited sixty cents in the Eutaw bank.

La Fayette Sun: On last Thursday night Mr. Abner Webb, who resides four miles west of La Fayette, was awakened about 11 o'clock and discovered his dwelling on fire. The roof of the stove-room was falling in when first seen. As Mr. Webb had great difficulty in awakening his son William (who even lost his shoes), but few valuables were saved. The furniture, most of the wearing apparel, and all of the bedding, except one bed, was destroyed; also a bond of the Western railroad for $1,000 was burned, but as Mr. Webb has the number, a duplicate will be obtained.

Advertiser: A very unfortunate accident occurred at the King Gin Factory, in this city, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Wm. Sharp, a son of Mr. R. W. Sharp, of this city, was working at a planing machine, when some of the shafting became disarranged and a heavy wheel fell on Mr. Sharp's head. It knocked one or two holes in his head and inflicted frightful injuries. His physician has succeeded in lifting the bone from the brain, and at dark he was resting more quietly and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. At one time yesterday it was thought death must inevitably ensue, but under careful treatment, by reason of previous good health and strong constitution, it is ardently hoped that he will get over it. The wound is a fearful one.

Jasper Eagle: At the residence of James I. Kilgore, 15 miles south of this place, on Friday, the 26th inst., James R. Kilgore shot and killed James Walker. The deceased and his slayer were young men. Mr. Walker was in the employ of Mr. Kilgore's father, James L. Kilgore, and both worked on the same farm. We learn some misunderstanding occurred between them, which terminated in a renecounter with result as above stated. Both were peaceable, quiet young men, reared in the neighborhood of the killing. The community is sadly shocked at the affair. Young Kilgore has had a preliminary trial. The justice before whom the trial was had, adjudged the killing to be manslaughter in the first degree, and held him to answer an indictment in a bond of one thousand dollars.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—After a long, tedious, bitter struggle of two weeks, the Republican majority in the House has unseated three Democrats and seated two Republicans and one Greenbacker. Gen. Wheeler made a strong fight for his seat, and his conduct until the final vote was taken to-day appeared to indicate that he had hopes that justice of his case would induce enough Republicans to vote him to sustain him in his position. Only one Republican, however, voted for him namely, Rice of the Tenth Ohio District. The case was made up against him from the beginning, and he had no chance whatever. No more contested election cases will be tried immediately, because the elections committee has no other cases fully prepared. There are ten more cases to be tried, two from Alabama, one from Iowa, two from Maine, one from Mississippi, one from Missouri, two from South Carolina and one from Virginia.

When the contested election cases are taken up again, the first will be Smalls vs Tillman, from South Carolina, and next will be Smith vs Shelby, from Alabama. Smith is dead, but the Republicans declare the seat vacant

The two weeks' parliamentary struggle has elated and united the Republicans and embittered the Democrats. The Republicans had some of their best speakers on the elections committee, and consequently they have, from their standpoint, got some good campaigne literature before the country, The Democrats on the elections committee were able men, but not effective speakers.

The speeches of the Republicans were stump speeches for the country, and not arguments to aid in deciding the election cases.

After a few appropriation bills are disposed of, the other election cases will be taken up and more stump speeches will be made.

The Republicans are determined to carry the next Congress, if possible, and mean to do it by getting Congressmen from the South. I have it that a Cabinet officer said a day or two ago that the administration was nursing independent movements in all the Southern States, where there was any dissatisfaction in the Democratic party. Adherents to the administration in all these States are looking over the ground and keeping the leaders in Washington fully informed. Federal patronage will be used to help elect Chalmers, of Mississippi, and be used to assist any other Independent in any part of the South who will agree to support the administration if elected.

◆

A brave boy who kept twenty Indians at bay died of his wounds at Denver, Col., a few days ago. It never happens that way in a dime novel of Indian warfare. The brave boy, in the dime novel, would have kept twenty Indians at bay, until there was not an Indian left to bay at him, and then he would have rescued and married, a beautiful white captive, with long hair kisses by the sunlight, ripe red lips, eyes of diamonds, a marble brow, and a good natured father worth $900,000. There is too much reality in the real.—*Norristown Herald.*

◆

The Eutaw Whig & Observer gives this bit of sensible advice to farmers:

'Remember to put in a good sweet potato and pea crop; as soon as the oat crop is harvested plow up the land well and plant corn and peas.'

◆

If the present promise of big crops in Kansas should be realized, this year will be one of jubilee to the colored people who went there last year as to their Canaan.

◆

Dallas, Texas, is to be lighted by electricity.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

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CLANTON, ALA.

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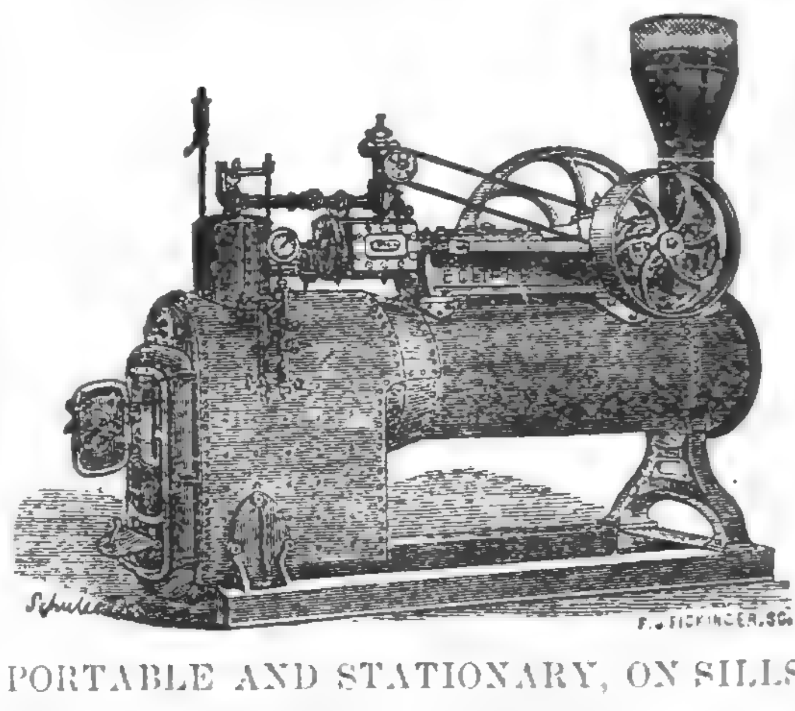

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And has just received a new series of McGuffey's Davies', Webst and other standard school books, which he will sell at Montgom prices. Give him a call. Nov24-

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CHILTON VIEW.

TON, ALA., JUNE 8, 1882.

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cellor Eastern Chancery Divis-
. S. Graham.
Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
tor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
ber of Congress—Fifth Congres-
District—Thomas Williams.
tor Fifteenth Senatorial District
am P. Oden.
esentative—William A. Collier.
ate Judge—H. J. Callen.
it Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
ter in Chancery — Dr. W. E.
iff—James E. Lowe.
urer—James M. Parish.
Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Education—James M. Corderie.
missioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon-
R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

DULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
s pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
at 6:33 a. m.
7:15 p. m.
8:45 p. m.
3:19 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
*9:00 a. m.
9:42 p. m.
7:05 p. m.
9:43 a. m.

n't stop.

ULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.
SELMA DIVISION.
North Daily Mail Going South
:00 a. m. Selma Arr 8:45 p. m.
9:42 " Calera " 4:35 "
1:26 p m Rome " 11:10 a m
:20 " Dalton " 9:40 "
:35 " Cleaveland " 7:00 "
:50 " Knoxville " 3:35 "
4:50 a m Bristol " 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.
ard Daily Mail Westward
:00 a m Selma Lv. 4:20 p m
8:50 " Demopolis " 7:00 "
5:35 a m Meridian Arrive 10 p m

ES.—Regular communications
n Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No.
t Saturday in each month at 7
p. m.
lar conventions Chilton Lodge
K. of P. every second and fourth
ay nights in each month, at 7
p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

nted—parties indebted to this
to pay up.

other picnic at Blassingame's
n the 15th

s rumored that the chime of
ng bells will shortly be heard
anton.

scribers who owe for their
should make it convenient
le at an early day, as it will
their interest.

. Mr. Baine, of Calera, is as-
g at the protracted meeting
being held at the Clanton
Church.

nty-five crates of peaches
shipped from Clanton depot
uisville and Indianapolis on
ay, and twenty more on
day.

are of the very sudden
of Mr. Frank Eilands, near
's Station, on Monday morn-
st. He is supposed to have
poplexy.

learn that the Verbena and
en Amateurs will give an en-
inment at Verbena about the
f the month for the benefit of
erbena Presbyterian Church.

e getting up a club of five
ribers to the Chilton View
receive a beautiful book as a
nt, or a copy of the Louisville
ly Courier-Journal one year

people of U. S. Deputy Mar-
arrested and carried to Mont-
ry yesterday, Mr. Alfred Ba-
r, who is charged with cut-
and removing timber from
nment land.

out one hundred delegates to
State Democratic Convention,
down the road Tuesday after-
Capt Nunnelee was along
id Nunnelee delegations
Greene and Tuskaloosa.

e house of Peck & Snider 126,
130 Nassau St., New York
is headquarters for the best
of sporting goods, of all kinds.
e who doubt it should send
ents for their catalogue No 10.

e learn that the negro Lewis
, whom we reported last week
ally shot, is on the road to re-
y. He recieved ten buck shot
s breast, one in his shoulder
one in the hand. Dr. Duke
is attending him tells us that
getting along finely. The
. Foshee, who did the shooting
not arrested.

Callierville Heard From.

DEAR VIEW: Hoping these few lines may find your stock of bumble-bees exhausted, I again write you from "these diggings."

You want to make a present to your Callierville correspondent of a bee-gum hat full of bumble-bees, eh? You can stay in Clanton and talk that way, but if you come here and do it, you will be thrown into Dr. Callier's fish pond, a prey to shark and alligators, sure. By the way, the Dr. has just received a shipment of 50 German carp from Griffin, Ga. Cost $12.25 laid down. They are one year old, and from three to four inches long. He thinks if carp grow that slowly, he would have saved money to have invested in minnows and horneyhead, from the branches around Callierville. However, he had a promise two months ago from the fish commission at Washington, of some more carp. Maybe they will grow faster than Georgia carp.

Our crops are more promising than they have been in several years at this season. Our people are cheerful.

Gregory & Coe will soon have their saw mill in running order, one mile above us. There is a dearth in the lumber market now.

Half a dozen or more of Selma's merchants will erect summer residences here. We are glad. We need energetic working men to build up society and Sunday Schools. We have material for a good school and society, but lack a leader.

Who will be elected to legislate for Chilton? Don't all speak at once. Let us elect some good man who does not seek the office.

I like the ring of our Congressman's metal, he has never offered himself a candidate. Ex-Governor Watts had better have left that letter unwritten, offering himself for the U. S. Senate. Morgan is the pride of the South, as well as of Alabama. I wonder who our delegates will vote for for Governor? We are sorry Hargrove has come down. Our delegate, T. D. Parnell, will be on time.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS.

Calera News.

Two young bloods had a fisticuff at the railroad crossing the other night. No "stagger-juice," no blood and no harm done.

Mr. J. M. Saudridge, of New Orleans, spent a day last week examining the mineral specimens of Mr. Chas. Werdman. He was surprised at their number and quality and carried a good number with him to have analysed. He intends to invest in these minerals, if the chemist finds they are as valuable as they appear to be.

John Boyd, of Clear Creek, was in Calera, last Saturday.

New wheat can be bought in Shelby county, for $1.25 a bushel. This is two and a half cents cheaper than it sold for in Chicago last Friday.

Dr. R. N. Hawkins was nominated for the lower house of the legislature by the Democratic Convention of Shelby county, last Saturday. This was a most fortunate selection, both for the people and the party. There will be no opposition.

The oat and wheat crops of this vicinity have been harvested, and an abundant yield secured. The corn crop never, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant looked so well, and the cotton crop is recovering from damages of the late cold spell. Verily, this year will be one of great abundance.

RUFUS.

The new mail route has been established between Maplesville and Columbiana via Clanton, and three new postoffices will probably be established along the route. One at Mullin's, in the northeastern part of the county, has already been petitioned for. One should be established at Sloss' Mines, and another at Benson, which can be done during the present Congressional session, if petitions are sent at once to our representative, Hon. Thos. Williams, who was instrumental in getting the route established for our people.

The catalogue of Moore, Moore & Handley, Dealers in Engines, Saw Mills, and Machinery of all kinds, is on our table. This is a number one house, and deserves success. Birmingham is where they are located.

Jemison and Environs.

Listen! Hear that organ?

Cool north breezes for the season. It seems more like October than June. Fine weather for work and judging from the smiling faces of farmers, the crop prospect is most encouraging.

Mrs. W. A Jones, left last Thursday, to visit her parents, who reside at Hanceville, Blount county. She will probably be absent for a week or more.

Miss Lillie Luckett, of Talladega, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. H. Smith. We wish for her a pleasant stay, which we hope may be extended for some weeks, at least.

Miss Sallie Patton, of Siluria, Shelby county, is visiting Dr. J. A. McNeill's family. Miss Patton has been an invalid we learn for years. It is to be hoped that the pure freestone water and health-inspiring mountain breezes for which Jemison is famous may prove beneficial to her.

Mr. S. P. Luckett, who has been behind the counter at Bandy & Allen's for some months past, left us last Tuesday for Verbena, where he will be engaged during the summer. His many friends in Jemison regret very much to see him leave. He will be sadly missed, by more than the "choir," of which he was a punctual and valued member. Success to Syd! Call and see Miss S. P. A. occasionally; and we hope to get a peep at you in passing. Mr. G. W. Dawson, was elected by the Sunday School to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Luckett as Secretary.

The Jemison Sunday School, represented by two of her fairest and best, Misses Lizzie Langford and Sudie Allen, and aided by generous friends, has purchased for itself a new Shoninger organ, which was received last week. Of course the school hailed its arrival with delight; and the choir—well—they were wild with rapturous ecstacy. The Sabbath School and community owe a debt of lasting gratitude to the young ladies who were the originators of the work.

DOCEO.

Maplesville Dots.

Everything as quiet as John Brown's grave, in these parts, and news as scarce as government bonds.

Good rain last week, and crops are looking well. Field peas are in demand and scarce at good prices.

Mr. Hugh Foshee, Clanton's crack shot, has been amusing himself shooting bats. He killed 23 in twenty-five shots.

We have at least three organs and want to suggest that that the enterprising gents get up a concert.

BIJOU.

Influence of Newspapers.

A school teacher who had been engaged a long time in the profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of families and children, writes as follows:

I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that scholars, of both sexes and of all ages, who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are:

1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain practical knowledge of Geography in almost half the time it requires of others, as the newspapers have made them acquainted with the location of the important places, of nations, their governments and doings on the globe.

4. They are better grammarians for having become so familiar with every variety of styles in the newspapers, from the commonplace advertisement, to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and constantly analyze its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thought, more clearly and thoughtfully expressed.

6. Those young men who have for years been readers of newspapers, always are taking the lead in debating societies, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness.

William Miles, of Lynnville, Tennessee, was bound to be revenged on his wife for obtaining a divorce and marrying again while he was in the penitentiary. He accordingly married the daughter of his wife's second husband, his own step daughter. He thus became his own step son, his wife's brother, his own father, son of his old wife and brother to his father-in-law.

Clanton Academy.
Male and Female.
:o:
FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.
First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.
TUITION:
Primary Department $2.00 per month.
Intermediate 3.00 "
Academic 4.00 "
Board 10.00 "
A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.
Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.
For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.
VERBENA, ALA.
Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.
Dec. 29-6m

"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
:o:
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.
:o:
Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.
Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.
☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND
GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.
The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.
For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

GOLD Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE NO. 1610.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery Ala., May 13, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Montgomery, Alabama, on June 22d, 1882, viz: Wesley C. Smith, Homestead No. 6757, for the southwest quarter, of the northwest quarter, section 22, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles R. Boothe, LaFayette Rollins, Hinton M. Boothe, John K. Boothe, all of Mountain Creek, Chilton co., Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
my18-5w Register.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical
Instruments, Fine
Oil Paintings,
Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.
"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Feb 15-tf

15,000 PACKAGES
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
TradeMark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
SOLD IN A YEAR
AND SPERMATORRHŒA.
A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) $7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.
Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.
I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Consult Dr. BUTTS
and secure the advantages of
long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhea, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail.
(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.)
Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.
PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.
SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.
PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.
CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.
Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points.
For further information address
C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.
Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Over 25 years experience.
I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

THE DISEASES OF
YOUTH and MANHOOD
A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.
BY A PHYSICIAN of 25 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address
THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.
Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

TIGERS.

The tiger may be taken as the supreme type of the pure wild beast. Life has only one end for him—enjoyment; and to this he gives all his magnificent energies. Endowed with superb capabilities, he exercises them to the utmost in this one direction, without ever forgetting for an instant that he is only a huge cat, or flying in the face of nature by pretending to be anything else.

Speed, strength and cunning are his in a degree to which in the same combination no other animal can lay claim; in daring none exceed him, while for physical beauty he has absolutely no rival. A tiger has been known to spring over a wall five feet high into a cattle inclosure, and to jump back again with a full-grown animal in its jaws, and has been seen to leap, holding a bullock, across a wide ditch. As regards its speed, the first bounds of a tiger are so rapid as to bring it alongside the antelope; while for strength, a single blow of its paw will stun a charging bull. Its stealth may be illustrated by the anecdote of the tiger carrying away the bait while the sportsmen were actually busy putting up the shelters from which they intended to shoot it "when it came;" and its daring by the fact that numbers do not appal it, that it will single out and carry off a man out of the middle of a party, and that it regularly helps itself to cattle in broad daylight, in full sight of [illegible] herdsmen or the whole village. I have not gone for my illustrations to any traveler's tale, but to records of [illegible] shikar that are absolutely beyond [illegible]cion. To enable it to achieve such feats as these nature has created in the tiger the very ideal of brute symmetry and power. The paws, moreover, are fitted with large soft pads, which enable this bulky animal to move without a rustle over ground where the lizard can hardly stir without being heard, while its coloring, though it seems conspicuous enough when seen behind and against a [illegible] ground of whitewash, assimilates with astonishing exactness to its surroundings when the tiger lies in ambush under the overhanging roots, or crouches among the cane-grass.

For the tiger makes no pretense to invincible courage. On the contrary, he prefers, as a rule, to enjoy life rather than die heroically. When death is inevitable, he is always heroic, or even when danger presses him too closely. But if he can, he avoids the unequal contest between brute courage and explosive shells, and makes off at once for more sequestered woodlands, where he can reign supreme, and be at ease. It is indeed a splendid life that this autocrat of the jungle leads.—*Harper's Weekly.*

HOW ALCOHOL IS MADE.

When barley or other grain is steeped in water till it sprouts, and then, carefully dried, it becomes what is termed malt. By this process part of the starch of which the grain is mostly composed has been converted into sugar, and a new substance has been developed, known as a diastase, a nitrogenous body, which immediately, when the malt is mixed with water, reacts on the remaining starch and transforms it also into sugar, the liquid consequently soon assuming a sweet taste. We have now, in fact, a solution of sugar, which is known as wort; but we may attain the same by using unmalted grain—potatoes, peas, beans or other starchy materials which, by the addition of dilute sulphuric acid, is converted into a soluble sugar. Having thus obtained a solution of sugar from any of these sources, or still more directly from beet root or "toothsome cane," yeast is added to the wort, and the process of "fermentation" is rapidly set up by which the sugar is decomposed into two chief products, alcohol and carbonic acid gas, and several minor ones, glycerine, succinic acid, etc., ninety-five out of every hundred parts of sugar being transformed into alcohol and carbonic acid, four parts going to form glycerine, etc., and one part as nourishment to the yeast plant, which has multiplied immensely, and now forms a frothy scum upon the surface of the liquid. By the fermentation spirits have been produced, and the object of the next process, the distillation of the fermented wort or mash, is to separate the spirits from the liquid in which it exists. The produce of this operation is an impure spirit known as "low wines," which has to be redistilled at a lower temperature to get rid of part of the water and oils with which it is contaminated, the product of this second distillation being the mixture of alcohol and water known as "whisky" or "spirits of wine," because it was by the distillation of wine that spirits were first obtained.
—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE GENIUS OF KRUPP.

Alfred Krupp, the owner and creator of the largest gun foundry in the world, seems to be a greater hero in war-loving Germany than the Chancellor himself. Krupp was born at Essen on April 11, 1811, and, as his father was a gunmaker, the boy made toys of firearms. The lad's genius outstripped all precedent, and, more than keeping pace with modern invention, he devised implements of death which have terrorized soldiers of nearly every nation.

THE BLACK BEAR'S CUNNING.

I really think that Bruin possesses the sense of humor; at all events his actions point that way, and there is no doubt that he is extremely cunning and observing. I once had an English friend visiting me, who played the flute. He was in the habit of marching up and down, while playing, near a tame bear I had at the time. The bear had a piece of stick about two feet long, which he tossed about for amusement. After a time, he came to handle the stick very much as my friend did his flute. This annoyed my sensitive friend, and in revenge he teased the bear with uncouth noises. Bruin sniffed and whined, and waited his opportunity for delivering a tremendous blow with his paw at his enemy, whose tall hat was knocked completely over his eyes. He escaped being scalped by dropping flat and rolling out of the reach of the bear. This bear spent much of his time in the tree to which he was chained, and when climbing usually got his chain twisted over and under the branches in a most intricate manner, but never failed to take out every turn as he descended. A friend who owned a tame bear told me that, for a long time, he could not account for the mysterious way in which the poultry disappeared. Observing, at different times, a good many feathers around Bruin's pole, he began to suspect that the bear was the culprit. Close watching confirmed his suspicions. When Bruin thought he was unobserved, he would seize any unfortunate hen or chicken within his reach and devour it; but if any one approached before he could complete the meal, he would sit upon his prey until the danger of discovery had passed. He was betrayed, at last, by the cackling of an old hen that he failed to silence.—*Charles C. Ward, in Century Magazine.*

ELECTRICITY IN THE HUMAN BODY.

Most people are familiar with the "spark" which may be produced under certain conditions by stroking the fur of a cat; and travelers in Canada and other cold, dry countries have witnessed the still more remarkable phenomenon of the human body being turned into a conductor of electricity and the possibility of lighting the gas by merely [illegible]ing one's finger—given the necessary condition of electrical excitement—near [illegible] jet, without any other agency.

Mr. A. W. Murcheson, the African traveler, gives some more startling facts. He states that, one evening, when striking an African native in a moment of anger, with a cowhide whip, he was astonished to see sparks produced, and more surprised to find that the natives themselves were quite accustomed to the phenomenon.

He subsequently found that a very light touch, repeated several times under certain conditions of bodily excitement and in certain states of the atmosphere, would produce a succession of sparks from the bodies of native men as well as from native cattle. A lazy negro, it seems, yielded none of these signs of electricity—a rather unfortunate circumstance for his more active brethren, who may possibly come in for a share of undeserved flogging from the hands of future travelers in search of electrical phenomena among the human race. We are not aware that these facts have been recorded by other travelers, but they deserve thorough sifting by competent observers.—*Anon.*

"THE SUPERLATIVE" AT PUBLIC DINNERS.

I once attended a dinner given to a great state functionary by functionaries—men of law, state and trade. The guest was a great man in his own country, and an honored diplomatist in this. His health was drunk with some acknowledgment of his distinguished services to both countries, and followed by nine cold hurrahs. There was the vicious superlative. Then the great official spoke and beat his breast, and declared that he should remember this honor to the latest moment of his existence. He was answered again by officials. Pity, thought I, they should lie so about their keen sensibility to the nine cold hurrahs and to the commonplace compliment of a dinner. Men of the world value truth, in proportion to their ability, not by its sacredness, but for its convenience. Of such, especially of diplomatists, one has a right to expect wit and ingenuity to avoid the lie, if they must comply with the form. Now, I had been present, a little before, in the country at a cattle-show dinner, which followed an agricultural discourse delivered by a farmer; the discourse, to say the truth, was bad; and one of our village fathers gave at the dinner this toast: "The orator of the day: his subject deserves the attention of every farmer." The caution of the toast did honor to our village father. I wish great lords and diplomatists had as much respect for truth.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson, in the Century.*

To cough and at the same time be entertaining is impossible. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will reach your case. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Figaro says that there is in Paris a writer who does the descriptive parts of novels for novelists whose genius does lie in that line of writing. From him they purchase, cash down, every kind of description of Paris scenery.

THE RAILROAD MAN AND THE MISSIONARY.

Two young and aspiring railroad men, who were placed on the retired list owing to the consolidation of Gould's Southwestern roads, expressed themselves rather emphatically, and in language that shocked the feelings of a missionary who was sitting close by listening to the remarks. He stood it as long as he could, but finally he lost his patience, and walked up to the two young railroad men and reprimanded them for using such profane language.

"You ought to know," he said in conclusion, "that there are but two roads, one leading to Hell and Damnation, and the other to Joy and Salvation; now which one of these would you rather take?"

"Well," replied one of the railroad men, after getting over his surprise in being thus addressed, "I don't think I'll take either, for it is ten to one that the two roads will fall into the hands of Gould and be consolidated before I get there."

The missionary made no further efforts to convert the heathen and left disgusted.

A MINISTER'S DAUGHTER.

Mr. Spurgeon tells a story of an American minister who thought he heard his daughters talking scandal in a harsh manner with some visitors, and after their friends had gone he opened the door and reproved them. "But, father," they answered, "what shall we talk about? We must talk of something." "If you can do nothing else, get a pumpkin and roll it about," he answered. Not long after, the girls heard an association of ministers at their house getting very much excited, and almost losing their temper. The eldest daughter got a pumpkin and took it into the room, saying, "There, father, roll it about."

CHAMPION PEDESTRIANISM—THE RECORD.

The following will show the grand total scores made by the winners of the various six-day pedestrian contests that have taken place since 1878:

O'Leary, Astley belt, London, March, 1878, 520¼ miles.

Rowell, Astley belt, New York, March, 1879, 500 miles.

Weston, Astley belt, London, June, 1879, 550 miles.

Corkey, first race for the championship of England, 1878, 521¼ miles.

Brown, second race for the championship of England, 1879, 542 miles.

Brown, third race for the championship of England, 1880, 553 miles.

Hart, Rose belt, New York, September, 1879, 540 miles.

Murphy, O'Leary belt, New York, October, 1879, 505¼ miles.

Hart, O'Leary belt, New York, April, 1880, 565 miles.

Rowell, Astley belt, London, November, 1880, 566 miles.

Panchot, O'Leary belt, New York, March, 1881, 541¼ miles.

Hughes, O'Leary belt, New York, January, 1881, 568¼ miles.

Fitzgerald, Ennis race, New York, December, 1881, 532 miles.

Hazael, contest at Madison Square Garden, New York, March, 1882, 600 miles.

A MORE EXCELLENT WAY.

"I suppose I might as well destroy this," said the tailor, disconsolately, to his wife, taking up a bill due him from one of the deacons of the church to which they belonged.

"Not a bit of it," returned his wife "Give it to me."

The next Sunday morning, when the plate was passed round for subscriptions to pay off the floating debt, she dropped the bill into it, and before the middle of the week it was paid.

"Marriage is a lottery," remarked the happy tailor, as he pocketed the money, "but I advise every man to take the chances."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Certainly an elegant remedy for all aches and pains is St. Jacobs Oil, says Dr. J. Turner, of Shirrell's Ford, N. C., in the Ravenswood (W. Va.) *News.*

The change of fashions in ladies' dress goods whereby soft woolen has taken the place of worsted luster material, cost the Pacific Mills Company in Lawrence, Mass., about $2,000,000, simply for a change of machinery. Their annual product of the worsted goods was about 30,000,000 yards per year.

"Like a Charm."

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 15, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—I have used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in my practice as a physician, and in every case I find it works like a charm.
Rev. B. F. Porter.

A young lady having made the original remark that "the good die young," a conceited and bald-headed old beau asked: "If that is so, how do you account for me?" She looked at his bald pate critically, and answered: "Oh, I suppose that you dyed young, too!"

"Golden Medical Discovery" is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, influenza, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

Beautiful Women

Are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

The effect of cruel words last longer than do the effects of cruel blows.

Editors in this country are always behind the age. In Iceland the editors carry the papers about and trade them for dried meat and whisky.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggists.

Customer with a red nose—"Yes, I want the hat to be of just that size." Hatter—"But, my dear sir, it will be so unbecoming; so very large, you know." Customer—"Hush! make it that way, I tell you. There must be space for the brick."

A dull head and a bilious stomach can be best conquered by Kidney-Wort.

It takes 100,000 elephants yearly to supply the ivory for the world. When the elephants are gone the cows will have to lock up their horns to keep 'em.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

The Chicago *Tribune* says, "Plows are advencing." Who ever heard of plows going backward?

It is estimated that the total length of sub-marine telegraph cables in the world is 62,100 miles, having a money value of about $200,000,000.

Chapped hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

A Fall River turkey in being prepared for the spit was found to have a handsome gold thimble in its gizzard.

Pure cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on the sea shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

Copy of a notice on the beach at Brighton: "It case of ladies in danger of drowning, they should be seized by the clothing and not by the hair, which generally comes off."

From Mississippi

Corinth, Miss., April 2, 1877.

Capt. W. P. Ellis, Bailey Springs, Ala.:

Dear Sir—It gives me pleasure to state the result of the use of Bailey waters in my case. I had for several years been the victim of Chronic Diarrhœa. The exhausting discharges, and absence of assimilation of food, with painful ulceration of the bowels, had reduced me from vigorous health to an almost hopeless condition. My physician advised a trial of the celebrated Bailey waters. In a few days after my arrival the functions of the Liver and Kidneys were favorably affected, my digestion became comfortable, the irritable condition of the bowels disappeard, and a comforable state of health was soon established. This occured two years ago, and I have ever since enjoyed good health. I attribute my recovery entirely to the medical virtues of Bailey Springs. Very Respectfully,

D. S. MALONE.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment; a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by G. J. LUHN, Charleston, S. C. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents.
Address National Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all Kidney Complaints and for all diseases of the
—LIVER.—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

If you are bilious, dyspeptic, constipated, or suffering from malaria, Kidney-Wort is the remedy you need.

FAIL NOT TO TRY IT.
PRICE $1. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
KIDNEY-WORT

JESSE AND FRANK JAMES
Our illustrated Lives of the James Brothers [illegible] 500 Pages [illegible] 70 illustrations [illegible] WANTED. [illegible] Beware of [illegible] Elegant Illustrated Volume of 500 Pages. Secure only the Best, Largest and Cheapest.
CINCINNATI PUB. CO., No. 173 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

A Surprised Locomotive
—AND—
A Swearing Engineer.

The people along the line of railway from Tramway Landing, La., to the inland towns were surprised and amused at a recent occurrence. So many strange things, however, are constantly presenting themselves to the attention of the people now-a-days that genuine surprises are few indeed. This was the exception. We have read of the "painted ship on a painted ocean," and witnessed the "poetry of motion," as shown in dancing, but had never heard of decorative art in rapid flight on a railway train until this time. People observed, with wide-eyed wonder, the locomotive and tender and full train of cars moving through the country, adorned on every available spot with the magical words—"St. Jacobs Oil!" It looked gorgeous, if full display of color is allowed to mean anything these times. It looked sublime, if the impudence of the advertising man be the measuring standard. It looked funny to see the train and engine swathed with these parti-colored rheumatic wrappings; and at a convenient opportunity our correspondent inquired of the conductor what it all meant.

"Why, it means that my whole train [illegible] I [illegible] my train at [illegible] hours [illegible] I suppose [illegible] these advertising wretches [illegible] it and posted it from front to rear. I don't know why [illegible] but there stands the [illegible] yellow facts staring you in [illegible] as prominent as a rabbit's ears. [illegible] but I guess it's all right."
—[illegible] Journal.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

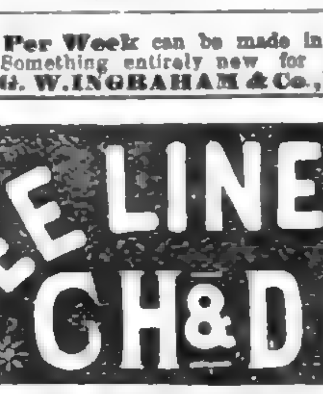
STOMACH
BITTERS

Among the medicinal means of arresting diseases, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands pre-eminent. It checks the further progress of all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, revives the vital stamina, prevents and remedies chills and fever, increases the activity of the kidneys, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism, and is a genuine stay and solace to aged, infirm and nervous persons.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
Atlanta, Ga. One of the best practical schools in the country. Circulars mailed FREE.

MAKE HENS LAY.
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

HEGE'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.
Send for CIRCULARS.
With universal Log Beam. Double Eccentric Friction Feed.



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Phonography, or Phonetic Shorthand. Catalogue of works, with Phonographic alphabet and illustrations, for beginners, sent on application. Address BENN PITMAN, Cincinnati, O.

Dr. Stoute's Female Pills
Cures all Female Diseases, Enlarged Spleen, etc. The best Female Pill in the world. Price $1 per box. I will also send my Chill and Liver Pad, which cures all Liver Diseases. Warranted to cure chills in fifteen minutes. Price $1.25 by mail. Address Dr. J. STOUTE, Oxford, Miss.

$30 Per Week can be made in any locality. Something entirely new for agents. $5 outfit free. G. W. INGRAHAM & Co., Boston, Mass.

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Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pink

LYDIA E. PINKH
VEGETABLE COMPO
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and [illegible] so common to our best female pop[illegible]
It will cure entirely the worst form [illegible] plaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation [illegible] tion, Falling [illegible] Displacements [illegible] Spinal Weakness, and is part[illegible] Change of [illegible]
It will dissolve and expel tumors from [illegible] an early stage of development. The [illegible] cerous humor there is checked [illegible]
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroy[illegible] for stimulants, and relieves weakness [illegible] Bloating, Headaches, [illegible] Debility, Sleeplessness, [illegible]
That feeling of bearing down [illegible] and backache, is always permanently [illegible]
It will at all times and under all [illegible] harmony with the laws that govern [illegible]
For the cure of Kidney Complaints [illegible] Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 [illegible] Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles [illegible] in the form of pills, also in the form [illegible] receipt of price, $1 per box for either [illegible] freely answers all letters of inquiry. [illegible] let. Address as above. *Mention this* [illegible]
No family should be without LYDIA [illegible] LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation [illegible] and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per [illegible]
Sold by all Druggists.

SPRING
FEVE

At this season [illegible] body feels weak an[illegible] of sorts, because th[illegible] tem is run down, an[illegible] blood weakened. [illegible] condition is dange[illegible] because of the lia[illegible] to contract seriou[illegible] ease at a time w[illegible] nature is less liab[illegible] throw it off; and [illegible] fective remedy, su[illegible] Brown's Iron Bit[illegible] should be promptly u[illegible] This non-alcoholic [illegible] tonic is unequaled [illegible] preventive as wel[illegible] curative medicine.

Brown's Iron B[illegible] imparts tone [illegible] the muscles, [illegible] rich, clears [illegible] and by revitalizing [illegible] system, gives [illegible] dation to w[illegible] of a change of [illegible]

Brown's Iron Bit[illegible] is beyond question [illegible] best medicine mad[illegible] all diseases requiri[illegible] tonic, such as Dyspep[illegible] Indigestion, Weak[illegible] Malaria, &c. For [illegible] by all druggists.

GIVEN AWA
AN ELEGANT ONE-HUNDRED P[illegible]
FASHION CATAL
Beautifully Illustrated, and containing [illegible]
LATEST STY
of Ladies' and Children's Costu[illegible] Cloaks, Fine Muslin and Cambr[illegible] wear, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, [illegible] vets and Dress Goods, Lace Curt[illegible] Draperies.
The acknowledged Guide of the season. [illegible] desires to know what to wear and how to [illegible] afford to be without it.
The Spring number will be ready about [illegible] Be sure to send postal card giving [illegible] town, county and State,) when a sample [illegible] sent to you free of charge.
H. C. F. KOCH & SO[illegible]
6th Ave. and 102, 104 & 106 West [illegible]
NEW YORK CITY.

EGG HATCHERS, $10 to $5[illegible] cular. DAY BROS. & CO., Balt[illegible]

SUMMER BOARD! Fearfully funny. [illegible] Illustrated. All newsdealers. 10c. P. O. Box [illegible]

EVERY PHYSICIAN to get the highest [illegible] learn the superior Vitapathic [illegible] graduate in the AMERICAN HEAL[illegible] LEGE. Address its President, Cincinnati, [illegible]

CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Lung Disease, [illegible] tarrh, &c., successfully treated. Method [illegible] applied and expense light. For particular[illegible] and address, "PHYSICIAN," P. O. Box 2[illegible]

FANCY CARD COLLECTORS. Beautiful catalogue [illegible] different sets, 10c. DREW M'F'G CO., [illegible]

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY? Young man or old, If you want a Luxuriant mustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER [illegible] FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZ[illegible] LEE, Box 2048, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

BUGGIES Best work in the U. S. [illegible] ENTERPRISE CARRIAGE [illegible] O. Territory Given. [illegible]

OPIUM & MORPHINE [illegible] A Treatise on their speedy cure SENT FREE. [illegible] HOFFMAN, P.O. Box [illegible]

Publishers' Union, Atlanta, Ga.—Twe[illegible]

The Chilton View.

[illegible], Editor and Proprietor. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1882. NO. 31.

WOMAN GOSSIP.

[illegible]

... and left her to sleep until noonday, or longer, if she was so inclined. As soon as the young lady awoke she was fed with beef tea, or some food equally nourishing; in short, she was treated as she would be if seriously ill, and in that way she kept fresh for the afternoon dancing receptions and the germans at night. Nothing was expected of her but to enjoy herself and rest when she was tired, so she could continue to participate in the gayeties while the dancing season lasted.

Typical Western Girls.

The Misses Kollock are four typical Western girls. The family of W. E. and A. M. Kollock, of Madison, Wis., consists of seven members, four of whom are sisters. Of these Dr. Mary Kollock Bennett, the eldest, graduated at the Women's Medical College of Chicago, and for many years has been practicing successfully in that city. The next, Dr. Harriet Kollock, graduated in the medical department at Ann Arbor, Mich., nine years ago, since which time she has been eminently successful in her professional work. The third, the Rev. Florence Kollock, graduated at Canton Theological College some years since, and is now doing a good work as pastor in a beautiful church, built for her by her parish, at Englewood, a fine suburban town of Chicago. Dr. Jennie C. Kollock, the youngest sister, graduated in the dental department of Ann Arbor, Mich., together with a class of thirty-six gentlemen, she being the only lady, and passing the highest examination of any in the class. She is now establishing herself successfully as a dental practitioner in Chicago.

Talks with Tired Housekeepers.

The amount of labor performed by the majority of farmers' wives at the present day is appalling. Sometimes we sigh for the good old times of the past. To be sure our grandmothers worked; but they knew little or nothing of the hundreds of perplexing cares that wear out the life of the young wife and mother of the present day. Hurry and worry kill more than work. The plain, stout, home-spun suits our grandparents were clothed in were very different from the flimsy, tucked, ruffled and embroidered suits that the little ones to-day are arrayed in.

There comes before my mind as I write the care-worn faces of many disheartened housekeepers. Day after day passes, but still there is plenty of work on hand that ought to be done; in fact, it always seems to be increasing. The house must be kept perfectly clean, for dirt in the house is a sin(?). The children must be kept looking "as well as other people's." The husband is too poor to hire help in the house, and ten chances to one the poor wife has to bear burdens that rightfully belong to him to bear. He does not mean to be unkind, but he does not know the pain she suffers in silence, and he cannot realize the weakness which makes her work a burden. And so the years glide on, until mind and body can bear up under the fearful strain no longer. Then the toil-worn hands are folded, the throbbing, burning brain becomes calm and cool, and the sufferer is laid to rest—rest at last.

All unnecessary work is wrong It is as much your duty to rest when you feel the need of it as is to work when you do not. There is a great deal of work done which never ought to be; it may seem necessary, but experience will teach you, if you will allow it to, that it is not. Constantly dwelling upon the one subject of house-work, the mind becomes morbidly sensitive, and trifles will rear themselves into mountains. This is a fact experience has taught me. The more work you do the more you will see to do. The more you brush and scour the more dirt you will see. There is a time to stop, and happy are they who know the time.—*Kara Kyle.*

Color and Dress.

Color is an immense factor in dress at the present and a very fair test of the amount of art and culture which a woman puts into her clothing, or at least how far she keeps en rapport with the most recent ideas in making her selection. Art and esthetic ideas in dress have done much for us by introducing a new world of color, a world of meaning, of depth of expression such as of late years, previous to this era, we knew nothing. If any one wishes to be convinced of the truth of this statement let him compare the fine-art shades in the materials of to-day with those of ten, fifteen and twenty-five years ago. Every year the improvement is manifest and the shades or tones develop a more subtle consciousness, a growing character which contains possibilities of harmonious relations with the persons and influences with which it is brought in contact, of whom and of which it is destined to become a part.

Take green, for example: There is no color so significant, so capable of tender, helpful, growing expression. It is in the subdued art shades universally becoming; and it fraternizes with more colors than any other except those that do not quarrel because of their fixed and eternal neutrality. Who does not remember what were called the "grass" greens and "apple" greens of a few years ago? They were the greens of paper flags on St. Patrick's day! Put these greens by the greens of grass and leaves, even at their brightest, and one will be astonished at the quiet depth, the delicacy and subdued character of the natural tint—the immense difference between what we call nature and what is nature.

The esthetic school have tried to get rid of the entire system of crude color, substituting for it the refinement of subdued tones—such colors as are found upon old china, tapestry and needle work; and, to a certain extent, they have succeeded. The best English and French manufacturers have been glad to adopt ideas which had all the attraction of novelty and all the force of tradition. Particularly where atmospheric influences are favorable colors have been lowered, deepened and the general tone greatly improved. In this country it is more difficult to create a new departure of this kind, because the climate lacks the humidity and tenderness necessary to the production of the most perfect dyes; secondly, because the policy of the country is to sustain its manufactures, not to improve its manufactures.

Our art colors are therefore confined to imported fabrics and materials, and the price puts them out of the reach of any but the rich, or at least those who can afford luxuries. Still, one good effect has been produced; our manufacturers have been stimulated to the production of variety in color and to attempts at imitation.—*Jenny June.*

Small Talk.

MUCH learning shows how little mortal knows.

DOES a girl cudgel her brains every time she bangs her hair?

"MY wife," remarked Fitznoodle, "is fairly crazy over the fashions. She's got the delirium trimmins."

"AN honest man is the noblest work of God." Nothing is said about an honest woman, because she isn't such an astounding variety.

"MY daughter," exclaimed a fashionable mother, "is innocence itself. You can't say anything in her presence that will make her blush."

HENS scratch up flower beds only when they are barefooted. That's why women run out and "shoo" the hens to keep 'em from doing damage.

A GEORGIA woman offered to bet four pairs of socks against a dollar in cash that she could count 1,000,000 in half a day. Her jaw gave out in two hours.

"WHAT is meant by the pomps and vanities of this world?" asked the Sunday-school teacher. "Them flowers on your hat, mum," replied the quick-witted scholar.

"YOU are weak," said a woman to her son, who was remonstrating against her marrying again. "Yes, mother," he replied, "I am so weak that I can't go a stepfather."

IT'S funny, but a soft-palmed woman can pass a hot pie-plate to her nearest neighbor at the table with a smile as sweet as distilled honey, while a man with a hand as horny as a crocodile's back will drop it to the floor and howl around like a Sioux Indian at a scalp-dance.

UNDER the laws of the pilgrim fathers a man could not kiss his wife on Sunday, and, after a somewhat critical examination of portraits of wives of those days, we think the laws were eminently just, if not in the main lenient. The pilgrim fathers should have been fined for kissing such homely wives any day in the week.—*New Haven Register.*

EQUAL to the emergency: Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns: "That lady was evidently intended by nature for a Chinese, Sir Charles. I wonder who she can be?" Sir Charles: "She happens to be my sister, Lady Plantagenet de la Zouch. May I ask why you think nature intended her for a Chinese?" Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns: "She struck me as having such exquisitely small feet!" —*London Punch.*

Chit-chat.

THE road to matrimony is the bridal path.

ADVOCATES of improved husbandry—Old maids.

WHOEVER has learned to love has learned to be silent.

THE newest thing in wall decoration this spring is papier mache.

LADIES with Titian red hair should wear only black satin and jet.

KISSES by people who no longer love each other are merely collated yawns.

IN love, women go to the length of folly, and men to the extreme of silliness.

THE readings of French plays at private houses is the latest fashionable freak.

THE Duchess of Edinburgh protests against late dancing, and has many followers.

QUEEN VICTORIA remains faithful to that ideal material of elderly ladies, black silk.

IT is yet an undecided question which is of more importance to its possessor, a lady's trunk or an elephant's.

PLATONIC love is like a march-out in time of peace—there is much music and a good deal of dust, but no danger.

IF women will put a drop of honey on their tongue before speaking, they will be surprised to see how easily friends are made.

THE only way of paring the nails and shaving the head of rumor, is for lovely woman never to repeat one word she hears.

SMILAX is now so well imitated by the manufacturers that the artificial cannot be distinguished from the real article until taken in the hand.

A NOTED New York artist evolves from the depths of his artistic consciousness that a large poke bonnet and an aquiline nose are made for each other.

MARRIAGE resembles a village fair, where every one endeavors to trade off his lame horse or his vicious cow for a handsome, sound and useful critter.

A GREAT number of bridesmaids is now considered vulgar, and the aristocratic bride has not above four if she be an English girl, though twelve maidens were not unusual at a fashionable wedding a few years ago.

A FRENCH husband follows his wife through life as a dog his master on a journey—making a thousand capers and darts around her, rejoining her from time to time, and sticking close to her toward the end of the day.

THE Princess of Wales is described as being very slight and tall, with nose, cheek and chin as delicately molded as if done by a sculptor in marble. There is no color in her face and she is very spirituelle. And though she is 37, she looks not over 24.

THERE were no spring cleanings in paradise, and Adam never returned from his day's inspection of the live stock to find his wife with a black streak meandering down the left side of her nose, a broom in her hand, and the house in a general state of confusion. Adam fell, but he was all this.

LADY WILDE receives "intellects" every Saturday in a darkened room, dimly lighted by rose-shaded lamps, tea and refreshments being freely served. On these occasions Oscar's elder brother Willie is the soul of the entertainment, chatting learnedly to one and another, and giving, when requested, admirable imitations of Irish life and dialect.

LIFE ON THE STAGE.

Actors and actresses are proverbially long lived and free from bodily infirmity. Performances are seldom changed through the illness of the performers. In many theaters a season has passed without a single alteration, even of a part, from illness.

This healthiness is attributed to the necessarily active life of actors, and to the regular exercise, not only of the limbs, but also of the internal organs of the throat and lungs, thereby fortifying the weakest portion of the system.

Actors who have resisted the great temptation of their calling to intemperance have reached the very longest term of human life.

Of all classes they are the freest from crime. This is owing mainly to their constant occupation of mind, time and body in their pursuit; but it may be also attributed to their softness of feeling and sympathy of character. They are charitable almost to recklessness in their efforts to relieve suffering.—*New York Mail.*

EMERSON'S TRIBUTE TO THE FARMER.

The following worthy tribute to the farmer is from the pen of Ralph Waldo Emerson:

The glory of the farmer is that in the division of labor it is his part to create; all trade rests at last on his primitive activity. He stands close to nature; he obtains from the earth the bread and meat; the food which was not he causes to be.

The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land. The farmer's office is precise and important, but you must not try to paint him in rose colors. You cannot make pretty compliments to fate and gravitation, whose minister he is. He represents the necessities. It is the beauty of the great economy of the world that makes his comeliness. He bends to the order of the seasons, the weather, the soil and crops as the sails of the ship bend to the wind. He represents continuous hard labor year after year and small gains.

He takes the pace of seasons, plants and chemistry. Nature never hurries; atom by atom, little by little she achieves her work. The farmer ties himself to nature, and acquires that livelong patience which belongs only to her. He must wait for his crops to grow.

His entertainments, his liberties and his spending must be on a farmer's scale —not a merchant's. It were as false for farmers to use a wholesale and massy expense as for States to use minute economy.

He has great trusts confided to him. In the great household of nature the farmer stands at the door of the bread-room, and weighs each loaf. It is for him to say if men shall marry or not. Early marriages and the number of births are indissolubly connected with an abundance of food. The farmer is a hoarded capital of health, as the farm is of wealth, and it is from him that the health and power, moral and intellectual, of the cities come. The city is always recruited from the country. The men in cities, who are centers of energy, the driving-wheels of trade, and the women of beauty and genius—are the children and grandchildren of the farmer, and are spending the energies which their fathers' hardy, silent life accumulated in frosty furrows.

He is a continuous benefactor. He who digs a well, constructs a stone foundation, plants an orchard, builds a durable house, reclaims a swamp, or so much as puts a stone seat by the wayside, makes the land so far lovely and desirable, makes a fortune which he cannot carry away with him, but which is useful to his country long afterward. * * *

Who are the farmer's servants? Geology and chemistry, the quarry of the air, the water of the brook, the lightning of the cloud, the casting of the worms, the plow of the frost. Long before he was born the sun of ages decomposed the rocks, mellowed his land, soaked it with light and heat, covered it with vegetable film, then with forests, and accumulated the sphagrum whose decays made the peat of his meadow.

A MARRIAGE PORTION FOR HIS WIDOW.

A gentleman of this county, whose name was not given, called upon a prominent lawyer of this city to write his will, and in the devise to his wife he added a clause that if she should marry again then the property devised to her should be for her sole and separate use, free from the control of her husband, but giving her the right to dispose of it by will or otherwise as she pleased. It was simply providing for his wife as most prudent fathers provide for their daughters. He made a marriage contract for her provided she made a marriage for herself. This is hardly as liberal, but quite as wise, as the case of the Frenchman who left his wife a double portion provided she married again, as marriage would entail a greater expense upon her than if she lived single.—*Lexington (Ky.) Press.*

WHEN Mr. Edmunds had just been elected to the Senate from Vermont a member asked Senator Collamer what kind of a man his new colleague was. "A very able man," was the answer. "A very sharp-sighted man. Why, he can see a fly on a barn door, two miles off, with perfect distinctness—and not see the door."

DURING the temporary absence of the proprietor of the Sheridan (Neb.) *Post*, parties entered the office and issued a holiday edition that stirred things up pretty generally in that place.

AN AMBUSH OF ARTILLERY.

We were driven back at Seven Pines the first day, but on the second we gave them a little "Hail Columbia," and drove them back in return about half a mile from where our outside line was established on the first day. It was a most terrible fight. I had never seen anything like it, and as I have never seen an account of a rebel charge made that day I will undertake to briefly describe it. On a wooded eminence a short distance below where our first line had been established two or three batteries of artillery were stationed by Heintzelman. One section of two pieces was drawn out from the wood and placed in the clear corn field beyond. It was rather a dangerous position for a battery to be in without support. The section had scarcely unlimbered when from the woods in their front there debouched four lines of Confederates (Cheatham's brigade), who, in regimental front and four lines deep, came pouring down upon the devoted section. "Fire with canister!" commanded the weak little voice of the young Lieutenant who commanded the section, and the Confederates seemed to laugh at the two little six-pounders opposing them. "Double-shot with canister!" said the commander of the masked guns in the woods, and still the enemy came on and on, as if on parade. Not a musket was fired, and the section kept booming away with terrible rapidity. I had thought that the Lieutenant and his section would turn tail to the foe. He did not, but stood there and worked his guns with the coolness of a brave man. All at once, with a yell, the enemy started on a double-quick, and in a moment more the section was captured and the Lieutenant was a mangled corpse. Now came the most terrible carnage I had ever seen. The capture of the section had evidently greatly encouraged the foe, and his lines swept up and up the hill until within about a hundred yards of the Union cannon. It was a magnificent sight. The lines had not broken yet, but kept onward as marching for review. "Fire!" rang out from the woods, and at least a dozen cannon belched forth their storm of death. I can see it even now. Men in all the agonies of death piled like fence rails one upon another, with their more fortunate comrades climbing over their mangled bodies to reach the guns. The magnificent lines of a moment before wavered, then stood still, and then faded away like snow beneath the summer's sun. The charge was ended, and but few, if any, lived to return. The field where the enemy had advanced was a perfect slaughter-pen, indeed. The dead and wounded lay in all directions, and not one of all the men who had advanced got back again. It was a gallant charge, and to the noble and brave Lieutenant who commanded the section alone in the field, and who gave up his life to duty, was the credit of winning the battle due. The enemy lost about 1,500 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss was eight men killed and sixteen wounded.—*Philadelphia Weekly Times.*

RODERIGO HAD FORGOTTEN.

"Will she never come?" he muttered in low, earnest tones; "never come to hear the sweet words of love that are waiting on my lips for her?" A fish rose to the surface of the brook, looked at the young man and went away tired. "I will seek her," he said; but as he turned to go a pair of gleaming arms were thrown around his neck and two rosy lips were puckered up for a kiss. "So you have come at last," he said, looking at her fondly. "Yes," replied the girl. "Birdie McMurtry never breaks a promise. I told mamma that she would have to hang out the clothes herself to-day, although it nearly broke my heart to leave her at such a time." "Great heavens!" said Roderigo to himself, "I had forgotten that it was Monday."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A CAUTIOUS EDITOR.

The religious welfare of Greenville, Ala., is jealously guarded by the *Echo*. A new theater was to be opened with "Richelieu," and the cautious editor, while admitting that the play was regarded as tolerably moral, felt it his duty to add: "We are so utterly ignorant of everything in this line, having never informed ourselves upon the subject, that we are entirely unable to make any positive assertion one way or the other. This notice was allowed to enter our columns with the express understanding that we are constitutionally and religiously opposed to theaters. We have only announced—all go at their own risk."

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 15, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

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Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

The Democratic Ticket.

The convention of delegates from the several counties met in Montgomery, on last Wednesday, for the purpose of nominating a ticket for the various State offices to be filled by the August election. The ticket which the convention presents to the people contains the names of E. A. O'Neal, of Lauderdale, for Governor; Ellis Phelan, of Jefferson, for Secretary of State; I. H. Vincent, of Chambers, for Treasurer; H. C. Tompkins, of Bullock, for Attorney-General; J. M. Carmichael, of Dale, for Auditor; and H C. Armstrong, of Macon, for Superintendent of Education. Each of these gentleman has become experienced in the offices mentioned, with the exception of the two first named.

Gen. O'Neal, the nominee for the Governorship, is a citizen of Florence. Besides having enjoyed for many years, a wide reputation as an able lawyer, he is further known to the people of the entire South, as a soldier, serving in their cause unwaveringly, without fear and without reproach, and as a member of the staff of Gen. Lee, during the late struggle between the States. It is safe to say that he will make a faithful servant of the people. Maj. Phelan, of Birmingham, is widely known over the State. He was for several years clerk of the House of Representatives, has the reputation of being a good lawyer, and will no doubt make a most efficient Secretary of State. Of the other gentleman composing the ticket, it is unnecessary to speak, as the merits of each have been tested by faithful service. The ticket has been favorably received throughout the State, and an exchange says of it: "The ticket is unceptionable.—With the exception of the candidates for Governor and Secretary of State, they have been tested by experience. The Democrats of Alabama will rally to their support, and an overwhelming majority is a certainty."

◆

The Columbus and Western.

Our Calera correspondent writes us that the C. & W. railroad is now destined to reach Tuskaloosa instead of Birmingham. The surveyors of the route were at Calera last Saturday, and stated that greater advantages were expected to accrue to the road by its being built to Tuskaloosa than by the other route. This will be good news to Tuskaloosians and to other portions of the State as well. Tuskaloosa has of late awakened to the realization of the great advantages which she posesses and during the past year has exhibited commendable enterprise and thrift among her citizens; and just in proportion as she continues in her progressive movements, will she reap her reward in seeing new enterprises seeking her doors and new fields opened for a future greatness which is destined to be hers sooner or later; and if she does her duty her greatness will not be far distant.

Our Railroads.

Of the South & North Alabama Railroad, the Railroad Commission in its report, published last week, says:

The condition of this line has been greatly improved over that of last year, and is now in good condition as regards its track and bridges. The passenger and freight accommodations at all local stations are ample, and their condition improved over that of last year. At several stations no freight rates were posted as required. Public road-crossings are in good order, but no warning signs are erected as required. Rolling stock on this line belongs to the L. and N. R. R., in good order and equipped with modern improvements.

Of the Selma, Rome & Dalton road, now operated by the East Tenn. Virginia & Georgia company it says:

The condition of this line as regards its track and bridges over that of last year, is very greatly improved, and will compare favorably with the best roads in the State. There have been some few changes in its depot facilities and accommodations, and as a general result, some improvement has been reached. Three new depots have been built, one each at Burnsville, Dixie and Ashby. At all other stations the passenger and freight accommodations remain the same as last year and are ample, except at Talladega, Cross Plains, Ladiga and Ambersonville. At Talladega, two waiting rooms should be provided. At Cross Plains the depot building is private property; ample for freight purposes but provided with no passenger accommodations. At Ladiga and Ambersonville, the depot buildings are totally unfit for use. The passenger accommodations are poorly kept as a general thing. Rates generally posted. Public road crossings in good order, and warning signs erected as required by law. Rolling stock in good order and equipped with all modern improvements.

◆

State Items.

Tuskaloosa is building a street railway, and is otherwise improving considerably.

A spendid reception was given Gen. O'Neal, on his arrival in Florence after the Convention.

Mr. McKleroy, of Barbour made a splendid run for Governor before the State Convention. He received 240 votes on one ballot, 324 being necessary to nomination.

The Birmingham Observer has ceased its "observations" on the Chilton View and the town of Clanton. We are glad to see that the Observer is prospering and will soon be enlarged and otherwise improved.

The Alabama railroad Commission publish a lengthy report in the Montgomery Advertiser in regard to the condition of railroads in this State and recommending such improvements, as it thinks should be made. As a rule they have found the road beds and rolling stock in good condition.

Eufaula Times: One of the encouraging signs of the times is that few marriages are taking place.

In what way encouraging? Oh! yes, we came near for getting that you are pretty deep in matrimonial associations. The fees, the fees!

Cleburne Standard: In this county is a man in his 59th year; has lived nearly 30 years in Cleburne county; was married in 1844; engaged in farming in '45; he has never been compelled to buy a bushel of corn or a pound of meat since '45, only when he sold more than he bought; has not been out of wheat or flour for the use of his family since 1855; has not raised a bale of cotton in 30 years; has not had $10 worth of goods charged to him in 25 years; has not owed a dollar in 20 years but what he had the money in hand to pay it; has never made but two short moves since he had a family; never had one acre of land given to him; has made by honest labor and given to each of his children $1,500 worth of good property; has not enjoyed one day of bad health in 30 years.

◆

Maplesville Dots.

Weather has improved. We are now having bright warm days, and our crops are growing finely.

We think that a better plan of managing convicts, would be for the State to buy farms and work them under the supervision of skillful planters. By this plan, we believe that the State would get more revenue and the convicts more humane treatment. There are not enough convicts to work all of the public roads in the State, and too much expense and dissatisfaction would arise in distributing them over the State.

Mrs. A. L. Salmonds of Green Pond, A. G. S. railroad, is visiting relatives in this vicinity. We wish her a pleasant stay.

This week's enumeration finds four instead of three organs. Sam says that we are better "organized" than any place of same size in the county. It's a good thing "Bijou" is hard of hearing.

Your Calliervillian can draw on us for any number of leaders that he may need. In fact we have more leaders than followers, and would be glad to exchange with him.

Now that the State ticket is out politics have become the sole topic even in this rural community. Yesterday several of our prominent citizens were here, to bore our delegate and express surprise at Dawson's defeat. We never heard of O'Neal before the convention. We are in favor of William's reelection, and regret that any Alabamian should enter the field in opposition to Gen. Morgan, who has given this State more prominence in national politics than any man since the days of William R. King. BIJOU.

◆

From Strasburg.

EDITOR CHILTON VIEW: Dear Sir—The inhabitants of Strasburg are unwilling to allow her facilities to remain longer unknown. We claim to be up with our neighbors in the various productions of the county. We have a fine piney soil, and with the assistance of the proper fertilizers, we can safely rely on our hog and hominy. I send you as a proof of this a specimen of oats raised in this neighborhood, by Mr. J. W. Maddox. The height of stalk is four feet one inch, the length of head, 18 inches. It is a specimen from a field which will yield an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre. How will this do for old piney land?

Mr. Heath has just finished a splendid bathing house, which he has built over one of the coolest springs in the country.

We invite parties seeking health, good society, and cooling breezes to visit Strasburg, for here they will find each and all. Yours,

Strasburg, June 10. J. G.

◆

A fine illustration of the futility of duelling as a means of settling difficulties and taking vengeance on a foe, is afforded by the late affair of Parker and Burke, respectively of the New Orleans Picayune and Times-Democrat. The Picayune made certain charges against the official integrity of Mr. Burke, and its editor, C. H Parker, received a challenge from the valliant Burke. The fight came off, and on the fifth round, Burke fell, shot through the legs. The code of honor was adhered to throughout, and the matter is presumably at an end. Burke is bound to feel relieved. The stain upon his honor has been wiped out—and in his own blood. Such is vengeance. Parker, having bagged his game, has reason to think the Gods were with him, and has nailed his charge to the legs of his victim.

The duel has proved absolutely nothing. Burke is neither more innocent nor guilty than he was before, and the outside world has not had one ray of light shed on the matter. Mr. Burke now has the advantage of most of his fellow citizens in being able to know which is worse, wounded honor or wounded legs.

Montgomery Advertiser.

◆

Death of The Twelve.

Matthew suffered martyrdom with a sword at a city of Ethiopia.

Mark expired at Alexandria, after having been dragged through the streets.

Luke was hanged to an olive tree in Greece.

John was put in a chaldron of boiling oil, but escaped death in a miraculous manner, and was afterwards banished to the Ilses of Patmos, and died, it is thought, at home.

Peter was crucified at Rome with his head downward.

James, the Greater, was beheaded at Jerusalem.

James, the Less, was cast from a lofty pinnacle of the temple and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

Philip was hanged up against a pillar at Hieropolis, Phrygia.

Bartholomew was flayed alive.

Andrew was bound to the cross, from which he preached his persecutors until he died.

Thomas was run through the body with a lance, in the East Indies.

Jude was shot to death with arrows, probably in Persia.

Mathias was first stoned and then beheaded.

Barnabas, of the Gentiles, was stoned to death by the Jews at Salonica.

Paul was beheaded at Rome by Nero.

◆

The meeting of the Democratic Convention for the Fifth Congressional District, will be held at Dadeville, on the 30th of August next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

◆

The fruit crop throughout the State will be abundant.

Value of Character.

Mr. W. H. Baldwin recently delivered an address before a body of young men in Brookline, Mass., which is especially valuable on account of the speaker's long association with the interests of young people. "The brave young man," said the speaker, "is the one who stands boldly up in the presence of companions and positively refuses to do that which his conscience tells him is wrong, when tempted as so many young men are, and so very often. He is the brave young man who has the courage to say 'No,' or to say 'Yes'—decisions which shall be at the same time based upon the prompt action of his God-given conscience, the great guide and dictator which God has so kindly given to each and every child of His creation. The coward is the young man who cannot, or rather does not, stand the presence of evil companions or friends who tempt and urge him, and who, though he knows what is right, is weak, has not the moral courage he should possess; in fact, he is the coward."

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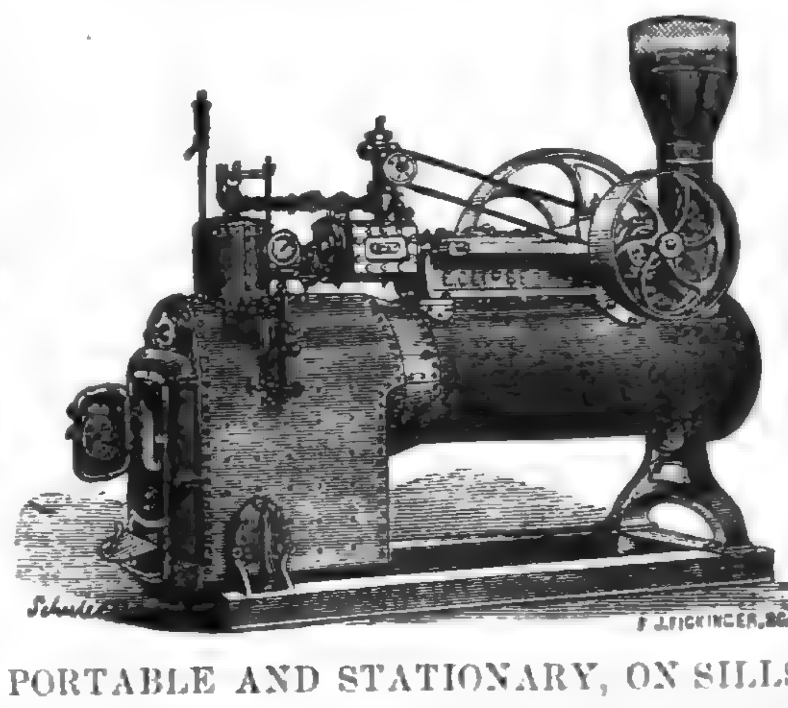

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CHILTON VIEW.

TON, ALA., JUNE 15, 1882.

UNTY DIRECTORY.

cellor Eastern Chancery Divis-
S. Graham.
Fifth Judicial Circuit —J. E.
tor Fifth Judicial Circuit —S. J.
er of Congress - Fifth Congres-
District Thomas Williams.
tor Fifteenth Senatorial District
William P. Oden.
resentative William A. Collier.
ate Judge H. J. Callen.
uit Clerk Wm. H. Foshee.
ster in Chancery — Dr. W. E.
iff James E. Lowe.
urer James M. Parish.
Assessor Wm. A. Smith.
Collector Riley M. Honeycutt.
Education James M. Corderie.
missioners- K. Wells, J. J. Hon-
R. C. Lanier, Buckner Harris.

S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
pass Clanton daily as follows:

	GOING SOUTH.
	4:23 a. m.
No. 1 at	7:15 p. m.
No. 3	8:45 p. m.
No. 9	3:19 p. m.
No. 11	
	GOING NORTH.
	*9:00 a. m.
No. 2	*9:42 p. m.
No. 4	7:05 p. m.
No. 8	9:43 a. m.
No. 12	

* Don't stop.

E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.
SELMA DIVISION.

North	Daily Mail		Going South
8:00 a. m	Selma	Arr	7:07 p. m.
10:30 "	Calera	"	4:35 "
4:25 p m	Rome	"	11:10 a m
6:20 "	Dalton	"	9:40 "
8:35 "	Cleaveland	"	7:00 "
11:37 "	Knoxville	"	3:35 "
4 50 a m	Bristol	"	10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ward	Daily Mail		Westward
11:00 a m	Selma	Lv.	4:20 p m
	Demopolis	"	7:00 "
a m	Meridian	Arrive	10 p m

Lodges — Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 2 K. of P. every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

The Teachers' Institute meets the Saturday in July. The programme is quite attractive.

Miss Fannie Adams has returned to [illegible] a protracted stay with relatives in Talladega.

Mrs. W. [illegible] Adams, of Talladega, Miss Montgomery is visiting the [illegible] her father, Rev. W. A. Montgomery.

We can furnish a certificate of membership in any reliable matrimonial association in Alabama, Georgia or Mississippi.

Prof. A. J. H[illegible] will open a dancing school [illegible] the 23d [illegible] His school will [illegible] all over the [illegible]

Thanks to Mr. B. [illegible] W[illegible] for a [illegible] If he [illegible] disposing of [illegible] nothing [illegible] were [illegible]

Mr. W. [illegible] the [illegible] from [illegible] Cooper's is now [illegible] and Mr. Thomas [illegible] the premises [illegible]

[illegible] W[illegible] & Smith, [illegible] agents [illegible] This is a good re[illegible] need be [illegible] is that they understand [illegible] business.

[illegible] Alabama Marriage Association. This company [illegible] fine chance for young men [illegible] matrimony with a [illegible] It is the best mode [illegible] in existence.

[illegible] H[illegible] M. Chas. [illegible] two ear[illegible] half of their [illegible] great faith in [illegible] that their ex[illegible] fully realized.

A military company should be organized in Clanton to prevent destruction to property in case of strikes among miners, now here. [illegible] It should not be [illegible] the last moment.

[illegible] who was shot by [illegible] some weeks since, was arrested and jailed last week, [illegible] a warrant issued upon the [illegible] of Foshee. He has had a relapse and is now in a very critical condition, though hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A dance at the courthouse tomorrow evening.

On the morrow there will be at least one happy man in Clanton. His name is W. J. S. We can tell more about it next week.

There are said to be three great phases of a woman's life, viz: As a baby she is lugged, as a maiden she is hugged, as a wife she is humbugged.

The entertainment which was to come off at Verbena about the last of the month, we learn, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to unforeseen circumstances.

No less than six white men were arrested by U. S. Deputy Marshals, and carried to Montgomery, yesterday morning. They were all arrested on the same charge—removing timber from government land.

We return thanks for an invitation to attend an "Elocutionary Entertainment," by the pupils of Miss Griffin's school, at McDonald's Opera House, Montgomery, on Friday, 16th inst.

Mr. Alfred Baker, Jr., who was arrested and carried to Montgomery by U. S. Marshals, last week, charged with cutting and removing government timber, had a hearing before the U. S. Commissioner, on Wednesday, and was discharged.

The protracted meeting which has for some weeks been going on at the M. E. Church at this place, closed on last Monday evening. The Pastor, Rev. J. W. Shores has been assisted by Rev. Messrs. Montgomery and Carmichael, of Clanton, and Rev. Mr. Baine, of Calera. The meeting resulted in four applications for church membership.

A match game of base ball is to be played at Calera, on Friday, 23d inst., between the "Chilton View" club of Clanton and the "Hirscher" club, of Columbiana. Columbiana has a fine club, but it will have to do some tall playing to beat our Clanton boys. And by the way—our thanks—we suppose are *dubbly* due, since they have dubbed their club in honor of the CHILTON VIEW.

A programme of the closing exercises of Clanton Academy will be published next week. This month closes the first session of this excellent institution. In its accomplished principal, our community possesses a citizen in whom her people have a just pride. The school fully deservers the wide reputation and usefulness, which, under his excellent management it has attained, and we trust that its next session will find it doing still more in the cause of educating the rising generation.

A general strike took place at Sloss' iron mines, four miles northeast of Clanton on last Friday. About forty negro men are employed in the mines, and they have been working eleven hours a day. They struck for a shortening of the time to ten hours. We learn that some few of the strikers have returned to work. The others have scattered over the county, and one of them was arrested in Verbena, on Tuesday morning, and was brought to Clanton and jailed on a charge of larceny. We understand that threats were made by the strikers against the few who returned to work, but that they were prevented from carrying out their threats by the mine overseers, who had resource to the shot-gun argument.

Calera News.

A vein of coal was struck two miles from Calera, last week, by some parties who were digging a well.

Capt. W. H. Lee authorizes us to say that he will have every thing in readiness for the Clanton and Columbiana boys on Friday, 23d inst. He will also have seats and an arbor for the comfort of ladies who wish to witness the game.

Calera will certainly have another railroad. The surveyors from Shelby Iron Works reached Calera last Saturday. When this is completed there will be only fourteen miles to grade between Calera and Goodwater in Coosa county. It is now an almost assured fact that the Columbus and Western will go to Tuskaloosa instead of Birmingham.

Geo. Holdridge and John Boyd, of Clear Creek two good citizens of Chilton county, were in Calera last Saturday. RUFUS.

Tax Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered at the regular June term of the Probate Court of Chilton County, by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of said county, I will proceed to sell in front of the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, on Monday, the 17th day of July, 1882, the following described real estate, for the tax and costs due thereon, for the tax year 1881, viz:

BEAT NO. 1.

G. W. Sorrell—N E quarter section 16, township 23, range 14. S W quarter, of S E quarter, section 9, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $4.37. Printer's fee $4 00.

John W. Crumpton—S E quarter section 14, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost $4.80. Printer's fee $4.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter, section 9, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $2.08. Printer's fee $4.

Unknown owner—S E quarter, of N W quarter, and S W quarter of N E quarter N E quarter of S W quarter, section 6, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost $3.80. Printer's fee $4.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, section 18, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $3.44. Pr's fee $4.00.

BEAT NO. 3.

Unknown owner—S E quarter of S W quarter, section 35, township 22, range 12. Tax and cost 2.08. Printer's fee 4.00.

BEAT NO. 4.

Unknown owner—S half of S W quarter, section 9, township 22, range 15 Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—S W quarter of N W quarter, section 36, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 2.08. Printer's fee 2.00.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter, S half of N E quarter, N E quarter of S E quarter, sec. 28, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 3.80. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—S W quarter of S E quarter, section 22, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost 1.58. Printer's fee 2.00.

BEAT NO. 5.

W. C. Benton—One acre of land and house near Mountain Creek. Tax and cost 2.19. Printer's fee 4.00

G. L. Werth—S E quarter of N W quarter, section 31, township 21, range 16. Part of N E quarter of N E quarter section 36, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 16.22. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—N E quarter of N W quarter, section 9, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 2.08. Printer's fee 4.

Unknown owner — S E quarter and N half of S W quarter, and W half of N W quarter, section 17, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 6.10. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—E half of S W quarter and W half of S E quarter, section 9, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 3.80. Pr's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—E half of N E quarter, section 20, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—S half of S W quarter section 11, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

BEAT NO. 7.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N W quarter and S E quarter of N W quarter, section 33, township 21, range 11. Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

BEAT NO. 8.

Unknown owner—N E quarter of N E quarter, section 18, township 20, range 13. Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—E half of S E quarter sec 7, township 20, range 13. Tax and cost 3.80. Pr's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter section 33, township 20, range 11. Tax and cost 3.08. Printer's fee 4.00.

R. M. HONEYCUTT,
T. C. Chilton Co.
Clanton, Ala., June 18, 1882.

A SPLENDID OFFER!

The Chilton View

—AND—

THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY

Courier-Journal,

One year for only $2.60. Two papers for little more than the price of one.

By paying us $2.60 you will receive for one year your home paper with the Courier-Journal, the representative newspaper of the South, and the best, brightest and ablest family weekly in the United States. Those who desire to examine a sample copy of the Courier-Journal can do so at this office.

Clanton Academy.

Male and Female.

:o:

FACULTY:

REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

A. J. BROOKS,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.

Dec. 29-6m

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICIANS."

W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,

:o:

COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

:o:

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

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EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to

Eastern Cities,

AND ONLY ROUTE

—TO THE—

WATERING PLACES

—OF—

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The principle inducements are

SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE NO. 1610.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery Ala., May 13, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Montgomery, Alabama, on June 22d, 1882, viz: Wesley C. Smith, Homestead No. 6757, for the southwest quarter, of the northwest quarter, section 22, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles R. Boothe, LaFayette Rollins, Hinton M. Boothe, John K. Boothe, all of Mountain Creek, Chilton co., Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
my18-5w Register.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR."

W. A. CHILD, Proprietor

—DEALER IN—

Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, FANCY STATIONARY

—AND—

NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

—AGENT FOR—

DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO

Also Estey and Palace Organs.

Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.

☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜

Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

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15 000 THE PASTILLE PACKAGES

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

SOLD IN A YEAR

AND SPERMATORRHŒA.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) $7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by)

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Insure Your Life

—IN THE—

People's Mutual Relief Association,

OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Consult DR. BUTTS

and secure the advantages of long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhea, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Line.

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TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West

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SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

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H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,

FIRST AVENUE,
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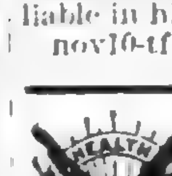
Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.



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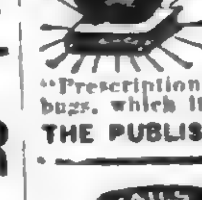
A GUIDE TO HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.

By A PHYSICIAN of 25 year's experience. Don't poison your system with Drugs, but get this Book and avoid Quacks, "Prescriptions free" and Electric Belt Humbugs, which it exposes. Price 25cts. Address THE PUBLISHER, Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis.



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RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

SCHOOLS OF THE CIRCUS.

When, at the beginning of an exhibition season, after passing the manager's inspection, an athlete of any kind gets into the ring, he represents a vast amount of hard and thoughtful labor and instruction. He has been in "winter quarters," of some kind, but he has also been at "school," and the younger he is, the more he has had to endure from exacting and often severe teachers. The larger shows and more enterprising showmen often set up "schools" of their own, connected, it may be, with the establishments wherein they keep and train their quadruped performers.

In every such school of the circus, there is a good deal of machinery, as well as an experienced professor of the art of doing impossible things. There are kept on hand every kind of gymnastic apparatus for the developt men of activity and muscular strength. These latter vary, of course, with the nature of the lessons the pupil is learning, and at last he is confronted with the very things he is to employ in the presence of watching crowds.

By the pitiless severity meted out to all needless failures made in the presence of his exacting trainer, the "school-master," he is made to understand at an early day that he must never make a failure in the presence of paying spectators.

The trainer represents the keen-eyed public, and also the demands of his employer, the manager, and he must give a good account of the time and money expended upon the school. If any boy should be seized with a "fever" to distinguish himself in the "ring," nothing would be so likely to cure him as a week or so under a careful and faithful teacher in a winter school for the circus. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the scholar would forever afterward be contented to remain outside the rope circle. —*W. O. Stoddard, in St. Nicholas.*

FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

A high heat opens the grain of steel and prevents refining.

Saw mills were first used in Europe in the fifteenth century.

The Chinese written language consists of 100,000 characters.

The temper of steel is regulated by the percentage of carbon.

Brass castings shrink one-eighth inch to the foot in cooling.

Libraries existed in Egypt contemporaneously with the Trojan war.

At Pompeii combs have been found exactly like the modern fine-toothed kind.

Stamps for purposes of taxation were invented in Holland in the seventeenth century.

Chancer received a pitcher of wine every day, from the cellar of Edward III.

In the seventeenth century, on the continent, boots were never worn without spurs.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad uses a steam shovel that lifts about eighteen tons of gravel at one scoop.

The strength of 120 pounds is required to tear asunder an iron wire one-twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter.

The most ancient of all recipes known to us comes from Egypt, from an ancient papyrus roll, and it is a recipe for hair-dye.

Dr. Brehm, manager of the Hamburg Zoological Gardens, notices that the monkeys kept in the happy family department outlive the solitary prisoners.

An English horticulturist, who is a careful observer of insect life, has noticed that honey-bees rarely go near those flowers which bumble-bees seem to like best.

◆

RUM FROM OLD SHOES.

Old shoes are used for three purposes. First, all shoes not completely worn out are patched, greased, and, after being otherwise regenerated, sold to men who deal in such wares. Some persons wear one shoe much more than the other; these dealers find mates for shoes whose original mates are past hope. Secondly, the shoes not worth patching up are cut into pieces; the good bits are used for patching other shoes, and the worthless bits, the soles and cracked "uppers" are converted into Jamaica rum by a process known only to the manufacturers. It is said that they are boiled in pure spirits and allowed to stand for a few weeks, the product far surpassing the Jamaica rum made with essence, burnt sugar and spirits. A gentleman who doubted the truth of this story stopped recently at a low grog shop in the neighborhood of the factory spoken of and inquired if they had any rum from old shoes. "No," said the barkeeper, "we don't keep it much now; the druggists, who want a pure article, all sell it, and the price has gone up. But we have had it, and we can get you some if you want it." How many old shoes go to a gallon of rum could not be ascertained.—*Philadelphia Record.*

◆

"Picture conundrum," is a game which requires no apparatus but a pencil and a slip of paper. The first player draws a picture and folds the slip so as to hide it. The second writes a guess as to what the picture is; the third does the same, and when all have written the list is read aloud.

A DANGEROUS THREAT.

"Well, sir," he said in a big gruff voice as he walked in on the editor at his desk, "are you the miserable half-slice of humanity that wrote that article about me in your filthy dishrag of a newspaper?"

"Ah," answered the editor looking up from his work smilingly, "good morning, sir, did I understand you to say anything?"

"Yes, sir, you did."

"Ah, what was it?"

"Why, sir, I said was you the miserable half-slice of humanity that wrote that article about me in your filthy dishrag of a newspaper?"

"Ah, I beg your pardon. I understand. I am that party."

"Well, then, get ready to go. I propose, sir, to mop up the floor with you, to wipe down the walls, to clean the windows, to sweep off the stairs; in fact, sir, I propose to bankrupt your entire anatomy, physiology and hygiene! Are you ready?"

"Hold on, my dear sir! Before you begin, will you tell me your name, age, place of birth, name of father and mother, how long you have lived in this place, your business, when married, how many children, member of what church, if any, religious convictions, number of brothers, and——"

"What do you want all that for? Are you a census man? I want to depopulate you, sir, and decimate your ranks, sir! That's what I want!"

"Don't be too rapid. You see after you get through with me I think you will need an obituary notice for this evening's paper, so I thought I'd get all the particulars, and have it in shape, so we could scoop the other papers on a full and exclusive report. You see, my friend, there's nothing like enterprise in this business. I've got two dozen scoops and two dozen obituary notices in full filed away, and you will make the twenty-fifth. Now, sail in, old man, and let's get done with it before time to go to press. Sail in, right quick, please."

But the stranger didn't sail in, he sailed away, and, as the editor resumed his work, he drew in a long breath and remarked: "A lie is a present help in every time of editorial trouble, but, by the great paste pot of Jupiter, I don't believe I was ever quite so bad scared in my life before." Then the click click of the type setter and the scratch scratch of the pencil went on like the soft, sweet music of the rippling waves of Gallilee.

◆

THE WATER OF A HOLY WELL.

Prof. Franklin not long ago sent a letter to the London *Times* on the quality of a well regarded as sacred by Mohammedan pilgrims. The water appears to be worse than that of many wells not considered sacred, but we hope our readers will take warning from this extreme instance of well pollution, and consider that it does not require contamination seven times worse than sewage to send typhoid and cholera into the houses of Christians, however it may be with the Mohammedans.

Prof. Franklin says: "The well is in Mecca; the water is regarded as holy, and large quantities are annually sent as gifts to all Mussulman countries. Most of the Mohammedan princes, especially those of India, have 'keepers of the well,' whose duty it is to send them annually water from the well.

"I have analyzed this water and find it to be of the most abominable character. In fact, it is sewage more than seven times as concentrated as London sewage, and containing no less than 579 grains of solid matter per gallon. Knowing the composition of this water, and the mode of propagation of Asiatic cholera by excrementitious matter, it is not to be wondered at that outbreak of this disease should often occur among pilgrims to Mecca, while it would scarcely be possible to provide a more effective means for the distribution of cholera poison throughout Mohammedan countries."

THE DECREASE OF VILLAGES.

The last census showed the decrease of the population in villages in the United States. This same decrease is now deplored in England. It is said that people congregate in towns, because life in town is really more decent, more agreeable and more profitable. We should like to know the test of the argument. There is some truth in it, and that lies in the two words, "public opinion." Public opinion makes many people respectable that otherwise would not be so; they dare not give way to indulgences because the public eye is upon them, when they would freely do so, were no such correcting medium about. Then the homes of country people are so poor and wretched often, that they prefer the sound walls of a tenement house to the tumble-down shanty of a village, and would rather live in close quarters with others than drag out their days in miserable loneliness. The congregating of human beings is one of the great features of the coming generation.

◆

The first cat taken to Gunnison City sold for $16, but the first man in that town who killed a cat was presented with a purse of $50. There's no show in this country for the cat to get ahead.

MISTAKING LIMBURGER CHEESE FOR A SMALL-POX [illegible]

When Hoffenstein entered the store there was a look in his eyes which plainly told that something had happened him, and his clerk, noticing it, said:

"Vat's de matter, Misder Hoffenstein? You don't look vell dis morning."

"Noding, Sherman," he replied, "but a brivate citizen dot can haf any rights mitout some beople making objections, you know. I vas arrested by the bolice yesterday!"

"Arrested, Mr. Hoffenstein?" "Yes, und it vas all about dis small-pox pisiness vat is is going around. Ven I goes home yesterday efening I buys a cake of Limburg cheese, puts it in my market basket, und den I gets in a street car vat vas crowded mit beople who vas all dalking uf de small-pox. Afder a vile de cheese begin to smell, and efery von looks around at von anoder. Limburg vill do dat vay, und you can't help it, Herman. Soon I see dat efery von in de car haf der eyes on me, und mit de red bimples vat is on my face, togedder mit de smell uf de cheese, de beople all dink I haf de small-pox, und dey begin to visper. 'Shentlemen,' says von man mit big feet, 'vas you all vaccinated?' 'No, sir,' dey says. 'Vel den, dere vas a case uf small-pox in dis car. I know it by de smell,' he says, und mit dat he dives right out uf de door. De next minute de whole crowd runs for de door, und more as ten uf dem shumps de windows out. Von old man mit a big stomach und a green umprella gets stuck in von uf de vindows und yells 'bolice!' vile he shakes de umprella, scares de mules und de car runs avay. Ven de car stopped de bolice came und I vas arrested for having de small-pox und disturbing de beace. Shust dink uf it, Herman, a brivate citizen don't can haf any brivileges in de town, you know."—*New Orleans Times.*

THE HEAD-LINER.

The professor of journalism, who periodically tells us all about newspapers, has failed to notice a comparatively modern and a very important feature of the newspaper, namely, the head-lines. This is a department of the paper which has steadily conquered for itself an influence which every newspaper manager sometimes inadequately recognizes. It often happens that the ingenious artist in this department is really editing the paper. He can convey an impression which the writers of ponderous leaders are endeavoring to avoid. He can create a doubt or awaken suspicion by a single artfully chosen word or sow broadcast an opinion which it may take columns of writing to show is unfounded. Suggestions that are buried in the body of articles may attract no attention, but the flaming head-line takes the eye at once, and its diagnosis of the matter which it criticizes may be very wide of the mark without the average reader applying any corrective. The head-line largely regulates the emphasis that is given to the report of current events. Small matters in this way may be magnified, and mere conjectures invested with nearly the dignity of established facts. —*Toronto Mail.*

◆

It has been discovered that under the law retired volunteer officers have a right to wear their army uniforms, and it is argued that the custom would pleasingly diversify the black-coated array of men on full-dress occasions. This is as it should be; but the majority of us find that our old brass-bound coats won't meet around the waist belt. The board has been somewhat better since the days of beans and glory.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

That true friend to all suffering with Colds and Coughs, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will always help and never disappoint you, as do other cough remedies.

Nevada has about 1,000,000 acres of salt land, and could supply the whole earth if necessary. Beside this she has about 1,000,000 acres of soda and brimstone deposits, sufficient to run hades for the next 100,000 years.

A GOOD REASON FOR HIGH PRICES

A Philadelphia gentleman traveling abroad writes that he and a friend stopped at a small cafe in the suburbs of Paris for refreshments. Their repast was a light one, consisting of tea, toast and eggs, but the bill was a heavy one, nine francs in all.

"Garcon!" exclaimed one of the tourists, "how's this? Please explain."

"Well, you see, messieurs," apologizes the waiter, "two francs for the tea and toast and seven francs for the eggs."

"Ah, then eggs are very scarce about here?"

"Non, monsieur, eggs are not scarce, but Americans are!"—*Progress.*

Rubbing It Out.

The editor of the *Courier*, Mr. W. F. Cook, was seized a few months ago by a terrible pain in the left shoulder and neck. Having been favorably impressed for some time with the virtue of an article recommended for all sudden pains, and especially rheumatism, we rubbed the offending part, and in less time than we write it, relief came. That article is St. Jacobs Oil.—*Canajoharie (N. Y.) Courier.*

Stories for children used to begin: "Once upon a time there lived—" Now they begin: "'Vengeance, blood, death,' shouted Rattlesnake Jim," or words to that effect.

"I believe St. Jacobs Oil to be the very best remedy known to mankind," says Mr. Roberts, business manager of this paper.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.*

It is said that Sitting Bull has become a thoroughbred loafer, being too lazy to do any hard work except eating. It breaks the back of the noble red man to keep him in out of the weather.

No Trouble to Swallow.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "little liver pills") and no pain or griping. Cure sick or bilious headache, sour stomach, and cleanse the system and bowels. 25 Cents a vial.

Kate Field is among the first women to advocate cremation.

Hard Lumps in Breast.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I wrote you sometime ago that I thought I had a cancer. There was a large lump in my breast as large as a walnut, and had been there four months. I commenced taking your "Golden Medical Discovery," "Favorite Prescription" and "Pellets" in June, and the lump is gone.

Yours gratefully, Mrs. R. R. Clark,
Irvington, Mich.

In Egypt there is a pseudo-legislative body called the Chamber of Notables. The Notables coerce the Khedive, and the army chiefs coerce the Notables.

"Became Sound and Well."

R. V. Pierce, M. D.: *Dear Sir*—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My neice was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good.

Yours truly, Thomas J. Methvin,
Hatcher's Station, Ga.

He that lendeth to a tramp giveth to a saloonist.

Kidney-Wort effectively acts at the same time on kidneys, liver and bowels.

The wisest man may be wiser to-day than he was yesterday, and to-morrow than he is to-day.—*Colton.*

The most stubborn cases of female weakness yield when the patient takes Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It has got so now that the daily paper is gradually usurping the place of the sewing circle as a disseminator of news.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Decline of Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Willie's grandma was trying to teach him the proper way of handing anything to a person, when he asked, "Well, gramma, if you was going to hand a wasp, would you hand it by the sting?"

Mensman's peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

This is the Pickwickian form which a Western editor adopts to abuse a rival: "Our esteemed contemporary, the miserable, low-lived, scurrilous periodical published on Larimer street."

A Matter of Interest.

A medicine must of necessity stand upon its merits. If it does not possess healing qualities of value to suffering humanity, no amount of advertising will prevent its being branded a fraud by the public. Among the proprietary medicines advertised in the papers there are none that hold a higher rank than those of The Dr. Harter Medicine Company, St. Louis. Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is winning spicial favor, each bottle used proving its wonderful beneficent effets, an advertisement which sells many additional bottles. The testimonials which the Dr. Harter Company are able to produce in proof of the merits of their medicine will convert the most suspicious to its use. Read their advertisement, and if suffering from any of the diseases mentioned write to them, or ask your druggist for their medicines.

It is said that Sitting Bull has become a thoroughbred loafer, being too lazy to do any hard work except eating. It breaks the back of the noble red man to keep him out of the weather.

From Mississippi.

Corinth, Miss., April 2, 1877.
Capt. W. P. Ellis, Bailey Springs, Ala.

Dear Sir—It gives me pleasure to state the result of the use of Bailey waters in my case. I had for several years been the victim of Chronic Diarrhœa. The exhausting discharges, and absence of assimilation of food, with painful ulceration of the bowels, had reduced me from vigorous health to an almost hopeless condition. My physician advised a trial of the celebrated Bailey waters. In a few days after my arrival the functions of the liver and Kidneys were favorably affected, my digestion became comfortable, the irritable condition of my bowels rapidly disappeared, and a comfortable state of health soon establised. This occured two years ago, and I have ever since enjoyed good health. I attribute my recovery entirely to the medical virtues of Bailey Springs. Very Respectfully,
D. S. MALONE.

WHAT AN OLD JOURNALIST HAS SEEN.

In the time of the writer, as editor and proprietor of the New York *Express*, he has seen more than 120 journals live and die in the city of New York alone, and he believes that more than twenty millions have been spent on the city papers since 1836. Only five of the 120 daily journals in existence in 1836 and since then now survive, and 104 disappeared in the space of twenty years. In inexperienced hands the biggest collection of sponges will not imbibe water as rapidly as new newspapers will absorb money.—*Erastus Brooks.*

Woman's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

The Mormons urge in favor of polygamy that "no woman could secure exaltation in heaven unless united in marriage to a Latter-Day Saint of the Mormon Church on earth."

R. Ondendonk heads the list of all other Lemon Squeezers. Squeeze a box of lemons in 20 minutes, and more juice. 235 Grand St., New York.

Bryant wrote of March: "Thou art a welcome month to me." Mr. Bryant must have had some coupons falling due this month.

Time Testers and Burden Bearers.

From time immemorial the horse has been man's best friend. But a few years back we can all remember the comparatively little attention paid to this most indispensable of animals. We say comparatively little attention, for the horse was as well groomed, and certainly as well fed as now; and at those great gatherings—agricultural shows—you would see the pride of the county and State stables and farms assembled. But there was a conspicuous want of noble draught horses, and as for speeders—well, 2:40 was the great ultimate limit that owners in those days desired to strive for. But now a 2:40 animal is esteemed a fair roadster, and fine animals only deserve the name when they can shade the first quarter of the third minute. There have been immense strides forward in the right development of horseflesh in the civilized countries of the world, as shown by the time records of the racers and

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A. VOGELER & CO ST JACOBS OIL

draught capacity of the humbler, but really more useful, work-horse. Many things have conspired to effect this desirable end, chief among which have been the intelligent care and consideration bestowed upon the animal in his every relation—in a word, upon the breeding. And this has not failed to include a very serious modification of the old methods of treatment, doing away, in many cases, with the inhuman and really savage plans pursued in the eradication of even simple disorders and ailments, and substituting rational measures of relief instead. A prominent factor of this reform, and one indorsed by owners, breeders, farmers and stockmen the country over, is St. Jacobs Oil, recognized by all who have used it as an exceptionally good remedy for the ailments of the horse and stock generally, meeting more indications for its use and effecting far better results than any article of a curative or remedial nature ever introduced. Such breeders and horsemen as Aristides Welch, Esq., of Erdenheim, near Philadelphia; Mike Goodin, Esq., Belmont Park, Pa.; Calvin M. Priest, formerly in charge of Mr. Robert Bonner's stock, New York; and thousands of others throughout the country, who could be named, are on the list of unqualified endorsers of the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER. 25c. package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, wholesome, sparkling temperance beverage. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. Ave., Philada.

MAKE HENS LAY.
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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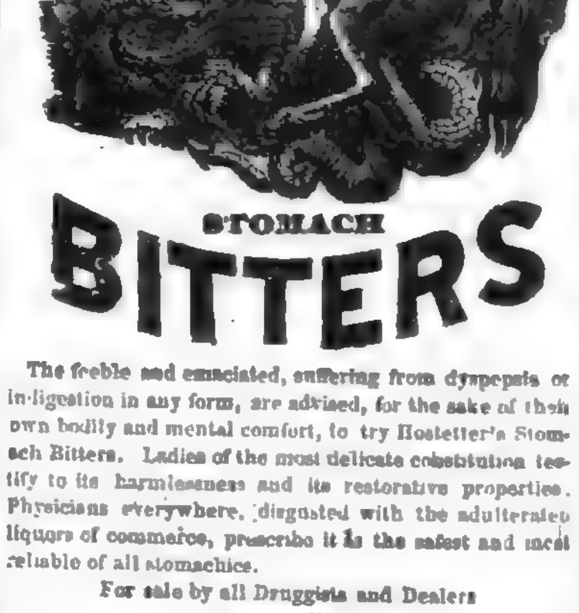
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS

The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmlessness and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

TRUTH is MIGHTY. Prof. MARTINEZ, the Great Spanish Seer, Astrologer and Psychologist, will, for 50 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send a CORRECT PICTURE of your future husband or wife, with name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage, psychologically predicted. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 10 Mont'y Pl., Boston, Mass.

THE DIAMOND DYES.
ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR.
The Simplest, Cheapest, Strongest and most brilliant Dyes ever made. One 10 cent package will color more goods than any 15 or 25 ct. dye ever sold. 24 popular colors. Any one can color any fabric or fancy article. Send for color wanted and be convinced. Fancy cards, samples of ink, and pk'g. dye, all mailed for 10 cts. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

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OPIUM Habit Easily Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

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KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, proper use of this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT

JEWELS Something found in the anthracite coal ful for ornamental and jewelers' purposes now being placed in costly rings, shirt studs. They perfectly resemble cubes of gold and receive a few samples by mail. Correspondence solicited. G. W. Blee, Box 152, Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, Pa.

EVERY ONE Will get valuable information by sending for circular to E. TOURJEE,

$4 for $1—AGENTS. UNIVERSAL Agreement Co., 227 Fulton St.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED selling articles in the world. Address Jay Bronson,

Dr. Stoute's Female Pills
Cures all Female diseases, Enlarged etc. The best pills in the world per box. I will also send my Cancer Pad, which cures all liver diseases, ranted to cure the child in fifteen Price $1.25 by mail. Address Dr. Oxford, Miss.

JESSE AND FRANK JAMES
CINCINNATI PUB. CO., No. 178 West

HEALTH IS WEALTH
Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, misery, decay and death. One box will cure. Each box contains one month's treatment. One box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued by G. J. LUHN, Charleston, S. C. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.
It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents.
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MANLY VIGOR, Energy, in 30 days. Obtain of either 342 Elm S., Cincinnati, O.

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, formerly Bangor, Me.

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ATLANTA COTTON EXPOSITION
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Steam Engine and Saw Mill
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Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Gang Edgers, Lath Machines and Spoke Machinery, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Couplings, Gearing, Grist and Flour Send for Special Circular of our No. 1 Saw Mill, which we sell for
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Special attention given to Plantation Machinery. Illustrated Circulars Free.
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ENGINES (Traction & Portable) Farm, Saw Mill and Plantation. For write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

OPIUM HABIT CURE. By B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Reliable evidence given, & reference to cured patients and physicians. Send for my book on The Habit & its Cure. Free.

Strong's Sanative Pills
FOR THE
LIVER.
A speedy cure for liver complaint, regulating the bowels, purifying the blood, cleansing from malaria. A perfect cure for sick headache, constipation, dyspepsia. Sold by all leading Druggists. For book and almanac with full particulars, address Box 650, New York City.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

Phonography, or Phonetic Short-hand. Catalogue of works, with Phonographic alphabet and illustrations, for beginners, sent on application. BENN PITMAN, Cincinnati, O.

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HEGE'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILL
Unexcelled for Accuracy & Durability.
Send for CIRCULARS.
With universal Log Beam. Double Eccentric Friction Feed.
Manufactured by SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM

Dr. HARTER'S
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.
GENTLEMEN: I have used Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a combination as Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is a necessity in my practice. Dr. ROBERT SAMUELS, 3101 Wash. Ave.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25th, 1881.
It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.
IRON TONIC
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

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WOMAN GOSSIP.

Ad Lydiam.

[There are twenty cases of measles in the college, and one in the Annex.—*Advocate.*]

Pretty maid of Annex fame,
How did you get the measles?
Was it in the Fine-Arts room
Among the busts and easels?

Was it peradventure in
The hall of German eight,
Or in Chemistry, perhaps,
Or from a tete-a-tete?

Or have you a worshiper—
Some Junior, let me say—
Who caught them from some friend of his
And gave them both away?

I know not, pretty Annex maid,
But if you have a lover,
For his sake and your own I hope
That you may soon recover.

—*Harvard Crimson.*

How Beauty Is Rated in Texas.

The young men have a way in Texas of rating the girls as they do cotton. If only moderate in style and appearance she is a good ordinary, if more than usually attractive she is a good middling, but if superior in all the graces and charms, then she is the highest grade—middling fair. Further West, in the cattle region, she is a long horn if only of moderate beauty, but a short horn if of superior quality.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Story of a Hat.

'Twas at the concert. She came barcarolling down the aisle, with that motion of hips and arms peculiar to Boston, which is the quintessence of a homely gait. He had carelessly left a new silk hat in her seat. She sat on it, rose in dismay, reached for her purse and offered him an X. He refused, but requested to kiss her hand. She refused also.

"Then," said he, "I will accept the $10, and say I preferred it to kissing you."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A Startling Costume.

We trust that none of our American belles will follow the latest freak of fashion exhibited at the races at Nice by a fascinating Parisian actress. This adventurous young lady appeared on the course in a toilet of light-colored Cicilienne, embroidered in a most artistic manner with life-sized cats arranged around the skirt. The bodice was plain, with paniers, and at the back the material was so draped that two tabbies came face to face, and seemed to be engaged in mauling each other in the most improved back-yard fashion. The effect was startling, to say the least, and we venture to say that the wearer was eminently successful in creating a sensation.—*New York Tribune.*

A Man's Choice.

"Now whoever saw an old-gold rose?" she cried, appealing to the mirror, "or black asters, or brown lilies of the valley, or pea-green chrysanthemums? It's just like a man! Not the least idea of taste! And they'll put anything on to him. Probably some old things they had left over from last year, and then stuck them together on a child's hat, and told Jack it was the latest style! And he believed them, the ninny! It's just like him! Well, he may wear it if he wants to, I shan't."

Jack arrived at this juncture, his face beaming like a bran-new tin pan in the noonday sunshine. Seeing the millinery in the hands of his helpmate, he exclaimed gleefully:

"So you've got it, Mary! A little surprise, you know. It's a stunner, ain't it?"

"I should say it was, Mr. Jack."

It was the tone of these words rather than their intrinsic intelligence that caused Jack's face to elongate so suddenly.

"Why, what's the matter, Mary?" he exclaimed in alarm.

"Matter, Mr. Jack!" returned Mary, holding the bonnet out at arm's length, as if it had been a recent occupant of the small-pox hospital. "Matter, Mr. Jack!" she repeated; "I should think you'd ask! Just look at it!"

"Why," said Jack, beginning to lose confidence in his ideas on taste, "isn't it pretty?"

"Pretty!" screeched Mrs. J.

With that she let the millinery fall from her grasp, and then dropped all in a heap on the nearest chair, and fell to weeping like a force pump.

It was hard on poor Jack. He had promised himself no end of pleasure as the result of his little surprise. "Mary will be so happy!" he had said to himself. "It will come so unexpected, too! And how she will admire my taste!" Instead of this, that beautiful bonnet lay neglected on the floor, and his wife was on the verge of hysterics!

What was he to do under these distressing circumstances? Do? What would any husband do in the presence of tears?

"Oh, well, Mary," he said, coaxingly, "if it doesn't suit you, of course you can change it. I ought to have known that a man isn't fitted to pick out a bonnet. There, dear, don't cry any more; but put on your things and go right down to Plushington's and pick one out yourself. Now don't cry, dear. I've got to go to the office; but you'll go to Plushington's right away, won't you, dear?"

Mrs. Jack's tears gradually dried, though a great sob every now and then showed the terrible anguish which still rent her bosom. She deigned no answer to her lord's entreaties, excepting something or other about that "horrid thing," and was about to break out again into fresh weeping, when Jack begged her again to go to the milliner's right off, kissed her hastily and discreetly left her alone with her grief. When the door was safely shut behind him—the truth must be told—he did say something that rhymed with lamb, but it is certain that "lamb" was not the word he used.

It was wonderful how quickly Mrs. Jack recovered from her sorrow. Hardly had the street door closed ere she was herself again. There was now a look of triumph on her face. Hastily putting on her street garments, she shoved the despised bonnet into the band-box, and a minute later was on her way to Plushington's.

It is needless to follow her thither. If you are a woman, you know how a woman disports herself in a millinery shop; if a man, the less you know about such places the better for your peace of mind.

The next day was Sunday, Easter Sunday, and as Mrs. Jack walked down the broad aisle in her new bonnet—the bonnet of her own choice—she was supremely happy. And Jack was happy, too, to see his spouse in so heavenly a frame of mind.

"Well, I vum!"

Thus said Mrs. Jack, as she took her seat; for right in front of her, in the Bangupton pew, there sat Mrs. Bangupton—the recognized leader in the fashionable world—with a bonnet the very counterpart of that "horrid thing" which Jack had sent home as a surprise to Mrs. J.

This is what Mrs. J. "vummed" about.

There were the identical neutral strings; the nondescript roses, chrysanthemums, lilies and asters were all there; the "mean, scrimpy, night-cappy thing" was before her in every particular.

It is safe to say that Mrs. Jack got little edification from the service that morning. Mrs. Bangupton's bonnet was mixed up with the hymns; it was everywhere throughout the creed, collects, prayers; the morning lessons were entirely devoted to millinery; the sermon, from text to finish, was Bangupton and bonnet; and the text was made up of the same ubiquitous elements.

On her way home Mrs. Jack was not so cheerful as when she started thence. On the contrary she was taciturn, sad, not to say morose. Jack saw that something was wrong, but, being a discreet husband, and having yesterday's episode fresh in his remembrance, he said nothing. It was, no doubt, the wiser course.

Upon reaching home, Mrs. Jack flew up the stairs, but not until she was in the solitude of her own chamber did her sorrow find words. Clutching convulsively at the strings of her new bonnet, she pulled it off and then sank into a chair and burst into tears.

"I don't care, *there!*"

This was her only exclamation. She continued to weep and sob for five minutes, perhaps. Then suddenly she dried her eyes, took up her bonnet, scanned it all over, and, with a look of satisfaction rather than of joy, exclaimed:

"Well, I picked it out myself, at any rate! None of *his* buying! I'd a died rather than have him buy my bonnet!"

And no doubt she would.—*Boston Transcript.*

Small Talk.

OHIO claims the heaviest woman in the world. She weighs 491 pounds.

A GREAT modiste issues the following directions for a new-style head-gear: "With this bonnet the mouth is worn slightly open."

A MISSOURI girl wrote 2,378 words on a postal-card, and then mailed it without any address. The family didn't get any rest that night.

CHICAGO had a "paper party" the other day, with both men and women dressed more or less completely in the fragile material. There were no bad accidents reported.

A VENETIAN glass manufacturer is fabricating ladies' bonnets by the thousands, and selling them, too. The glass cloth of which they are made is shinier than silk, has a finer color, and is none the worse for a heavy shower of rain.

PIGEONS are now used in Paris as ornaments for bonnets. At last a ray of light appears. When this fashion gets to this country a woman can snap her fingers at the milliners and merely send her husband out to shoot one of the neighbor's pigeons.

A WELL-DRESSED and good-looking young woman entered a grocery store in Quincy, and called for a nickel's worth of eggs. The clerk gave her four eggs, and they were devoured on the spot by the suction process. The young woman then wiped her mouth and walked off.

OF the Princess of Wales, the coming Queen, it is said: "Her tender care and solicitude for her children are so well known that her example has made it fashionable among titled ladies to affect a fondness for the presence and society of their children, who otherwise would be left to the care and companionship of servants."

AT a late fashionable dinner party in New York, the dinner cards were in imitation of fans, and made of different woods, the back being used to form a frame around the edge. On the handles were pretty bows of satin ribbon, and on each fan was painted the name of the guest and an appropriate design by a well-known artist.

MISS BYRNES, of San Francisco, recently sued a barber for the value of a switch he had furnished her. The barber agreed to work over the combings of her own hair, but, as a matter of fact, she claimed, he furnished her with an inferior article. His lawyer asked her if it was not a better switch than she could have got in the city for the same money. "I'll show you, Judge," she answered, with a bewitching smile, "but I will not let him see." She laid aside her hat and draped her head with the switch. "Now, can't you see for yourself, Judge, it doesn't match my hair at all?" His Honor moved back a little, looked over his spectacles around the room, then at the defendant, then at the lovely plaintiff kneeling before him, and stammered out: "The court renders judgment in her favor for $25."

Feminine Smiles.

"TAKE back the heart thou gavest." He was a butcher, and she wanted liver. They don't speak now.

"NO," SAID she, "I'm not keeping any servants just now. I have quite enough to do to wait upon myself."

A YOUNG lady attending balls and parties should have a female chaperone until she is able to call some other chap her own.

WHEN a girl has been at school seven years, and spells vaccinate "vaxinate," is it the fault of the school system, or of the girl's system?

FASHIONABLE spring bonnets will be provided with step-ladders, so as to allow people to step up to the roof and examine the flowers.

WHY do elderly spinsters have a predilection for parrots? Well, they have no man about the house, and they want something round that can swear.

A NORTH Country fish-wife went to buy a dress. "None of your gaudy colors for me," she said at once to the man at the counter; "give me plain red and yaller."

A NEW JERSEY woman who has been divorced from three husbands says she feels so discouraged that she doesn't think she'll try marriage more than four times more.

A SCOLDING woman's roughly planned to fume and bluster and command.—*New York News.* A patient man the Lord did form to stand around and let her storm.—*St. Louis Hornet.*

THEY were seated on the sofa, where they had been for four long hours. "Augustus, do you know why you remind me of the Chinese?" "No, dearest; why?" "Because you won't go." The meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

"O, HENRY, aren't his eyes lovely?" she murmured, gazing into the face of a very homely poodle. "So liquid!" "I thought he'd lick-wid his tongue," replied Henry. The match was broken off—the dog gets all the petting now.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

CONNUBIAL amenities: "Do you know what month of the year my wife talks the least?" "Well, I suppose when she catches cold and loses her voice." "Not at all. It is in February." "Why is that?" "Because February has the fewest days."

ÆSTHETIC young lady—"By the way, Mr. Gosoftly, have you read 'Bascom's Science of Mind?'" "N-n-a-w, I'm not reading much, nowadays. I pass my time in original thought." Æsthetic young lady (with sympathy)—"How very dreary, to be sure."

POE AND THE ENGLISH POETS.

It is particularly irritating to the Americans to be told that, after so many generations of accomplished and vigorous writers, the poetry of Edgar Poe still remains the most individual poetic product to which the United States have given birth. This is annoying, and they escape it by a direct negation—Mr. Henry James, the typical literary American, even venturing to speak of Poe's "very valueless verses." Such men as Mr. James ask us if we are sincere in preferring these light tones of music to the intellectual force and severity of Bryant, to the humanity of Longfellow, to the wit of Holmes and Lowell. To this there seems an answer which will hardly satisfy any but those who have made poetry their principal study. These will have perceived that in the history of the world what has really preserved the memories of writers of verse has not been intellectual force, or the clear expression of love and pity, or even wit, but a certain indefinable felicity of style; a power of saying things as they never were said before, and so that they can never be forgotten. It is a very remarkable thing that Edgar Poe, who was not a man of much weight of character, or even originality of intellect, yet happened to possess, to a very high degree, this extraordinary gift of style. In this no American poet has so much as approached him, and it is probable that this will preserve his verse, like a rose petal in a drop of glycerine, bound to decay because of its ephemeral and disconnected condition, yet never actually decaying.

Here in England, where every unprejudiced thinker must admit that poetry has flourished since the beginning of the century far more than in America, Edgar Poe has taken his place as one of the fashioners of style. Whether his influence has been altogether beneficial may perhaps be a matter of reasonable doubt. But his influence is not to be doubted. Long ago Mr. Tennyson came under the sway of his music; Mr. Matthew Arnold, in the "New Sirens," and Mr. Rosetti, in more than one piece of structural melody, have felt it; Mr. Swinburne, though he has so thoroughly conquered the notes and made them his own, would scarcely have begun as he did without "Ulalume" and the "Conqueror Worm." But the English writer who has most closely resembled Edgar Poe in his mournful and mortuary temper, though he wore his rue with a difference, was the late Mr. Arthur O'Shaughnessy, whose "Fountain of Tears," and "Barcarolle" threw more light on the structure and value of Poe's verses than pages of the cleverest criticism. In France, where the cadence and the verbal felicity were lost, the influence of Poe, which was so strong for a little time, seems to have faded away. We do not hear now of the gentleman who was spending years and years on a translation of "The Raven," and whose version was expected by his friends to be a greater masterpiece than the original Baudelaire's beautiful paraphrases and commentaries, in which he managed, while retaining the essential characteristics of Poe's work, to infuse a strong quality of his own, will always be of interest to students of literature.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

POROSITY OF MATTER.

That granite is porous is shown by placing a piece of it in a vessel of water under the receiver of an air-pump and removing the air. Little bubbles will soon be seen rising through the water. These bubbles are the air contained in the invisible pores of the granite. A piece of iron is made smaller by hammering. This proves its porosity. Its particles could not be brought into closer contact if there were no interstices between them. An experiment performed some years ago at Florence, Italy, to ascertain whether water could be compressed, proved that gold is porous. A violent pressure was brought to bear on a hollow sphere of gold filled with water. The water made its way through the gold and appeared on the outside of the sphere. Water will thus pass through pores not more than one-half of the millionth of an inch in diameter.

INFANT FOOD.

There are about twenty European preparations styled infant foods, beginning with that of Nestle, and at least twice as many American, all of which profess to furnish a complete nutrition for the infant during the first few months of its existence, while yet the conversion of starch into dextrine and sugar is beyond the capacity of the untrained digestive function. The examination of these with a microscope, assisted by such simple tests as iodine, which turns starch cells blue, and gluten (or albuminous) granules yellow, has engaged the careful attention of Dr. Ephraim Cutter, of Cambridge, and his results will startle most mothers who have relied upon the extravagant pretenses set forth in the circulars of manufacturers. Eliza McDonough, who preceded Dr. Cutter in this field, has been in a measure discredited; but it appears that her assertion—that the starch, so far from being transformed into dextrine, was not sufficiently altered to render the recognition of its source difficult, whether from wheat, rye, corn or barley—was strictly true, and that these pretentious foods are, without exception, nearly valueless for dietetic purposes. All of them consist of baked flour mainly, either alone or mixed with sugar, milk or salts. In some cases the baking has been very inadequately performed, and the doctor found one that consisted merely of wheat and oats whose starch cells were proximately in their natural condition. The general result of Dr. Cutter's examination may be stated in brief terms as follows: There was scarcely a single one of the so-called infant foods that contained a quantity of gluten as large as that contained in ordinary wheat flour. That is to say, a well-compounded wheat gruel is superior to any of them, particularly when boiled with a little milk; and mothers are in error who place the slightest dependence upon them. As respects one very expensive article, professing to possess 270 parts in every 1,000 of phosphatic salts in connection with gluten, Dr. Cutter was unable to find any gluten at all. The thing was nearly pure starch sold at an exorbitant price as a nerve and brain food, and a great remedy for rickets. So all through the list. Sometimes a trace of gluten was present; more frequently none at all. In one case there were ninety parts of starch to ten of gluten; but this was exceptional, and the majority were less valuable, ounce for ounce, than ordinary wheat flour. Considering the semi-philanthropic pretensions which have been put forth by the manufacturers of these foods, some of them sustained by the certificates of eminent physicians, the report of Dr. Cutter is one of the dreariest comments upon human nature that has recently fallen under the notice of the journalist. But if the revelations he has made of fraud and pretense on the part of manufacturers in this field shall serve to protect mothers from further betrayal, and to rescue infant life from quack articles of nutriment, his work, though giving a tremendous shock to our sensibilities and to our faith in medical certificates, will not have been done in vain.—*New York Times.*

DRINKING WATER.

No sensible person need be told that pure water is as essential to good health as pure air, and we can not be too careful of that part of this most necessary article of domestic economy to be used in cooking and for drinking. Water has an immense absorbing capacity, and the colder it is the greater the facility with which it takes up impure gases. An open vessel of water will render the air of a room purer, but the water itself will, in a few hours, be rendered totally unfit for use by reason of the fact that most all the carbonic-acid gas and ammonia, the result of respired gases, is taken up by it. Hence, water for cooking or drinking should, if kept inside, be in tightly-covered vessels. Where well or cistern water is used the better plan is to keep the drinking pail on the outside.

Certain it is that no prudent housewife, knowing these facts, will use water that has stood uncovered, for any length of time, in an occupied room. When studying cleanliness and ventilation do not forget the important adjunct to comfort and health—pure water.

YOUNG lady—"My dear Professor, I want to thank you for your lecture. You made it all so plain that I could understand every word." Professor—"I am truly glad you did understand it. I have studied the subject for about thirteen years, and am not clear that I understand it yet."

FARMERS compose one-third of the entire population of the United States.

PLEASANTRIES.

THERE are some promising young men who are not careful about keeping their word.

"I SEE that winter is lingering in the lap of spring. The horrid thing!"—*Susan B.*

A WIT being asked, on the failure of a bank, "Were you not upset?" replied, "No; I only lost my balance."

TEACHER to small boy: "What does the proverb say about those who live in glass houses?" Small boy: "Pull down the blinds."

"CHARITY vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up," and yet some men expect a puff every time they give $1 to an indigent old woman's society.

A RUSSIAN proverb says: "Before going to war, pray once; before going to sea, pray twice; before getting married, pray three times."

A RETURNED East Indian was complimented on his genial disposition and large heartedness. "Yes," he replied, "I need less heart, but more liver."

THE Oil City *Derrick* thus sadly moralizes: "A great many men would rather be a receiver of a defunct insurance company than a door-tender in the house of the Lord."

IT does aggravate a man to think that, while his wife isn't afraid to tackle him and nearly yank his head off, she is madly terrorized by a cow that he can chase out of the yard at any time.

WE look for the support of every old woman in this county when we boldly assert that there are not three members of Congress who know to within three hours when soft-soap is ready to wax.—*Detroit Free Press.*

FROM the the album of the Countess de B.: "Men always say, 'If you do not love me, I will kill myself.' Later on we say to them: 'If you love me no longer I shall die.' And, in the end, nobody is buried."

ADMIRATION: "By shimminy, how dot poy studies grammer," was the remark of a German when his son called him a "knock-kneed, pigeon-toed, seven-sided, glazed-eyed son of a saw-horse."

A MINISTER at Richmond, Va., recently swooned while marrying his old sweetheart to another man. If his part of the ceremony made him swoon, what nerve the man who was married must have had to stand up under it.—*Boston Post.*

A NOTED physician says many persons, simply by deep and rapid inhalations of pure air, can become as intoxicated on oxygen as if they had taken a draught of alcoholic stimulants. Here is a point for the man who has been walking rapidly home from the club in the night air.

"WELL, Andrew," a gentleman remarked to a Scotchman, who, with his brother, was the only remnant of a narrow sect, "I suppose you and Sandy are the only bodies who will get to heaven, now?" "Deed, sir," replied Andrew, shaking his head, "an' I'm no' sure about Sandy."

THERE was a young lady in Worcester
So scared by a crow of a rorcester,
That her mother cried, Hannah—
I'm surprised at your mannah!
Why don't you behave as you ocester?

A QUIET young man from Shanghai
Indulged in a piece of mince pai;
His life work is o'er
His form here no moer
Will visible be to the ai.

AT a whale exhibition, a youngster asked his mamma if the whale that swallowed Jonah had as large a mouth as the one before them why didn't Jonah walk out at one corner. "You must think Jonah was a fool; he didn't want to walk out and get drowned," was the quick reply of a younger brother, before the mother could answer.

"THRASHING by steam," murmured a fond mother as she glanced at an article in an agricultural paper. "What get-ups they do have now a days. If I had had one of those steam thrashers for my four boys, my arms wouldn't have been as rheumaticky as they are to-day," and she dreamily thought of the past as it might have been.

FROM time immemorial hairpins have been accused of various idiosyncrasies, but never, until lately, of actual crime. This mediocre record has recently been varied in Manchester, England, where a hairpin has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. A woman lay down upon her bed to sleep, and presently awoke a corpse, to all intents and purposes, for she lived only a few moments. An examination showed that a hairpin had been driven more than two inches into her brain.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 22, 1882.

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Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

The Alabama Baptist State Convention meets in Huntsville, July 12th.

In view of the wishes expressed in Garibaldi's will, his body will be cremated.

Mrs. Scoville has written a last appeal to President Arthur, on behalf of her brother Chas. J. Giteau. Giteau is to be hung on the 30th.

Where Keifer did shine. Speaker Keifer attended the funeral of President Garfield, and charged in his bill of expenses "five cents for a shine."

Says the Eutaw Whig: "The Committee has declared Senator Shelly's seat in Congress vacant." Will the Whig please inform us who *Senator* Shelly is?

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee is called to be held in Montgomery, on next Friday, the 23d, for the transaction of important business.

The unseating of General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, leaves but three West Pointers in the half hundred of generals who remain in Congress from all parts of the country, viz: Generals Maxey and Rosecrans, and Hon. R. M. McLane.

The senate has passed a bill to increase the endowment of the University of Ala., from the public lands of the state. The bill provides for the sale of 46,080 acres, and the application of the proceeds to the rebuilding of the library, etc., of the University, destroyed by fire.

The Republican State Central Committee in Virginia is in full rebellion against Mahone. The Congressional nominations are to be made without reference to Mahone, who will be a very sick boss after the November election and the triumph of the Democratic party.

A Washington telegram of last week says: "Chalmers has arrived, and is trying to adjust himself to his new friends and old enemies, and become accustomed to his attitude toward his old friends and new enemies. He doesn't want to brag, but says he will come to Congress with 5,000 majority."

Justice Bradley, of United States Supreme Court, to whom Giteau's counsel applied for a writ habeas corpus, on the 19th inst., filed a denial of application with the clerk of the court. Justice Bradley holds that the court of the District of Columbia had full jurisdiction of the case and that no reasons exist for granting the writ.

There seems to be a fine opening for villainous black negroes in Connecticutt. The New York Sun of the 17th, tells of the marriage in Hartford, of Adolphus Hall, a full blooded negro, to Miss Mamie Grover, a white girl, seventeen years old, who is described as "a blonde, handsome and accomplished, and having a rich father." The negro has since been arrested for bigamy, it having come to light that he has a negro wife living.

Platform of Principles and Policy of the Democratic Party of Alabama.

The following is the platform of the principles and policy adopted by the late Democratic State Convention:

Resolved, by the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama, in Convention assembled:

1. That we reaffirm our devotion to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party; a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, obedience to the laws of the General Government within constitutional limits, and maintain the right of the State to regulate its local affairs by its own authority.

2. We are unalterably opposed to the continued acts of the Federal authorities tending to centralization of all power in the General Government to the destruction of local self-government.

3. We present the record of the administration of our State's affairs while in control of the Democratic party as an earnest of the fidelity of the party to the principles of economy and good government. We invite immigration and capital to our State, and pledge full and perfect protection to all such as may come among us.

4. That public education should be fostered and encouraged by the State as far as the means of the State will allow, having at the same time due regard to the preservation of the public credit.

5. We recognize the necessity of protecting and preserving the purity of the ballot box as the safeguard of free institutions, and condemn any attempt to interfere with the free and full exercise of the elective franchise.

6. That the Executive Committee be requested to prepare and issue an address to the people of the State.

A Plan to Unseat More Democrats.

A telegram from Washington says: A considerable number of the Republicans in Congress favor an attempt to put through half a dozen more election cases, seating Republicans in place of Democrats. It will be good politics they say. They hold that it will stimulate Democratic bolting in the South, in the hope that the Republicans will seat the bolter, if he can make any kind of a show, in preference to the regular Democratic candidate. They hold, also, that in nine cases out of ten the bolter, thus seated, will work with the Republicans. The prospect is that toward the close of the session, when the House is full and the chances for a quorum are good, an extensive firing out of Democrats and seating of Republican contestants will be attempted.

Not only a majority in the next Congress, but the majority of the States as represented in the next Congress, is at stake; for it is not impossible the next Presidential election will be decided by the House of Representatives. It is to be observed that the newly seated members are pronounced Arthur men.

Geo. I. Seney said: "If any one asks you why I gave so much money to the Wesleyan Female College, of Georgia, tell them it was to honor my mother, to whom, under God, I owe more than to all the world beside. I admire the Southern women. There are possibilities in the Southern women not equaled anywhere else on earth."

The Selma Times publishes a telegram dated "Clinton, Ala.," telling of a strike among miners. We would inform the Times that Clinton, Ala., is a small settlement in Greene county, with no mines of any sort in a radius of thirty-five miles. The Sloss Iron Mines, near Clanton, is where the strike occurred.

The farmers have been badly snubbed by the President in the make-up of the Tariff Commission. For years the protectionists have been pretending to idolize the farmer, while weighing him down with heavy taxation for their own benefit.

Rev. John De-Sun-Do-Move Jasper, of Richmond, Va., has a boy in his congregation who has been struck dumb for telling lies. It is a lucky thing for Northern Republican editors that they live this side of the Virginia line.

New Haven Register.

Capt. John M. Martin very modesty declines to be a candidate for Congress in the 6th Alabama District. This will be unfortunate for the District.

Mrs. J. D. Campbell died at Calera on Sunday night last.

Jemison and Environs.

Warm weather has at last set in in earnest, and crops are growing fast. A good rain now and then is all that is needed to insure good crops in this section.

Mrs. Nettie Orr, of Danville, Morgan county, Judge J. T. Leeper and wife, of Columbiana, Hon. Henry Wilson and wife, of Montevallo, and Mr. J. A. Bandy, of Jonesboro, Jefferson county, visited relatives in Jemison, last week.

Miss Belle Latham, of Mississippi, who has been spending the spring with relatives in Bullock county, is visiting her grand mother, Mrs. Tucker, at this place. She will remain in Jemison until about the 28th inst., when she will start for her home in Miss., and Willie S. and Geo. D.—poor fellows!

Mr. P A. Noblett, of County Line, Tenn., who has been stopping in Jemison, for several months past, engaged in the lumber business, left us last week for his home in Tennessee. He will be greatly missed.

Our excellent fellow townsman, Mr J. P. Allen, is erecting a neat residence near the one he now occupies.

"Bijou," the VIEW's Maplesville correspondent, boasts of "four organs" in Maplesville. That's nothing. Jemison has one piano, three organs, two accordeons, two Jews' harps, one harmonica, three howling curs and a spaniel. Furthermore, the halcyon evening zephyr is resonant with the musical hum of the little black gnat, and the song of the festive mosquito is nightly heard in the land. "Back and come again," "Bijou."

Whom shall we elect to represent our county in the next Legislature? is a question frequently heard in the last few days. One of Jemison's most substantial and influential citizens suggests that, as Bibb proposes to elect Dr. E. H. Moren, and Shelby, Dr. R. N. Hawkins, that Chilton follow suit and elect Dr. I. D. Lanier. What says the Dr.? "Docco" is sure of one thing: If the Doctor will promise to do all he can, if elected, to have Jemison made a separate school district, every voter in the town and environs will "go in for him solid."

We endorse all your Maplesville correspondent had to say in regard to the gubernatorial, senatorial and congressional representative questions. DOCKO.

From Randolph.

As it has been some time since viewing anything in the VIEW from Randolph, I write you again.

Business is at a standstill. A man wanted to buy some meat and corn from a merchant yesterday, and pay for it next Fall. This looks like business. Can sell all we have, and as a merchant never runs out of money, he is of course always glad to sell goods on this plan. We are not at all anxious to sell to a man who may come along with plenty of money in his pocket. Sich is life.

As to the farming interests of our neighborhood, a conversation with a model farmer was necessary to arrive at facts. Consequently, I ransacked the right genial Col. M. L. Smitherman, who tells me his oats are fine, wheat good, potatoes, &c., looking well, and his cotton looking very well, some of it two feet high, and that the crop prospect generally is very encouraging.

Everybody here is well, and the balance getting well, except matrimonial policy holders. They are afraid they can't marry in six months, I suppose. Yours truly,

GENERAL LEE.

A Healthy Section.

The State health officer was surprised at the report made by our county health officer, a few weeks since, and we publish the following, received after Dr. Robinson had written to him, giving the reason for our very small death rate:

MONTGOMERY, June 17, '82.

DR. J. P. ROBINSON, Clanton:

Dear Sir—I am very glad to learn from your postal of the 15th, which reached me to-day, that it is extreme healthfulness of your county, and not incomplete returns that makes your death rate so small.

JEROME COCHRAN,
State Health Officer.

A correspondent, who ought to know better, if he doesn't, writes very disparagingly of Gen. O'Neal, the Democratic nominee for Governor. He spells the name *O'Neill*, and wants to know "who in h—l is he, anyhow." In reply we refer him to the last week's issue of this paper, and will add that Gen. O'Neal is the man who proved to be the most popular before the State Democratic Convention, and he is one whose almost universal popularity will enable him to bring out a tremendous Democratic vote in the August election.

Summer has set in with a vengeance.

Save the Straw.

We call the attention of farmers to this suggestion from an exchange:

"The abundant oat crop is a blessing to this county and should be made the most of. The grain will be properly taken care of, but there will be a disposition to waste the abundance of straw. This should not be, as it makes most excellent forage, and if properly taken care of will prove of immense value in carrying stock through the fall and winter. It should be carefully housed or stacked and every particle preserved. When the farmers of this section learn to take care of what they raise they will become wealthy."

O'Brien's Opera House will be an ornament to the Magic City, and arrangements are being made by which the leading troupes will be induced to visit Birmingham next season.

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Its prominent features are the following:

1st. It is incorporated under the laws of Missouri, and its officers and agents are all bonded.

2nd. Both males and females, between the ages of 18 and 60 years, in good health, may become members by paying an initiation fee of $10.00.

3d. There are THREE GRADES OF BENEFITS, viz: $2,500, $2,000, and $1,500. Applicants between the ages of 18 and 36 years, may obtain the highest in the above order, at death, or at the expiration of 25 years, with a return of 85 per cent of all matured certificates. Those between 36 and 48 years can obtain the $2,000 benefit; and those between 48 and 60 years can obtain the $1,500 benefit, with a proportionate return of all mortuary fees paid in, at the expiration of 20 and 15 years respectively.

4th. The mortuary fee is fixed at $1.00, is unalterable, and is payable, after 30 days' notice, whenever one in 3,500 members die. There is no other expense. Its actual cost will not be more that $20 a year.

5th. Each member is his own banker.

The principles of the association are electic, charitable and benevolent.

Death is certain, let all make timely provision for their loved ones.

A. L. HARALSON,
Agent for Chilton, Elmore and Autauga.
Verbena, Ala., June 15, 1882.

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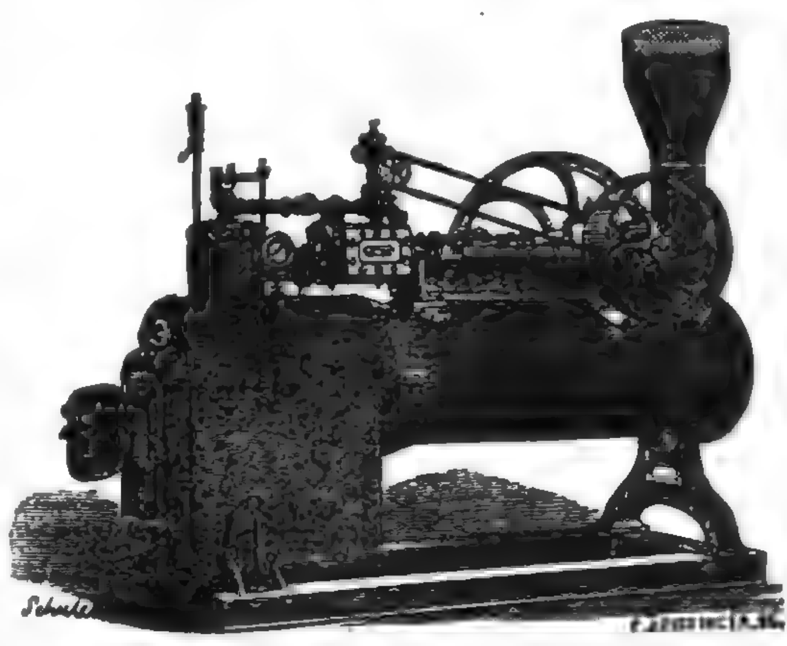
The Eclipse Leads the World



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HE CHILTON VIEW.

LANTON, ALA., JUNE 22, 1882.

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Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. bb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. arby.
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Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District William P. Oden.
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Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

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No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	8:45 p. m.
No. 11	3:19 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2	*9:00 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	7:05 p. m.
No. 12	3:43 a. m.

* Don't stop.

CHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.
SELMA DIVISION.

oing North	Daily Mail	Going South
rr. 8:00 a. m.	Selma	Arr 7:07 p. m.
" 10:30 "	Calera	" 4:35 "
" 4:26 p m	Rome	" 11:10 a m
" 6:20 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
" 8:35 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
" 11:37 "	Knoxville	" 3:35 "
" 4:50 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

astward	Daily Mail	Westward
rr. 11:00 a m	Selma	Lv. 4:20 p m
eave 8:50 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
eave 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m

LODGES. — Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 23, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 32 K. of P. every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Mr. E. H. Lowe has cotton in loom near Clanton.

The Teacher's Institute meets on riday, the 7th of July, and will ontinue two days.

A negro was shot near Jemison, n Tuesday by a Mr. Gibson. We ave not learned the particulars.

The public generally are invited y Prof. Hall to attend his opening ball, on next Friday evening, at Verbena.

Clanton Academy will begin its extra or vacation term on the 10th of July. Quite a good attendance s expected.

Mr. L. B. Cross, of Shelby county, as opened a school at Lomax. uccess to him. He is a worthy oung man.

Miss Dixie Darwin, one of Huntsville's beautiful and attractive young ladies, is visiting Miss Lucla Lanier, in Clanton.

Rev. G. Parker will preach, by request, under the mill shed at Lomax, June 25th. Subject: "Life, Death, Judgment and Eternity."

Crops along the S. & N. Alabama railroad between Montgomery and Birmingham are looking well, and the present warm spell is proving very beneficial to them.

Seab. Jackson, colored, charged with burglary, had a preliminary rial on last Friday. He was bound over to the circuit court, and failing to make bond, was returned to jail.

We return thanks to Miss "L. C.," for an invitation to be present at the 26th Annual Commencement of the Alabama Conference Female College, Tuskegee, which began on Sunday last.

Henry Foshee was arrested last week and bound over in the sum of $250 to appear before the county court, the first Monday in July. It will be remembered that he is the negro who shot Lewis Owen.

A grand picnic and barbecue will come off at Cooper's Station on the glorious fourth. We understand that the candidates for the Legislature will be on hand to tell what they expect to do for the dear people.

There will be a Masonic dinner, at Maplesville, on next Saturday, June 24th. Deatsville Lodge will also have a dinner on that day. The Clanton Lodge has postponed its installation of officers, in order to allow its members to attend.

Base Ball.

The match game of base ball will be played between the Clanton and Columbiana clubs, on to-morrow, Friday, at Calera. Arrangements have been made at Calera, for the comfort of visitors wishing to witness the game, and we hear of quite a number who will attend from Clanton. The following is a list of the members of the two clubs, with their positions:

CHILTON VIEW.

B. H. Chestnut, captain and short stop; Wash Farr, pitcher; John Farr, catcher; S. J. Warner, first base; W. D. Lanier, second base; A. J. Gullahorn, third base; Geo. Powell, centre field; L. H. Stewart, right field; Riley Robinson, left field.

HIRSCHER.

Frank Nelson, captain and pitcher, J. C. Lawrence, catcher; J. P. Spencer, short stop; Joe Hill, first base; J. R. White, second base; J. S. Pitts, third base; T. J. Caldwell, centre field; A. M. Elliott, Jr., right field; Joe Curtis, left field.

Elocutionary.

We had the pleasure, last week, of attending the "Elocutionary Entertainment," given by the pupils of Miss Griffin's school, at McDonald's Opera House, Montgomery. Miss Griffin is a lady who enjoys an enviable reputation as an instructress in elocution, as well as various other branches; and the exercises of her school proved conclusively that her reputation is not undeserved. A number of her pupils, who exhibited considerable elocutionary talent, as well careful training, deserve special mention. Such were Misses Fannie Milam Hattie Child, Lucy Judkins and Mary and Alice Lemon. Of the young gentlemen, Masters Thornton Taliaferro and Parker Buford did themselves and their teacher great credit. As was stated by Master Taliaferro, "elocution is rapidly becoming one of the fine arts," and we shall long revert to their entertainment with thoughts of the pleasure it afforded.

Clanton Academy.

The first session of this school will close with an examination on Thursday and Friday, the last two days of this month.

The exercises will be held in the Academy building, and will begin at 9 o'clock, Thursday morning.

The examination of the classes will take place during the day time of both days, and at night we will have declamation and recitations of poetry, interspersed, perhaps, with music.

On Friday, at 11 a. m., there will be an address by Rev. J. W. Shores.

The public generally are cordially and earnestly invited to attend.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, June, 1882. Principal.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the afternoon of the 14th inst., by Rev. J. W. Shores, Mr. W. J. Simpson and Miss Mary Callen.

The couple left on the evening train to visit relatives of the bride in Mississippi. We congratulate the handsome groom on his winning such a fair prize in the lottery of life. May their path through life be strewn with the flowers of happiness.

"Be sure, friend,
There's a time for love or life were vile,
A tedious circle of unjoyous days
With senseless hurry filled, distasteful wretched,
Till love comes smiling in."

New Advertisements.

For tobacco and cigars call on or send to I. Forst, First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. See card.

Elsewhere will be found an advertisement of that thorough going and substantial business man of the Magic City, Mr. F. P. O'Brien. If you need anything in his line order from him.

Read advertisement of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association of St. Louis. This is one of the best life insurance companies in the country. A. L. Haralson, at Verbena, is agent for Chilton, Elmore and Autauga.

The Strike.

We learn that about thirty new hands have taken the places of the strikers at the Sloss Mines. The mines are now working about forty-five hands. No change has been made in the hours of work, and they are still required to work eleven hours a day. This is too long for such work, and another strike may shortly be expected. We think the company will find in the end that a lessening of the time will be a saving of expense.

A correspondent mentions the name of Dr. I. D. Lanier, for representative in the Legislature. We have for some time expected a call upon him to become a candidate for the office, as we have heard his name mentioned in connection with the position, in various portions of the county. Chilton county could not send a better man than Dr. Lanier, and we trust that he may be prevailed upon to become a candidate.

Tax Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered at the regular June term of the Probate Court of Chilton County, by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of said county, I will proceed to sell in front of the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, on Monday, the 17th day of July, 1882, the following described real estate, for the tax and costs due thereon, for the tax year 1881, viz:

BEAT NO. 1.

G. W. Sorrell—N E quarter section 16, township 23, range 14. S W quarter, of S E quarter, section 9, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $4.37. Printer's fee $4 00.

John W. Crumpton—S E quarter section 14, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost $4.80. Printer's fee $4.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter, section 9, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $2.08. Printer's fee $4.

Unknown owner—S E quarter, of N W quarter, and S W quarter of N E quarter N E quarter of S W quarter, section 6, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost $3.80. Printer's fee $4.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, section 18, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $3.44. Pr's fee $4.00.

BEAT NO. 3.

Unknown owner—S E quarter of S W quarter, section 35, township 22, range 12. Tax and cost 2.08. Printer's fee 4.00.

BEAT NO. 4.

Unknown owner—S half of S W quarter, section 9, township 22, range 15 Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—S W quarter of N W quarter, section 36, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 2.08. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter, S half of N E quarter, N E quarter of S E quarter, sec-23, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 3.80. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—S W quarter of S E quarter, section 22, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost 2.8.0 Printer's fee 4.00.

BEAT NO. 5.

W. C. Benton—One acre of land and house near Mountain Creek. Tax and cost 2.19. Printer's fee 4.00

G. L. Werth—S E quarter of N W quarter, section 31, township 21, range 16. Part of N E quarter of N E quarter section 36, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 16.22. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—N E quarter of N W quarter, section 9, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 2.08. Printer's fee 4.

Unknown owner — S E quarter and N half of S W quarter, and W half of N W quarter, section 17, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 6.10. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—E half of S W quarter and W half of S E quarter, section 9, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 3.80. Pr's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—E half of N E quarter, section 20, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—S half of S W quarter section 11, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

BEAT NO. 7.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N W quarter and S E quarter of N W quarter, section 33, township 21, range 11. Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

BEAT NO. 8.

Unknown owner—N E quarter of N E quarter, section 18, township 20, range 13. Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—E half of S E quarter sec 7, township 20, range 13. Tax and cost 3.80. Pr's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter section 33, township 20, range 11. Tax and cost 3.08. Printer's fee 4.00.

R. M. HONEYCUTT.
T. C. Chilton Co.
Clanton, Ala., June 18, 1882.

A SPLENDID OFFER!

The Chilton View
—AND—
THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY
Courier-Journal,

One year for only $2.60. Two papers for little more than the price of one.

By paying us $2.60 you will receive for one year your home paper with the Courier-Journal, the representative newspaper of the South, and the best, brightest and ablest family weekly in the United States. Those who desire to examine a sample copy of the Courier-Journal can do so at this office.

Clanton Academy.
Male and Female.
:o:
FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

A. J. BROOKS,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise.

VERBENA, ALA.

Highest price paid for cotton and country produce.
Dec. 29-6m

"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
:o:
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.
:o:
Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Disricts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND
GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK
TIME AND THROUGH
CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electra-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 8-1y

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & co., Augusta, Maine.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical
Instruments, Fine
Oil Paintings,
Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery,
Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS.
2d Avenue, between 19th and 20th Streets,
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 22-6m

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

☞ Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-1y

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address,
C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine.

UPPER MICHIGAN.

Mining regions are proverbially barren and rocky, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan—at least that portion of it which is so productive of iron and copper—forms no exception to this rule. It is old—older than most of our hills, for it was the first land that was attached to the original Laurentian nucleus about which our continent has been formed. It has, in consequence, always been a favorite field for geological study, and its novel industrial features make it no less interesting to the ordinary traveler.

The face of the country is rugged and seamed and worn. Were it not for its mineral wealth it would remain permanently a wilderness. Lumber companies would invade here and there, and retire after having robbed the forest of the pine which is found in a few scattered patches. It would be an eddy where the stream of Western migration had left a few Indians and woodsmen to subsist by the methods of primitive life. The land is generally valueless from the farmer's point of view, for the soil is a light drift—too light for wheat—and the climate a winter modified by a season of summer weather too short for Indian corn to ripen. Hay, oats and potatoes yield the farmer a fair return, but the climate is so rigorous that the securing of shelter and fuel calls for so large an amount of energy that little is left to devote to cultivation. It is a proof of this that a very inconsiderable fraction of the population attempts to subsist by farming, although the freight from Chicago is added to the price of all the staple articles of production—hay, for instance, being from $20 to $25 a ton, and milk 10 cents a quart. Curiously enough strawberries and currants reach a perfection unknown in more hospitable latitudes, a Marquette strawberry resembling in size a Seckel pear; and in flavor a wild strawberry. This is owing, no doubt, to the fact that in northern latitudes—Marquette is about as far north as Quebec—the few summer days have from eighteen to twenty hours of sunlight and after-glow, and vegetable growth is virtually uninterrupted by darkness. Light, the botanists tell us, bears the same relation to aroma that heat does to sweetness. Such strawberries as these must be seen to be appreciated, and must be visited to be seen, for they are too large and too delicate to bear travel themselves.

I have spoken of the climate as a winter modified by a short summer. The July and August weather I can vouch for as delightful. Even when the sun is hottest you feel instinctively that there is no prostrating power in it, and the nights are invariably cool. In July the mean daily range was 19 deg., and the monthly range 50 deg., the lowest recorded temperature being 38 deg. Near the lake the presence of so large a body of water, which at Marquette never falls below 52 deg., and on the extreme northern end of the peninsula never below 48 deg., acts an equalizer, and restricts the range within comparatively narrow limits. This low temperature of the lake water, which is higher than that of any of the streams entering it, precludes the idea of bathing. As a consequence few of the lake sailors can swim, and it would be of little avail to them as a means of saving life if they could, for the most robust man if he falls into Lake Superior chills and dies in a few moments. The numerous trout streams in the woods are of an icy coldness. The snow, which falls to a depth of six or seven feet, melts and sinks into the sandy ground, to reappear from deep-seated springs with a temperature of 39 deg., which is exactly equal to the average annual temperature of the place. The thick forests prevent the sun from warming the ground or the water. And finally the lake is so deep—its bed reaching several hundred feet below the level of the sea—that the summer air has little effect on it before it is again covered with ice. There is no other place on the globe where so large a body of cold fresh water lies at an elevation of six hundred feet above the sea. The air in contact with this deep, chilly water seems to acquire a peculiar vivifying and refreshing quality, quite impossible to describe, but very easy to appreciate. Here must be the great summer sanitarium or cooling-off place for Chicago and Milwaukee.—*F. Johnson, Jr., in Harper's Magazine.*

THAT IS THE QUESTION.

Many a bustling, successful business man would delight in living simply in some quiet country village on one-tenth the money he now spends, and without a hundredth part of the worry that is now shortening his life and making him the dullest company at home. But what would his wife say? Many a plain, quiet little woman is utterly tired of the ceaseless labor of trying to make as effective an impression as her richer and handsomer acquaintances. But what would her husband say?—*New York Herald.*

MATTHEW ARNOLD says: "Sanity—that is the great virtue of the ancient literature; the want of that is the great defect of the modern, in spite of all its variety and power. It is impossible to read carefully the great ancients without losing something of our caprice and eccentricity, and to emulate them we must at least read them."

VENTILATING RAILWAY CARS.

Everybody who has traveled by rail in winter has suffered from the horrible ventilation, or rather the want of ventilation of, the ordinary passenger car. It is to all a cause of great annoyance and suffering, and to many of serious illness, if not permanent ill health. A gentleman of this city, who travels a good deal, has hit upon an effectual means of relief from the evil. He states it as follows:

"When I find the air in the car becoming oppressive, I listen for the locomotive to give the signal of our approach to a station. As soon as I hear the whistle, I take my station at the rear end of the car, and watch for the conductor or brakeman to make his appearance, as I know he will presently do, at the other door in the front end. As he opens the front door, I open the back door. The motion of the train instantly causes the car to be flushed and swept by a flood of outer air. In five or ten seconds—just while the doors are casually open—all the foul air is expelled, and the car is filled with pure, cool, fresh air from without. When the conductor shuts his door, I shut mine. If somebody squalls out for the door to be shut, I promptly beg pardon and shut it. Meantime the business has been done, and all are relieved and benefited. I repeat the trick at every station or two, or as often as is necessary, and nobody so far as I know has ever suspected the design." It works like a charm, and I have escaped, in this way, many a cold and sore throat, and many hours of half suffocation and suffering.
—*Indianapolis Herald.*

THE AGE OF MIRACLES.

"Do you believe in miracles," Alonzo? Well, we should preach. When a man can sit down in a New York restaurant and have brook trout, spring chicken, venison steak and reed bird served off the same old soup bone, we are ready to take in any miracle you ever saw in print. Believe in miracles? When the American farmer can put a quart of strawberries in a box that won't hold a pint of sand; when almost any coal dealer can make 1,700 weigh a ton; when a common-looking clerk can measure a whole yard at one sweep of a thirty-three inch stick; when a ten-pound block of ice looks small alongside a four-ounce hailstone; when any barkeeper turns whisky into water before he opens up in the morning; when you can put out a fire with illuminating oil; when you can find a miraculous draught of fishes in the sky-blue milk; when a committee of women at a church fair can make a barrel of soup with one cove oyster; when—do we believe in miracles, doubting Alonzo? It is an age of miracles. The world is full of miracles, or overrun with rascals. You may accept either interpretation.—*Hawkeye.*

BROTHERHOOD.

"There, boy, is a big penny for you; now go home and say your prayers like a Christian," said the plethoric to the lean on the avenue.

"And what prayer shall I say?' asked little lean.

"Say 'Our Father which art in heaven,'" replied plethoric.

"And is He our father—yours and mine too?"

"Most assuredly."

"Then are you my big brother?"

"Of course I am."

Then little man looked up and asked the question which even religion can't compel any man to answer: "Aren't you ashamed of yourself to offer your poor little brother a penny when you have plenty, and you know he is 'most starved to death?"

"How ARE you getting along?" asked a widow of her late husband, who appeared to her at midnight as a ghost. Ghost—"Very well, indeed; much better than during my twenty years' married life on earth." Widow (delightedly)—"Then you are in heaven?" Ghost—"Oh! no."

DEVOTE each day to the object when in time, and the evening will find something done.

Its Star Still Ascending.

In a recent call upon Mr. W. H. McAllister, 206 Front street, general agent for the sale of the Star Chewing Tobacco, he thus spoke to one of our reporters: "I was tortured with pain from acute rheumatism, and cared not whether I lived or died. I tried St. Jacobs Oil—just two applications of which entirely cured me."—*San Francisco (Cal.) Call.*

THE English Gen. Douglas thinks England will live in a state of perpetual scare, as bad as if she was at war, if the channel tunnel is ever made, and warns the brave Briton against boring a hole under the sea that nature has given him for a safeguard.

EX-SANITARY COM. RUFUS K. HIREMAN, of New Orleans, was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil, so we see by an item in the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer-Sun.*

HARVARD COLLEGE proper has been living beyond its income for four years to the average amount of $12,500 a year. The deficit for 1880-81, amounting to $34,469.19, is the largest the college has ever incurred.

A MATTER of choice;—whether to suffer, uninterruptedly with a cough or to invest 25 cents for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and cure it.

ASSAYS of several hundred million dollars' worth of the native gold of California have shown an average proportion of 880 thousandths of pure metal. The gold of Australia gives an average of 960 thousandths.

THE World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed by fire a year ago, is rebuilt and full of patients. For "Invalid's Guide Book," giving particulars and terms of treatment, address, with two stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE mind of the scholar, if you would have it large and liberal, must come in contact with other minds.—*Longfellow.*

Could Hardly Stand on Her Feet.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I *must* tell you what your medicine has done for me. Before taking your "Favorite Prescription" I could hardly stand on my feet, but, by following your advice, I am perfectly cured. The "Favorite Prescription" is a wonderful medicine for debilitated and nervous females. I cannot express how thankful I am to you for your advice. Yours truly,
MRS. CORNELIA ALLISON, Peosta, Ia.

SLEEP, riches and health are only truly enjoyed after they have been interrupted.

"Their Occupation Gone."

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I was attacked with congestion of the lungs, soreness over the liver, severe pain in the joints, a burning fever, and general giving away of the whole system. Failing to find relief in remedies prescribed, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery." It effected my entire cure. Your medicines have only to be used to be appreciated. If every family would give them a trial, nine-tenths of the doctors would, like Othello, find their occupation gone. Yours truly,
L. B. McMILLAN, M. D., Breesport, N. Y.

THE first ship to have a copper sheathing was the English Alarm, in 1761.

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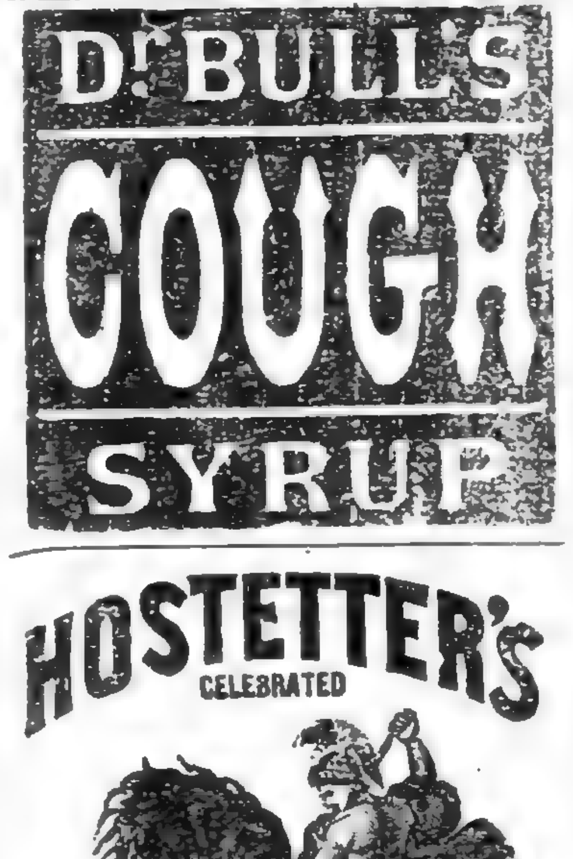
COUGH
SYRUP



The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmlessness and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics.
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That nature cares for and entertains her own has become an established fact to all observers. Who does not love the sound of the brightly scintillating waves leaping from the phosphorescent sea, as they break against the rocks in the summer night until Nature herself, weary of the operation, turns the sounding surf towards the oppposite shore, leaving stranded some badly-mutilated snail, which wanders solemnly on, Bohemian fashion—with all its worldly store upon its back. On the same beach may be found our crustacean edible—the crab—whose chief apology for existing at all seems to to be its ability to furnish a delectable meal to fortunate bipeds. The crab being covered with a hard, impenetrable shell, it is not easy to molest or make him afraid; therefore he wages war in his watery world unceasingly when once attacked. Although tiny, he cannot be said to be devoid of understanding, having ten legs to assist his locomotion; this, however, avails him little, for, when conquered, he never turns his back to his enemy, starting into a bold run, but, like many politicians during election time, slips off sideways. There comes a time in the life of this pugnacious fellow when the years bring him more bone and muscle than he can dispose of with comfort, and he finds himself in a very tight place; his shoes pinch him and he begins to realize the practicability of applying to Dame Nature for more room or a house in proportion to his increasing size. Nature slowly responds to the call; but in her own good time provides a new home, so that the enterprising little creature does not wander about homeless, but is provided for suitably, as was the old sailor, who dropped his rheumatism and crabbedness when he applied the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL. This last, however, may sound rather fishy to the skeptical reader, and to such we would reply in language too plain to be misunderstood—in words illustrating facts that even the waves of time cannot wash away or scaly epithets affect. ST. JACOBS OIL to-day has rendered the lives and homes of myriads of sufferers brighter than ever the electric light can, which people pause to admire along the way. Still more happily served than the old sailor was an invalid, who wrote thus concerning his case:

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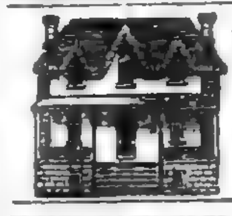

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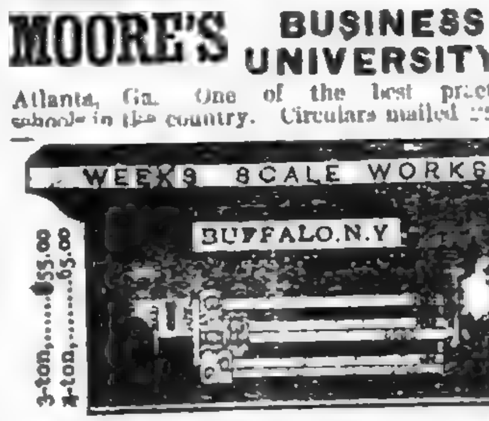

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a palatable
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much more. In our limited space we cannot
agents at work, but the following extracts show the great value of the business, and are fair samples of
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number of subscribers; my profits for the day's work figure up to over $50." A lady agent at work
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tonished at my own success." Letters making similar statements are constantly coming
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FREE, but in a measure to guard against unprincipled persons ordering it, who do not mean business
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the money sent for postage and packing on Outfits is returned at once, and the Outfits are of course
return the 25 cents sent for postage and packing to any person who, on receiving the Outfit, is not
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as the agent may think best, the names of the subscribers secured are forwarded to us, as soon as a list
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entitling him or her to the paper for fifteen months. We then commence to send the papers to
and continue regularly for fifteen months. When the agent receives the chromos he goes around and
to the subscribers, collecting $1 from each; thus it will be seen that all connected with the business is
and easy. We guarantee the safe delivery in good condition of all that is ordered; if any thing is lost
while passing through the mail we are always ready to fill the order over again at our own expense.
PREMIUM CHROMOS. So much room would be required that we cannot give descriptions of these 12
art, each one of which is worth ten of those ordinarily given to subscribers; therefore we simply give
or titles. Premium chromo No. 1 is entitled—The Monarchs of the Mountains. No. 2—The Little
Crossing the Meadow. No. 4—I Can See You, Papa. No. 5—The Baltimore Oriole. No. 6—The
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an Outfit at once and give the business a trial. Now is the time. GREAT PAY. In no line of business
making such great pay, without the investment of capital as are the agents for the Herald. At present
called a royal business. Many agents who work at the business all the time consider it a poor day's work
do not earn more than $10. It costs nothing or next to nothing to give the business a trial. Those who
able work should not delay a day, for now is the time and delay is money lost. ENGAGE NOW in the
wish to at all, for it is likely that all the agents that are needed will soon be engaged, and this advertisement
not appear in the paper again. Now is the favorable time to make the largest profits while the field is new.
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ures ever seen, will take the Herald. Those who read this who are not called on by our agent should
in a letter; those who do so will receive the premium chromos by return mail, and will also receive the
larly for one year and three months. Remember we guarantee the safe delivery in good condition of
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our own expense. MONEY TO BE MADE, rapidly, easily, and honorably by those who secure agencies.
ness pays agents so well. No other business not requiring a large capital and great transactions pays
All agents at work are just coining money. Reader, you can do just as well as any one if you will
earn great pay. Wealth is not accumulated without effort, but energy when properly directed will
money in a short time than can be made in many years of ordinary labor. Those who secure agencies
have directed them in the right way to make money honorably and easily in a pleasant business.
whatever, no capital is required for testing the business. No one can lose anything in any event, while
hand, no worker can fail to make ten times ordinary day wages; in view of all this those who read this
able work, who do not make an effort to secure an agency are short-sighted, and lack the elements
cessful men. LADIES make the very best of agents, and at this business generally earn quite as much
young boys and girls can work up their own localities, thereby earning a handsome sum without
home over night. DON'T FAIL to order an Outfit at once and give the business a trial if you wish to
large sum of money, for that will be a great mistake. A little energy put forth in the right direction
plish wonders. We now need many new agents. The pay that we offer is large and sure. Now is the
we are sure to have all the agents that we can employ to advantage. We keep agents supplied with
copies they need, free. All, agents alone excepted, must send 10 cents for each sample copy called for
conduct this business successfully who can carry around the Outfit and show it—that is a fact that is
proved beyond a doubt. There never was an easier or more simple business to conduct. The fact that
secures an agency now can earn immense pay is also established beyond the shadow of a doubt.
measures to engage all the agents that are needed to work up the United States and Dominion of
frankly advise the reader who wishes to engage in the most profitable business ever put before
agency at once, for soon all the agents that are needed will be engaged; such a chance as this
long, for the field is quickly filled by persons of energy and shrewdness. If you take an agency for the
to work for an old and thoroughly established publishing firm, who have the means to do all they
ter what may happen. Reader, we have but stated candidly what others are doing and what we believe
it costs nothing to try the business there is no chance for loss in any event. With each Outfit we send
TO AGENTS, and the fullest detailed explanations, covering and making perfectly plain every point.
tee that all who go to work will earn great pay, otherwise we should not be willing to send our
new Outfit free. Private terms to agents sent free to those who apply for the same, but the best
Outfit at once, thereby saving time. Delay is money lost. Address TRUE & Co., Publishers, Augusta

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"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1882. NO. 33.

ETWEEN THE LEAVES.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

a volume, old and worn,
m off the library shelf one day;
overs were defaced and torn,
many a leaf had gone astray.
ed the pages slowly o'er
earch of some forgotten truth,
lar in the days of yore
were the school books of my youth.

ildewed leaves, the faded print,
med quite inanimate and cold,
they ne'er had been the mint
m which I garnered precious gold.
ll and each [illegible] the page,
rned and turned, in hopes to find
thing that would restore to age
e freshness of the youthful mind.

ll, indeed, might I essay
e's early visions to renew,
s unto a dead bouquet
former fragrance and its dew.
ed the volume with a sigh,
If it were joy's entrance door—
of color caught my eye
t as it fluttered to the floor.

but a maple leaf, all [illegible]
[illegible] and crimson, green and brown,
dges delicately [illegible],
d perfect stem from stem to crown;
when I took it in my hand,
s little leaf from maple tree,
it were a magic wand,
ught back a vanished youth to me.

d again those joyful days,
e old, familiar songs I sung,
walked again, with sweet delays,
paths I loved when I was young.
as the hues upon the leaf,
h scene appeared so freshly bright
all remembrances of grief
re lost, and faded [illegible] sight.

A SEVERE TEST.

Story of the Melbourne Police.

e years ago—a good many more, than I care to recall now—I was ing very disconsolately through the main thoroughfares of Mel- , debating with myself the advisa- f walking down to the quay and my services as steward to the n of the first homeward-bound ves- which I might see the "blue- hoisted. Things had gone very with me; every enterprise to I had turned my attention had fallen through or resulted dis- ly to myself; and, after vainly my luck in the colony for over ears, I came to the conclusion e sooner I reconciled myself to er failure of my attempts the bet- ould be both for my peace of nd my constitution.

his dismal mood I was listlessly g over the shipping announce- posted on an adjacent wall, when I cross a notice from the Police De- nt, intimating, in tersely official ge, that a few new hands were —hands who were strong, vigor- althy, shrewd, good horsemen, joicing in the possession of such natural advantages as would inev- insure their success in any line chose to adopt. I was a good man, healthy, and tolerably ; my shrewdness I had begun to lately; and, as for the rest of the rata—well, I suppose I was as ff as most people.

e, possibly, was a chance for me; rate, it was only a few days' delay hing came of it; I would make my ation and chance it. I returned to ggings, wrote an official applica- per directions, and, to make a tory short, received, two days lat- note desiring my attendance at the on the following day. Here, rather stiff examination, physical ental, and such tests of horseman- s taking a five-barred gate with my folded—which I accomplished suc- lly—I was told that everything lerably satisfactory, and I might t an official notification of appoint- at an early date. Meanwhile, it be desirable, I was informed, that the matter, as far as it had gone, private; a stipulation I had no dif- in conforming to, since I had not le friend in the city.

the evening of the following day I at my quarters a second note from Superintendent [illegible], conspicuously ed "Private," and conveying the agreeable intelligence that I was orarily engaged from that day. The closed with a request that I would t once on the Superintendent.

newhat to my dismay, I found, on nting myself, that my permanent ntment was conditioned upon my ectorily carrying through a special en on hand. It was an affair of nicety; and an old hand, from an- station, would have been given the but for being absent on other ess. The matter would admit of lay; and it was imperatively neces- hat it was undertaken by some one r seemingly not, belonging to the ourne force. In short, I was to do The matter was briefly this: A t of Government papers, of high importance, had been stolen from the messenger to whose care they were intrusted; and, from information received, is seemed pretty certain that their present possessor—a man fast becoming notorious in the colony—would be walking toward the city next afternoon; and to prevent his intimate acquaintance with the town enabling him to escape, or any confederates attempting his release, I was to wait by a bridge on the line of road, about ten miles out of Melbourne, and get the papers from him. The man was by no means to be shot, or if possible even hurt; but the papers must be secured. Minute instructions as to his appearance were followed by a pretty plain implication that my career in the force would very largely depend upon my success.

I felt, as may be easily imagined, in anything but high spirits. The prospect of a single-handed encounter with a man of whose resources I knew nothing, and who might blow my brains out before I had a chance of attack, was not cheering. However, there was nothing for it; it was my last chance, and I must embrace it without shirking.

Next day, which was Sunday, I accordingly procured a horse from the station, and, taking my revolver with me, started out to try my luck as a policeman, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon came near the place mentioned. I left my horse at the nearest roadside "hotel," sauntered to the bridge, and, leaning over the rail with no very distinct notion of how I was going to act, waited for my man with what coolness I could muster.

Two hours had passed; the sun was beginning to go down; and I was just preparing to console myself with the notion that the man had got wind of our intention, and gone by another route, when I became aware of the approach of a solitary pedestrian. As he came nearer, I ran over the description of the man I wanted—which I had learned by heart—and at once concluded that this was the individual. He was a tall, powerful, uncompromising-looking fellow of about five and forty, muscular enough to have lifted me up and thrown me over the bridge into the shining water beneath. I commenced to walk over the bridge as the man approached it—passed him slowly, and felt sure it was the man.

After going two or three yards, I turned back. Hearing my step, the purloiner of state documents turned round.

"Well, mate, what is it?"

"Can you oblige me with a pipe of 'baccy?" I asked.

"Oh! yes;" handing me his pouch. "What are you doing about here? You don't look over-brisk. Broke?"

"Pretty nearly," I replied.

"New arrival, I suppose?"

"Almost."

"Ah! there are too many carpet-knights flooding Melbourne. Come out expecting to make a pile, got disappointed, and don't like to work for your grub, eh? Put a screw of tobacco in your pocket—you'll find it pleasant company on the road."

I nearly emptied the pouch and handed it back; and, as the owner put out his hand for it, I slipped my foot behind his heel and pushed him. He tripped and fell splendidly. I was pretty quick in wrestling, and I took hold of the man's throat with my left hand, put my knees on his chest and with my right hand felt in the breast-pocket of his coat. He struggled violently, but I thought I should succeed. I got my hand on some papers; but, as I was drawing them from the pocket, the ruffian got hold of my right knee-cap with his left hand, and gave it such a terrible wrench that I believed he had dislocated the joint. Then feeling my hold relax, he suddenly hoisted himself with his right hand, sprang up, caught hold of my wrists, and hurried me to the bridge. Holding me thus in an iron grip, and glaring fiercely at me, he said:

"I see your game; there's only one way of dealing with the police. Dead men tell no tales; so over you're going, youngster."

Suiting his action to the word he released my hands, and in the same instant grasped me firmly and hoisted me.

My last chance seemed to lie in an old twist I had learned at college. As the man raised me, I placed my feet on the brickwork of the bridge, pushed myself back with all my strength, jerked a little forward, lowered my head, and then fairly twisted under my captor's arm from right to left. My school experience had saved my life; for the man let go his hold with a cry of pain, and quick as thought I sprang upon him.

"It's all right, old fellow, take the papers and read them."

But in the mad excitement of the moment, and remembering my mission, I thought this surrender was only a ruse on the part of the ruffian. He sat down on the road in the most undignified fashion and handed me the papers. The first one that met my gaze was a headed piece of police-office paper, on which was written: "This is your test for entering the force;" and was signed by the Superintendent.

"Well, young man," said mine enemy, "you have passed the last exam.—with honors. You have nearly broken my wrist. But my horse is at the first roadside hotel. If you'll come with me I'll have a drink with you, and get some cold lotion for this sprain. I believe it will be a case of splints and sick leave; but you have done your work well. Bother the arm—how it aches!" (So did my knee.)

The report was satisfactory, and I was appointed permanently. Mr. Superintendent's test caused me to be sent on various duties which led me into many rough experiences; but I never believed myself to be so near death as when I was deciding my future with my superior officer.—*Chambers' Journal.*

CHRIST'S SENTENCE.

The Alleged Copy of the Most Memorable Judicial Sentence Ever Pronounced.

The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world, namely, that of death against the Savior, with the remarks which the *Journal Le Droit* has collected and the knowledge of which must be interesting in the highest degree to every Christian. It is word for word as follows:

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, intendant of the Lower Province of Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross.

In the seventh year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the 24th day of the month of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the pontificate of Annas and Ciphas.

Pontius Pilate, intendant of the province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment of the presidential seat of the Praetors, sentences Jesus of Nazareth to death on a cross between two robbers, as the numerous and notorious testimonials of the people prove:

1. Jesus is a misleader.
2. He has excited the people to sedition.
3. He is an enemy to the law.
4. He called himself the Son of God.
5. He calls himself, falsely, the King of Israel.
6. He went into the temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands.

Orders from the First Centurion Quirillis Cornelius to bring him to the place of execution forbid all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus.

The witnesses who have signed the execution of Jesus are:

1. Daniel Robani, Pharisee.
2. John Zorababel.
3. Raphael Robani.
4. Capet.

Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gates of Tournes.

The sentence is engraved on a plate of brass in the Hebrew language, and on its sides are the following words: "A similar plate has been sent to each tribe." It was discovered in the year 1280, in the city of Aquilla, in the Kingdom of Naples, by a search made for Roman antiquities, and it remained there until it was found by the Commission of Arts in the French army in Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in Southern Italy it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in a box of ebony. Since then the relic has been kept in the chapel of Casert. The Carthusians obtained the privilege, by their petitions, that the plate might be kept by them, which was an acknowledgment of the sacrifice which they made for the French army. The French translation was made literally by the members of the Commission on Arts. Denon had a fac simile of the plate engraved, which was bought by Lord Howard on the sale of his cabinet for 2,890 francs. There seems to be no historical doubt as to the authenticity of this plate. The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those of the gospel.

◆

OLD gent—"Well, my good man, I could never buy a horse with legs like that." Gypsy dealer—"Wot! Legs! Wy, I thought yer wanted a fast one, and you'll never see 'is legs when 'e gits a trottin'!"

◆

THE telephone tells its own story, and it's a sound one at that.

ORIGIN OF THE CAMP-MEETING.

There are those who trace the origin of the camp-meeting to Old Testament times, and refer to many passages from Genesis to the days of John the Baptist for proofs. We will, however, consider its rise as strictly American, and make no other mention of the Bible references than are suggested in the opening paragraph.

The first camp-meeting in the United States was held in the year 1799, on the banks of the Red river in Kentucky. The way it came about was somewhat peculiar. Two brothers named McGee, one a Methodist and the other a Presbyterian, were on a religious tour from Tennessee to a place called in those days the "Barrens." They stopped at a settlement to attend a sacramental occasion with a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Mr. McGreely by name. John McGee, the Methodist, preached on invitation, and his services are described as having been marked "with great liberty and power." McGee's brother and the Rev. Mr. Hoge followed with sermons, and their effects were remarkable, as they produced "tears of contrition and shouts of joy."

The several Presbyterian ministers, the Rev. Messrs. McGreely, Hoge and Rankins, left the house, but the McGees were too powerfully affected to depart. John was expected to preach again, but when the time came he arose and informed the people that the overpowering nature of his feelings would not allow of his preaching, and he exhorted them to surrender their hearts to God. The excitement is said to have been indescribable. The reports of these wonderful services were heard by the people in the country round, and many rushed to the place to see the preachers and witness the unusual religious exercises. the meeting house was overflowed, and an altar was erected to the Lord in the forest.

This added new interest to the movement, and people assembled from far and near, with provisions and other necessaries for camping out, and remained several days, living in tents. For the time denominational divisions seemed to be forgotten, and the services were conducted by Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists.

The results were so wonderful that another meeting of the same sort was suggested, and was held on the Muddy river, and still another was held on what was called the Ridge, both having been attended by great crowds who came for many miles around. These services were continued and extended with similar results, the Presbyterians and Methodists directing and conducting them. It is stated that at one of these meetings in Kentucky there were present at least 20,000 persons.

The Presbyterians gradually retired from the field, while the Methodists carried the meetings to all parts of the country. Since then other denominations have adopted them, and they have continued with more or less efficacy up to the present time.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

◆

PROFITABLE LITIGATION.

Lawyer—"Hurrah, let me congratulate you. You are the luckiest of mortals. Embrace me."

They embrace, and the client ventures to ask the cause of so much emotion.

"Thanks to my skill," replied the lawyer, "I have obtained a judgment in your favor in the Supreme Court."

"After nine long years."

"But, my dear fellow, better late than never."

"How much do I get?" asks the client, anxiously.

"The court decrees that you shall receive $2,000. The costs and my fee will only amount to $3,500, so all you will have to pay me is $1,500."

"Merciful heaven, and I must lose my money beside?"

"Of course you lose your money, but console yourself; you have gained your case. You can't expect to gain everything."

"Then I will go back to the plowing. The work is not near so hard, and pays better," said the boy.

◆

A FEW days ago a little child gave expression to an old story in the following terse manner: It seems that the little fellow had discovered a bee crawling up his hand. Finally, the bee stopped for a moment, and after remaining stationary for an instant stung the little fellow. When the cry of pain was over the little child said to his mamma that he didn't care about the bee's walking about on him, but he didn't like his sitting down on him.—*Dayton Journal.*

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

The dome is the most impressive feature of the new Capitol at Washington. It was designed by Walters, to replace the smaller one removed in 1856, and ranks fifth in height and size among the notable domes of the world. It is, in fact, 360 feet high above the west gate of the park at the foot of the hill on which it stands. Its diameter is 138½ feet, and it is praised as one of the most symmetrical, graceful structures in the whole world.

Its octagonal or stylobate base rises 93 feet above the basement floor of the Capitol. As it leaves the top line of the building it consists of a peristyle 124 feet in diameter, of 36 iron-fluted columns, 27 feet high. Each of these columns weighs six tons. Above them is a balustrade. Above the balustrade begins the dome, which converges upward to an apex, surmounted by a lantern 15 feet in diameter and 50 feet high, which is surrounded by a peristyle and crowned by the bronze statue of Freedom, designed by Crawford.

On Dec. 12, 1863, the statue was raised and placed in its present position at the apex of the dome. Thousands of citizens and soldiers were assembled. A national salute of thirty-five guns was fired from a field-battery in the East Park, and this was followed by a reverberating salute by the shotted, heavy guns of the whole chain of forts surrounding the Capitol. Few who were present on that day will forget the mighty acclaim from the people which almost obliterated for a moment the noise of artillery.

The lantern on the dome of the Capitol contains three rows of powerful gas jets, and is very much frequented by strangers, particularly young married couples. The view therefrom in the daytime is magnificent, and even at night, notwithstanding the glare of the gas jets, one may obtain weird views by shading the eyes with the hands and pressing the face close to the glass.

The eastward view looks out on the plain of Capitol Hill toward a background of hills beyond the Anacostia. To the north there is a view, beyond a broad intervening valley, of encircling hills; to the south lie the low ground and sparsely settled parts of Washington; and to the west lies the city with its Botanical Garden, the Mall, the wooded summits of University Square, the unfinished Washington monument, the dome of the Observatory, the glittering stream of the Potomac, and Arlington Heights beyond. No finer view can be had from any capitol. Yet the picture thus viewed is scarcely more enchanting than that of the Capitol itself seen from any point of vantage.—*Sunday Magazine.*

◆

THE ELDER BOOTH.

Upon the elder Booth's acting Mrs. Clarke's most significant remark is that he was always in the soul of the character and never resembled Boileau's writer, who, "inspired by self-love, forms all his heroes like himself." We shall not here attempt a summary of this extraordinary being in his transfiguration as an actor. The fact which seems to suggest, if not to define, him is that he is heedless and imperfect as an artist, but electrical and fascinating as a human being. He would, for example when acting Macbeth deliberately go to the wing and get a broadsword with which to fight the final battle, and would do this in full view of the audience—just as Ristori, when acting Lady Macbeth, would carry her husband's letter to the side and throw it away. He was not particular, when acting Richard, whether he wore an old dressing gown or a royal robe, and he cared very little where other persons entered or stood, so that they got on and were somewhere. His acting had no touch of the finish of Macready. But the soul that he poured into it was awful and terrible; the face, the hands, the pose, the movement, all was incarnate eloquence; and when the lightning of the blue-gray eyes flashed and the magnificent voice gave out its deep thunder-roll or pealed forth its sonorous trumpet-notes, the hearts of his hearers were swept away on the wings of a tempest. Each tone and each action was then absolutely right. Even his marvelous elocution, which brought out the subtle meaning of every sound in every syllable, seemed inspired, such and so great was the vitality which a glorious imagination thoroughly aroused would strike out of a deep and passionate heart.—*New York Tribune.*

◆

TAXATION for education provides less than $1 for each pupil of the public schools of Georgia.

DILATORY LOVERS.

The impatience of the parents of the young lady over the long and fruitless visits of the chronic caller was pictured in comic colors some years ago by a funny writer. It seems that it was midnight. The young man had farewelled himself out, and Emeline had locked the door and was untying her shoe when her mother came down-stairs with a bed-quilt around her, and said:

"Wanted to creep up stairs without my hearing you, eh? Didn't think I knew it was an hour after midnight, did you?"

The girl made no reply, and the mother continued:

"Did he propose this time?"

"Why, mother!" exclaimed the daughter.

"You can 'why, mother,' all you want to, but don't I know that you've burned up at least four tons of coal courting around here?"

The girl got her shoes off, and the mother stood in the stair door and asked:

"Emeline, have you got any grit?"

"I guess so."

"I guess you haven't. I just wish that fellow with false teeth and a mole on his chin would come sparking me. Do you know what would happen, Emeline?"

"No."

"Well, I'll tell you. He'd come to time in sixty days or he'd get out of this mansion like a goat jumping for sunflower seeds."

And Emeline went to bed hugging this thought to her bosom.

Occasionally such visits become so burdensome that the young lady talks to the young man herself. At least they had such a girl out in Colorado. She had been receiving the attentions of a young man for about a year, but, becoming impatient at his failure to bring matters to a crisis, she resolved to ascertain his intentions. When he next called she took him gently by the ear, led him to a seat and said:

"Nobby, you've been foolin' 'round this claim fur mighty near a year, an' hev never yit shot off your mouth on the marryin' biz. I've cottoned to yer on the square clear through, an' hev stood off every other galoot that has tried to chip in; an' now I want yer to come down to business or leave the ranch. Ef you're on the marry and want a pard that'll stick right to ye till ye pass in your checks an' the good Lord calls ye over the range, just squeal, an' we'll hitch; but ef that ain't yer game, draw out an' give some other feller a show fur his pile. Now, sing yer song or skip out."

He sang.

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MEXICAN JAILS.

In the department of jails there is a deficiency. As at present arranged they can present but moderate terrors to evil-doers. The really-fine penitentiary at Guadalajara is the only one in which modern ideas of penal discipline are followed. There is by law no death penalty. The number of the most-nefarious criminals is kept down by semi-official lynchings—as the shooting of certain kinds of offenders on capture—into which nobody ever inquires, and by transportation to Yucatan; but there still remain sufficient to make one look with uneasiness on the slightness of the means of restraint employed. The bolts and bars are only lattices of wood much more often than iron. At the great central prison of Belen, where some 2,000 persons are confined, it seemed to me that a very large portion of them were more comfortable than they could have been in their own squalid homes. They make a strange spectacle indeed as one looks down upon them in large courts, of what again has once been an old convent, where, of all ages, and for sentences of all durations, they eat, sleep and work at various light occupations together. No attempt is made to prevent their communicating with one another, or staring about. They have good air, light and food, and are paid a part of their earnings. They take their siestas at noon, play at checkers, gossip and even bathe luxuriously in a central tank.—*W. H. Bishop, in Harper's Magazine.*

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MISSIONARY AVERAGES.

It is said that the percentage of missionaries who have gone from various theological seminaries is as follows: Oberlin (Congregational), 19 per cent.; Andover (Congregational), 10 per cent.; Hamilton (Baptist), 10 per cent.; Union (Presbyterian), 9.5 per cent.; Newton (Baptist), 7.8 per cent.; Virginia (Episcopal), 8 per cent.; Rochester (Baptist), 7.8 per cent.; Princeton (Presbyterian), 6.2 per cent.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 29, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
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Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

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No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

To-morrow, the 30th, is the day fixed for the hanging of Guiteau.

The Republicans call a State Convention to meet in Montgomery on Thursday, the 6th day of July.

W. M. Edwardy, the fellow who "cut up jack" in Alabama politics, two years ago, was recently jailed in Galveston, on a charge of assault and battery upon a woman.

The Democratic State Executive Committee have issued a patriotic address to the people of the State. In regard to Democratic rule in the State they say: "By our fruits let us be judged."

The Lafayette Sun, published in Chambers county, learns that there will be an Independent candidate for Congress in this, the fifth district. Whoever such a candidate may be, he has our sympathy.

The great æsthete, Oscar Wilde, is now way down in Alabama, and proposes to deliver a lecture on "Decorative Art," in Montgomery, next Thursday night. We venture to say that he can tell the ladies very little they don't already know about the art decorative.

A prominent lawyer of Barbour county, a warm personal friend of Capt. J. M. McKleroy, and one who did every thing he conscientiously could to secure his nomination, for the Governorship before the State Convention, writes us in these words: "The convention has done its work, and although greatly prefering Capt. McKleroy, we accept the situation, and will do our best for the ticket."

The Representative Question.

Several candidates for representative in the Legislature, are already in the field, and it is not improbable that a straightout Republican will be placed in the field by a "conference" which is to be held in Clanton, on next Monday, July 3d. It will do no good for this county to send other than a good Democrat to the Legislature. A member of any other party would be almost if not entirely "alone in his glory," and would have neither weight, influence nor power, had he the will, to do anything in a Legislature where nineteen-twentieths of the members will be Democrats, and consequently opposed to him politically.

We need a man of solid integrity, private and political, to represent us at the State capital, and one whom every good citizen can refer to with pride. A county is judged of by the representative she sends out, and the county that sends a bad one can certainly gain nothing by so doing.

There seems to be some prejudice against conventions in this county, and owing to this fact, one is rarely held. And a good man is not often induced to trust himself in a race with several other candidates of various political proclivities. How long things will continue thus, it is difficult to say. We earnestly trust that the people may wake up to the fact that they should send a man to the Legislature, who can be of some service to them and to the county; a man above reproach, and one capable of thinking for himself and of acting for the benefit of his constituents.

Edward Asbury O'Neal.

Gen. E. A. O'Neal was yesterday nominated by acclamation, upon the 24th ballot, by the Democratic State Convention as their candidate for Governor of Alabama. This result, in the face of the very handsome vote polled by each of his competitors on the previous evening, is a graceful tribute to the worth of a distinguished citizen who has done most gallant service for his State both in peace and war. General O'Neal is a true man in every sense of the world. He was a stubborn, intelligent and dashing officer. He has been long conspicuous as an eloquent advocate and politician. He has been pre-eminent in his devotion and labors for the Democratic party. Better than all, he is a gentleman of unblemished private life, and possesses the confidence and affection of all who know him. In the convention which nominated him there were delegates attached to other candidates by ties to locality, personal friendship or personal obligations, but there were none who were hostile to General O'Neal and none who do not cordially endorse his nomination.

General O'Neal is descended from a South Carolina family of Irish extraction. He was born in Madison county, and has resided at Florence since 1840. In 1841 he was elected State Solicitor. In 1849 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. In 1861 he was elected captain of one of the companies which composed the 9th Alabama, at the organization of which regiment he was elected major, and was promoted lieutenant colonel a little later. In March, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the 26th, and led the gallant regiment in the battles of the Peninsula and in front of Richmond. Upon the first march into Maryland he commanded Rhode's brigade. He was wounded at Seven Pines and at Boonesboro. He distinguished himself at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run.

In 1864 his regiment became a part of Cantey's brigade, and O'Neal took command of that brigade, in front of Dalton. He led this brigade in all the battles upon the retreat of General Johnston to Atlanta. After General Hood took command of the army, Gen. O'Neal was upon detached service until the close of the war. Gen. O'Neal married a sister of the lamented Hon. Sydneham Moore, of Greene, formerly member of Congress from Alabama, who fell mortally wounded at Seven Pines, while leading his brave Eleventh Regiment.

Mobile Register.

Congressional Convention.

In pursuance of instructions from the Democratic Executive Committee of the 5th Congressional District, a Convention is hereby called to meet at Dadeville, August 30th, 1882, to nominate a candidate for Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it. The Committee recommend that the vote for Governor in the State election of 1880 be taken as a basis for representation, one delegate for every one hundred votes and fraction of fifty or over, which will give each county the following number of delegates:

	Votes	Delegates
Autauga	1378	14
Bibb	1412	14
Clay	1661	17
Coosa	1657	17
Chilton	1593	16
Chambers	3067	31
Elmore	1794	18
Macon	2109	21
Tallapoosa	4196	42
Total		190

D. W. McIVER, Chairman.
Tuskegee, June 14th, 1882.

The Walker Murder.

From a recent telegram we learn that Judge J. P. Walker, the father of the murdered Walker boys, was shot and killed at Goodwin, Arkansas. Judge Walker had been furnishing a saw mill (owned by a Mr. Snoddy,) with both money and goods, with the distinct understanding that he was to control the lumber, etc. It seems that Mr. Snoddy owed Judge Walker a good amount, and was not disposed to let Judge Walker get his money. One word brought on another, and Snoddy shot Walker with a large pistol, through the bowels. After being shot Judge Walker got his gun and killed Snoddy on the spot. Judge Walker lingered until Sunday, at 4 P. M. Judge Walker was a native of this State, and raised a large family. No one ever spoke of him but to praise him, and no one knew him but to love him.

Mobile Register.

Venner: A long, hot, dry summer for 1882.

Alabama Views.

Greenville market is supplying "dead oodles" of watermelons, and the Advocate is happy.

Henry Goolsby, of Greenville, killed three deer at one shot in Covington county, last week. He fired both barrels of his gun at a "bunch" of four and three were killed. So says the Advocate.

Montgomery is improving steadily, and there is talk of erecting a rolling mill in her limits at an early day.

Selma is agitating the subject of another cotton factory.

Tuskaloosa has had her street railway cars made in Mobile.

The Eutaw Mirror's young statesman says he is going to quit eating pies. "'Twas but a dream."

A new weekly paper called Godfrey's Pen, has been established in Winston county.

Montgomery is to be lighted with electricity by the 1st of September.

The Birmingham Observer comes to us this week in a new dress, and is now the best paper ever published in the Magic City.

An iron bridge is being built across the Warrior river at Tuskaloosa.

Winston county is one of the richest in minerals in the State.

The Georgia Pacific Railroad will be completed to Anniston, on the Selma, Rome & Dalton road, about the first of September.

Talladega county Republicans will hold a convention, the 4th of July.

Col. Miller, of the Mountain Home, gets up a spicy State news column.

The Blount County News says that J. J. Whitehead, a travelling artist has been lodged in jail charged with an indecent assault on a ten-year-old girl. An artistically constructed South Carolina cravat properly applied, would enable his friends to do a job of artistic embalming.—*Tall. Mt. Home.*

The Hayneville Examiner says: Mr. Jesse Barganier, of Fort Deposit, is 82 years old, and is the father of 19 children, 14 of whom arrived at the age of maturity, and has 85 grand children and 75 great-grand children, numbering in all 174. He is still vigorous and gives promise to reach his fourscore and ten, if not more.

The Alabama Boss.

It is stated upon about as good authority as can be had from Republicans, Independents and Piebalds, that Col. Lowe is to have the dispensation of all the Federal patronage in Alabama. This may not be true: but we incline to the opinion that they at least believe it, judging from the obsequious bowing and scraping they have, both great and small, been bestowing on their "Billy," since he came back to North Alabama. Indeed, the Mahone of Alabama (he is thrice welcome to such a title) is just now greatly admired by all of his friends, as well as by himself. We have not yet heard what orders have been issued from the boss since his return to Alabama, but rumor has it that all applicants for U. S. Marshal are required to swear that they will know no other political god but him. And they all swear!

It is said that the boss contemplates several changes in his political household, the exact facts as to which are not known as yet beyond the "inner brotherhood." The information has been conveyed by the boss "kindly but firmly," that only those can expect office who can do the cause of Lowe the greatest good, of which he will himself condescend to become the judge, at stated intervals.

Huntsville Independent.

Calera News.

Try Columbiana again, Capt. Chestnutt, and when you give the Hirschers what they need come by Calera and our boys will convince you that your club is not invincible. The Clanton boys did well to come out even when the disadvantages they were laboring under are considered.

You are a man after my own heart "Docco." Send Dr. Lanier to the legislature and have Jemison made a separate school district, and give every child a chance for an education. Money invested in knowledge is the best investment that can be made. "Rufus" has never known "the separate school district" abandoned after a trial.

A few years ago if any one had spoken of opening a milinery store in Calera they would have been considered insane. Now there are two here and both doing well.

The score in the match game of ball was even, but the Clanton boys carried off the flowers with the best wishes of the ladies.

"Bijou" and "Docco" please inform the readers of the View if you have any of those automatic family organs, that give vocal solos (preferably at twelve o'clock at night) in your towns.

Ruf.

Maplesville Dots.

Weather hot. Three very slight showers during the week. A good rain would be beneficial. Two weeks have elapsed since the last one.

The Masonic picnic last Saturday was a success, so far as we could judge. A large crowd was present and lemonade flowed like water Rev. Mr. Miars delived the Masonic address. Our presence elsewhere prevented us from hearing it. No political speakers were present.

We would say to your Jemison correspondent that we did not have to rumage the whole neighborhood for musical statistics, as he evidently did. Had we done so, we could have presented enough musical talent to sicken even such a connoisseur as he appears to be.

Bijou.

Clear Creek Chat.

We hope that Dr. Lanier will allow his name to be used by his friends, as a candidate for the Legislature. Though it may be truly said of the Dr. that he is always *suariter in modo fortimer in re*, yet he will certainly not consent to give Jemison a separate school district.

The negro who was shot by C. C. Gibson, is not dead. The negro had given Mrs. Gibson a good deal of impudence, and Mr. Gibson hid himself in a path, and shot the negro as he was returning from work.

A negro on the farm of Mr. S. A. Curry—the prince of farmers—was snake bitten on Sunday last.

We have just seen a head of oats 29 inches long.

Clear Creek is organizing a base ball club called the "Pine Knots" to play the Clanton club.

P. M.

FOR YOUR
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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I. FORST,
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Farmers' & Mechanics'
MUTUAL
Aid Association
OF ST. LOUIS.

This association is first class, and, owing to its adaptability to the laboring population, promises to be the leading one of the country.

Its prominent features are the following:

1st. It is incorporated under the laws of Missouri, and its officers and agents are all bonded.

2nd. Both males and females, between the ages of 18 and 60 years, in good health, may become members by paying an initiation fee of $10.00.

3d. There are THREE GRADES OF BENEFITS, viz: $2,500, $2,000, and $1,500. Applicants between the ages of 18 and 36 years, may obtain the highest in the above order, at death, or at the expiration of 25 years, with a return of 85 per cent of all matured certificates. Those between 36 and 48 years can obtain the $2,000 benefit; and those between 48 and 60 years can obtain the $1,500 benefit, with a proportionate return of all mortuary fees paid in, at the expiration of 20 and 15 years respectively.

4th. The mortuary fee is fixed at $1.00, is unalterable, and is payable, after 30 days' notice, whenever one in 3,500 members die. There is no other expense Its actual cost will not be more that $20 a year.

5th. Each member is his own banker. The principles of the association are electic, charitable and benevolent.

Death is certain, let all make timely provision for their loved ones.

A. L. HARALSON,
Agent for Chilton, Elmore and Autauga.
Verbena, Ala., June 15, 1882.

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(Successors to THOS. PETERS & CO.)
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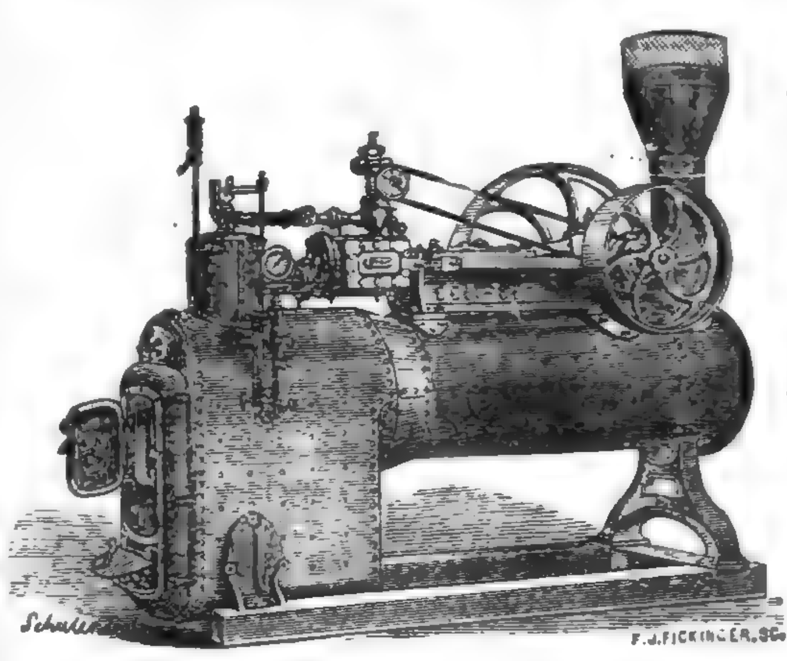
MAULL & HOCKENSMI
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882.

The Eclipse Leads the Worl



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The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and
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HE CHILTON VIEW.

LANTON, ALA., JUNE 29, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Divis- n—N. S. Graham.

Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. obb.

Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. arby.

Member of Congress—Fifth Congres- onal District—Thomas Williams.

Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District William P. Oden.

Representative William A. Collier.

Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.

Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.

Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. tewart.

Sheriff James E. Lowe.

Treasurer James M. Parish.

Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.

Tax Collector Riley M. Honeycutt.

Supt. Education James M. Corderie.

Commissioners—K. Wells, J.J. Hon- ycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

6:33 a. m.
No. 1 at 7:15 p. m.
No. 3 8:45 p. m.
No. 9 3:19 p. m.
No. 11

GOING NORTH.

*9:00 a. m.
No. 2 *9:42 p. m.
No. 4 7:05 p. m.
No. 8 9:43 a. m.
No. 12

* Don't stop.

HEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

oing North	Daily Mail	Going South
ve. 6:30 a. m.	Selma	Arr 9:15 p. m.
" 9:45 "	Calera	Lve. 6:02 "
" 4:16 p m	Rome	" 11:32 a m
" 6:15 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
" 8:13 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
" 11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
" 1:04 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

astward	Daily Mail	Westward
rr. 11:00 a m	Selma	Lv. 4:20 p m
eave 8:50 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
eave 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m

LODGES. Regular communications lanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 23, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 32 K. of P. every second and fourth aturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Read the call "To the Democratic nd Conservative voters of Chilton ounty."

An article from "W. D. L." will e published as soon as our space ill permit.

Lewis Owen, the negro who was hot by Henry Foshee, died at the ounty jail, on last Thursday night.

A delightful refreshing rain, last Thursday afternoon, was very op- ortune, and crops were greatly enefited by it.

Our Clear Creek subscribers can ettle for their paper with Mr. J. P. Vanderveer, who is our author- zed agent at that point.

One year's subscription to the Chilton View gratis to the person presenting us with the largest watermelon between now and the middle of August.

Rev. J. W. Shores left yesterday o be present at the sick bed of a aughter. He may not return in ime to deliver the address before lanton Academy to-morrow.

The barbecue at Cooper's Station, n the 4th of July, promises to be grand affair. A band of music will be on hand, and we understand a game of base ball will be played.

We will republish for the benefit f enquirers that the premium of- red by us is a beautiful book or he Louisville Weekly Courier ournal, one year, to any one get- ing up a club of five cash subscri- ers.

A violin school, at the Court- ouse, is the latest agony. Com- odore Jim Lowe is taking les- ons, and says all he wants to learn o play is the tune of "Haste to the Wedding, Boys." The fates be praised—we don't live near the ourthouse.

The closing exercises of Clanton Academy begin this morning, at 9 o'clock, with the examination. In he evening, 8 o'clock, declamation exercises will be the programme. To-morrow morning 9 o'clock Rev. W. Shores will deliver an ad- ress to the school.

The Sea Shore Camp Meeting be- ins at Biloxi, Miss., on the 12th proximo. We had hoped that some f our delinquent subscribers would ave had their hearts touched suf- iciently ere this to pay us up and et us go. But it seems that such ubscribers are always heartless.

CALLIERVILLE, June 26, '82.

DEAR SIR—Your Jemison corres- ondent struck the right key in mentioning Dr. Lanier as our next epresentative in the Legislature. Had our county looked to its true nterests, he would have been sent here ere this. Yours, DIXIE.

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of Chilton County:

A call is hereby made for a convention of the Democratic and Conservative voters of Chilton county to meet at the courthouse in Clanton, at 12 o'clock m., on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the congressional convention for this district, which meets in Dadeville, Tallapoosa county, on the 30th day of August, and to transact such other business as shall come before it.

The different beats in the county will hold primary elections, on Saturday, July 8th, for the selection of delegates to the county convention. The different beats will be allowed delegates as follows, subject to the ratification of the convention, viz: One delegate for every twenty-five votes cast for Gov. Cobb, in 1880, and an additional one for a fraction exceeding twelve.

We do earnestly urge all the good people of the county, to meet at their respective places of voting, on the 8th day of July, and by their votes send such men as they wish to represent them in the convention. If the people thus do their duty, it can never be said a convention was stocked, or the business transacted by foul means.

W. E. STEWART,
A. J. BROOKS,
J. P. VANDERVEER,
Central Committee.

Base Ball.

The match game of base ball between the Chilton View club, of Clanton and the Hirscher club, of Columbiana, was played at Calera, on last Friday. The game was a very interesting one, and a large crowd of spectators witnessed it. The score showed a tie game —26 to 26. The following is the score:

Hirscher	5	1	0	11	2	1	0	4	2—26
Chilton View	2	2	0	1	2	5	5	3	6—26

In the first inning the Views made two runs, and the Hirschers made five. In the third inning each nine was whitewashed. In the fourth, a rain came up, while the Hirschers were at the bat. This placed the men in the field at a great disadvantage, owing to the slipperiness of the ball, and the Hirschers succeeded in making eleven runs.

After the rain the Views "picked up" considerably, whitewashing the Hirschers again in the seventh inning.

The Hirschers were whitewashed twice, and the Views once. The score stood even at the end of the ninth inning.

Mr. W. H. Lee, of Calera, deserves the thanks of both clubs for the impartial and satisfactory manner in which he umpired the game.

Mr. A. S. Hirscher, a leading merchant of Columbiana, and for whom the club is named, was along as scorer. He is a gentleman in the true sense, and his club is composed of a splendid set of young men. Mr. W. H. Foshee was the scorer for the Chilton View club.

The Captain of the Views was placed under obligations to a bevy of Calera's fair ones, who presented him with a beautiful boquet, complimentary to his club; as a consequence, the Views returned considerably elated.

Radical Meeting.

At a "conference" of Republicans, held at Clanton, on Tuesday last, a meeting of leading members of the party was agreed upon for Monday next, July 3, at Clanton. We understand that the meeting was for the purpose of determining upon a course of action in the pending August election. The following circular was issued:

CLANTON, July 27, 1882.

MR. ———

SIR: At an informal meeting of Republicans in Clanton to-day, it was deemed advisable to hold a conference in this place, on Monday next, July 3, at 11 a. m.

The leading members of the party, and those who hold that the maintenance of good government depends upon an honest administration of public affairs, a free and fair ballot, and an honest count of the votes cast, are invited to be present and participate in the conference.

By direction of the committee.
ROBT. H. KNOX, Chairman.

Base Ball Prizes.

Mr. R. Ehrman offers the following prizes to the three best players of the Chilton View base ball club. The first prize, which will be awarded to the best player, will be a good silver watch; the second prize, to the next best player, will be a fine pair of boots; and the third prize, to the next best player, will be a fine hat.

The prizes will be competed for at the next match game that may be played. A competent committee will be selected to watch the game, and decide upon the merits of the contestants.

VERBENA, ALA., June 24.

EDITOR VIEW:—I was pleased to see, in the last issue of the View, that Dr. Lanier had been called upon to become a candidate for Representative. He is the man for the place, and would receive the endorsement of the majority of the voters in this beat.

ONE OF MANY.

Tax Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered at the regular June term of the Probate Court of Chilton County, by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of said county, I will proceed to sell in front of the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, on Monday, the 17th day of July, 1882, the following described real estate, for the tax and costs due thereon, for the tax year 1881, viz:

BEAT NO. 1.

G. W. Sorrell—N E quarter section 16, township 23, range 14. S W quarter, of S E quarter, section 9, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $4.37. Printer's fee $4 00.

John W. Crumpton—S E quarter section 14, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost $4.80. Printer's fee $4.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter, section 9, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $2.08. Printer's fee $4.

Unknown owner—S E quarter, of N W quarter, and S W quarter of N E quarter N E quarter of S W quarter, section 6, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost $3.80. Printer's fee $4.

Unknown owner—N E quarter, section 18, township 23, range 14. Tax and cost $3.44. Pr's fee $4.00.

BEAT NO. 3.

Unknown owner—S E quarter of S W quarter, section 35, township 22, range 12. Tax and cost 2.08. Printer's fee 4.00.

BEAT NO. 4.

Unknown owner—S half of S W quarter, section 9, township 22, range 15 Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—S W quarter of N W quarter, section 36, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 2.08. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter, S half of N E quarter, N E quarter of S E quarter, sec. 23, township 22, range 14. Tax and cost 3.80. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—S W quarter of S E quarter, section 22, township 23, range 15. Tax and cost 2.8.0 Printer's fee 4.00.

BEAT NO. 5.

W. C. Benton—One acre of land and house near Mountain Creek. Tax and cost 2.19. Printer's fee 4.00

G. L. Werth—S E quarter of N W quarter, section 31, township 21, range 16. Part of N E quarter of N E quarter section 36, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 16.22. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—N E quarter of N W quarter, section 9, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 2.08. Printer's fee 4.

Unknown owner — S E quarter and N half of S W quarter, and W half of N W quarter, section 17, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 6.10. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—E half of S W quarter and W half of S E quarter, section 9, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 3.80. Pr's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—E half of N E quarter, section 20, township 21, range 16. Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—S half of S W quarter section 11, township 21, range 15. Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

BEAT NO. 7.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N W quarter and S E quarter of N W quarter, section 33, township 21, range 11. Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

BEAT NO. 8.

Unknown owner — N E quarter of N E quarter, section 18, township 20, range 13. Tax and cost 2.65. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—E half of S E quarter sec 7, township 20, range 13. Tax and cost 3.80. Pr's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—N W quarter of N E quarter section 33, township 20, range 11. Tax and cost 3.08. Printer's fee 4.00.

R. M. HONEYCUTT,
T. C. Chilton Co.
Clanton, Ala., June 18, 1882.

A SPLENDID OFFER!

The Chilton View

—AND—

THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY

Courier-Journal,

One year for only $2.60. Two papers for little more than the price of one.

By paying us $2.60 you will receive for one year your home paper with the Courier-Journal, the representative newspaper of the South, and the best, brightest and ablest family weekly in the United States. Those who desire to examine a sample copy of the Courier-Journal can do so at this office.

Clanton Academy,

Male and Female.

—:o:—

FACULTY:
REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Principal.
MRS. M. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant.

First session began October 3, 1881, and will continue nine calendar months.

TUITION:

Primary Department	$2.00	per month.
Intermediate	3.00	"
Academic	4.00	"
Board	10.00	"

A small incidental fee will have to be charged, to pay for fuel, etc.

Tuition due at the end of every three months. Part of the board will have to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at Clanton, Ala.

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Dec. 29-6m

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Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

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nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

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RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electra-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 8-1y

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People's Mutual

Relief Association,

OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.

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CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

Jno. S. Jemison,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,

No. 13 Market Street.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Civhan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

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$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

The Magic of Music Illustrated by a Reminiscence of John Howard Payne.

John Howard Payne was a warm personal friend of John Ross, who will be remembered as a celebrated chief of the Cherokees. At the time the Cherokees were removed from their homes in Georgia to their present possessions, west of the Mississippi river, Payne was spending a few weeks in Georgia with Ross, who was occupying a miserable cabin, having been forcibly ejected from his former home. A number of prominent Cherokees were in prison, and that portion of Georgia in which the tribe was located was scoured by armed squads of the Georgia militia, who had orders to arrest all who refused to leave the country.

While Ross and Payne were seated before the fire in the hut, the door was suddenly burst open and six or eight militia men sprang into the room. Ross' wife was seated on a trunk containing many valuable papers and a small amount of money, and at the unexpected intrusion she sprang up and screamed wildly. Ross spoke to her in the Cherokee language telling her to be seated, as she would thus save the contents of the trunk, and, as she sat down again, the intruders told Ross that both he and Payne were under arrest, and must prepare to accompany the squad to Milledgeville, where they would be imprisoned. The soldiers lost no time in taking their prisoners away. Ross was permitted to ride on his own horse, while Payne was mounted on one led by a soldier. As the little party left the hovel rain began falling and continued until every man was drenched thoroughly. The journey lasted all night. Toward midnight Payne's escort, in order to keep himself awake, began humming: "Home—home—sweet—sweet—home," when Payne remarked: "Little did I expect to hear that song under such circumstances and at such a time. Do you know the author?"

"No," said the soldier, "do you?"

"Yes," Payne answered; "I composed it."

"The devil you did! You can tell that to some fellows, but not to me. Look here, you made that song, you say; if you did—and I know you didn't—you can say it all without stopping. It has something in it about pleasure and palaces. Now pitch in and reel it off; and, if you can't, I'll bounce you from your horse and lead you instead of it."

This threat was answered by Payne, who repeated the song, in a slow, subdued tone, and then sang it, making the old woods ring with the tender melody and pathos of the words. It touched the heart of the rough soldier, who was not only captivated but convinced, and who said that the composer of such a song should never go to prison if he could help it. And when the party reached Milledgeville they were, after a preliminary examination, discharged, much to their surprise. Payne insisted it was because the leader of the squad had been under the magnetic influence of Ross' conversation, and Ross insisted that they had been saved from insult and imprisonment by the power of "Home Sweet, Home," sung as only those who feel can sing it. The friendship existing between Ross and Payne endured until the grave closed over the mortal remains of the latter.

A RASH PROMISE.

A local editor had printed an article severely reflecting upon a prominent citizen of the place, who vowed that he would take summary vengeance upon the man of types, bought a horse-whip and proceeded to the hotel, where the editor was boarding out a big advertisement. Here he inquired for the object of his fury, and was shown to his room, where he found the editor in bed.

"Are you the author of this paragraph?" said the avenger, drawing the paper from his pocket and the horsewhip from under his overcoat.

"I am," replied the editor, turning over, so as to get a better grasp of the situation.

"Well, sir, I have come to settle this matter with you, sir," shouted the avenger.

"Office hours from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m.," replied the editor, yawning; "but, if you prefer to do business here, how do you propose to settle it?"

"By giving you a horse-whipping," cried the avenger.

"What!" exclaimed the editor; "surely, you will not commit a ruffianly attack upon a man in my situation—in bed, undressed, half asleep! You must be a coward to take such an advantage."

"No, sir," retorted the avenger; "I am no coward, sir. I ask no advantage, and will take none. I shall not strike you, sir, until you get out of bed, and dress and defend yourself."

"Then," said the editor, wrapping the blankets around him, "I guess you'll have to wait a spell. I'm game to stay here till next week, anyhow—and longer, if I can get a supply of writing materials. Sit right down, and tell us the news."

There was an appeal to the Revised Version, and the avenger stalked off unavenged.

THE SORROWS OF SINGERS.

The lot of the famous singer is not always a happy one. From the days of Malibran, who was in America over a half a century ago, to those of poor Christine Nilsson, trouble and sorrow have spared none of the great singers who have been popular idols. The most lucky of these is Jenny Lind, who retired on a fortune before her voice failed, and who leads a happy domestic life in London. But Malibran when young married a rascal, and, although her second marriage was not unfortunate, she lived but a very short time after it. Her contemporary and rival, Mlle. Sontag, married an Italian Count and entered fashionable life, retiring from the stage when quite young. But her Count was also a rascal, who squandered all her money in gambling, and she had, when nearly 50 years old, to resume her artistic career, which was brilliant to the last. But her husband was jealous as well as a spendthrift, and when she died in Mexico there were suspicions that she and the handsome tenor Pozzolini were both poisoned. Mlle. Grisi, who was the acknowledged grandest dramatic singer of her time, wedded a man whom she did not love and who was not worthy of her, and she made a scandal by leaving him for the arms of the equally famous tenor, Mario. Mlle. Alboni, probably the grandest contralto singer that ever appeared in public, was married for the fortune in her voice by an Italian Count, but the marriage was not a happy one, and they lived apart for some years. He did not, however, squander her money, and when he died she lost no time in becoming the wife of a French subaltern officer, much younger than herself, who loves her fortune devotedly, and makes himself generally disagreeable to those that rent houses or apartments of hers in Paris.

Nilsson's husband, M. Rouzaud, is said to have inherited insanity from his family, and he was literally madly in love with her when he persuaded her to become his wife. He was crazy, too, about stock speculations, and, after gambling all his own and his wife's fortune away on the Bourse, he died in a mad-house. Another great singer, Mlle. Heilbronn, who was a pet of Paris some years ago, married a French Count, and lost through him all that she had in the crash of the Union Generale. She is now compelled, after having lost the freshness of her voice, to return to the stage. Everybody knows how Adelina Patti threw herself away on a poor old French Marquis, from whom she fled after he had enriched himself out of her earnings, and how she has thrown herself away in another manner with Signor Nicolini. Adelina is reported, by a Western interviewer, to have said, also, that her sister Carlotta's husband is a bad fellow, who spends all his wife makes in gambling.

These are only a few examples; more might be given to illustrate the facility with which popular singers, who can earn from $500 to $5,000 a night, sacrifice themselves on the altar of Hymen, who must be a very mercenary kind of divinity.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

MEASURE OF THINGS.

We measure from ourselves, and as things are for our use and purpose so we approve them. Bring a pear to the table that is rotten, we cry it down; it is naught. But bring a medlar that is rotten and 'tis a fine thing; and yet, I'll warrant you, the pear thinks as well of itself as the medlar does. We measure the excellency of other men by some excellency we conceive to be in ourselves. Nash, a poet, poor enough as poets used to be, seeing an Alderman with his gold chain upon his great horse, by way of scorn said to one of his companions: "Do you see yon fellow? How goodly, how big he looks! Why, that fellow cannot make a blank verse." Nay, we measure the goodness of God from ourselves; we measure His goodness, His justice, His wisdom, by something we call just, good or wise in ourself. And in so doing we judge proportionably to the country fellow in the play, who said if he were a King he would live like a lord, and have pease and bacon every day, and a whip that cried "slash!"—*John Selden.*

THE NATIONAL FLOWER OF THE CHINESE.

With the Chinese the lily is the national flower, and many superstitions attach to it. Should it blossom upon New Year's day, it is regarded as a most happy omen, presaging the best luck to the fortunate owner of the plant. For this reason a good deal of care is bestowed upon the lily by the Chinaman, in the hope that it may put forth its flower upon the morning of the anniversary. The Chinese lily is different from any other variety. It is grown by placing the bulb on pieces of window glass, stone and china, and giving it a liberal supply of water. The flower is white, with a gold-colored center, something between a daisy and a narcissus. Its fragrance is delightful.

PROFESSIONAL: Two housemaids strolling past a bric-a-brac shop paused to look at two chandeliers in the window—a fine eighteen-branched one and one of three branches. "Which do you like better?" said the younger maid. "The three-brancher," said the veteran, "it is easier cleaned."

THE HUMAN FACE IN MIDDLE AGE.

A curious trait in middle age is that as life goes on some likeness to an animal is often apparent, even to an extent that it might seem to countenance the Pythagorian idea of the transmigration of souls. Every one must know a certain number of people who bear a striking likeness to horses and dogs. These, however, are the nobler animals, so that, in the case of such a comparison, the likeness is perhaps more flattering to the human being than to the dumb animal. It is not often given, even to the soft, melting eye of womanhood, to have that look of courage, endurance and devotion which we sometimes meet in the eye of a hound. Dickens was true to nature when he described the dignified little hops of Dora's bird-like aunts. Now and then the middle-aged lady is of the parrot description of bird, and possibly the human subject may be like a cat, or even like a monkey. A great many are like snakes; indeed, sneak and snake are different forms of the same word, and the moral fact is true as the etymological. When Cicero, in his oration against Piso, attacks that Roman in an extremely personal manner, he is apparently likening him, by a very common figure of speech, to a viper. "Beast," says Cicero, "there is no mistaking the evidence of that slave-like hue, those bristly cheeks, those discolored fangs. Your eyes, your brows, your face, your whole aspect, are the tacit index of your soul." There was a certain German missionary at Tennevelly who made himself extremely disagreeable to the European members of that community. As he observed different animals in the street, he used to point out to his friends the likeness which existed between themselves and these creatures. "There's your picture," he would say to one, pointing to a pig. "There is the likeness of your beastly soul," he would say to another, pointing to a goat. One day he made the usual inquiry about a friend's health, who answered by mentioning some bodily ailment. "I don't ask after your stinking body," was the rejoinder; "but I want to know of your soul." A very painful man! In the room which Voltaire had at Sans Souci there are certain delicate bits of satire upon him carved in wood. For instance, there is a monkey; a parrot, which conveys an idea of his volubility of speech; and a stork, to signify his migrations to and from Prussia, coming in summer and going away in the winter. Wilson, the ornithologist, presumably by brooding so much over birds, became very much like a bird himself. He got the dark, luminous eyes, and his nose was shaped like the very beak of a bird. Yes, this is a curious fancy, and in middle age the likeness to some animal may come on. It will be within the recollection of many Oxford men that a quarter of a century ago there were two great scholars at Oxford, both of them middle-aged men, one of whom was known by the name of the Sickly Vulture, while the other was the Debauched Crow.—*London Society.*

Language Cannot Describe It.

Mr. Robert Gould, book-keeper for Walker & Maxcy, who are lumber dealers, recently said to our representative: "About one year ago I was taken with the genuine sciatica. I employed the best physicians, but they could only relieve me for the moment. Finally I used St. Jacobs Oil and it effected a complete cure."—*Kennebec Reporter, Gardiner, Me.*

THE New Albany *Press* says: "The weekly paper culls the jewels of thought and news from the mass and presents the same to its readers in a condensed, tasteful and palatable shape. The whole paper is read from beginning to end. It is a paper which is taken to be read and enjoyed, and occupies a field peculiarly its own, which can not be invaded nor superseded by any daily."

MR. GAIL B. JOHNSON, business manager of the Houston (Texas) *Post*, has used St. Jacobs Oil with the greatest benefit for rheumatism, says the Galveston (Texas) *News.*

A ROCHESTER street-car horse shot out with his heels the other day, and hit the driver with one and the cash-box with the other, and an investigation showed that he had kicked $6 into the driver's overcoat pocket. Such wonderful sagacity on the part of the horse caused the discharge of the driver.

THERE is no necessity to neglect your business if you will only use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once; the most reliable remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, etc.

AN ambitious young clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment resolves to enter the civil service, and so presents himself before the examiners. One of the questions is; "What is coffee, and where does it come from?" "Oh, come now, you know," says the candidate, "I can't give away the boss. Allow me to plead privilege. That's a professional secret."

Every Day for Three Years.

ABINGDON, VA., Oct. 4, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I have suffered every day for the past three years from stricture of the urethra. Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the only thing to give me relief. W. T. GRAHAM.

SPRING.

Sweet blow white lilies.
Red blow the roses,
Pink blow peach blossoms—
Loud blow your noses.
—*Lampton.*

KIDNEY-WORT radically cures billiousness, piles and nervous diseases.

THE late Prof. Draper claimed to be the first man who ever took a photograph of the moon.

A NEW COMPANY.

Several Atlanta Gentlemen Form a New Watch Manufacturing Company.

Yesterday an application for a charter was filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Fulton county by several leading Atlanta business men, asking to be incorporated as the J. P. Stevens watch company. Of course Mr. J. P. Stevens is a leading spirit. The other members are Messrs J. H. Porter, Julius L. Brown, James C. Freeman, Sr., Robert Lowry, W. D. Williams, and L. O Stevens. The company asks for the right to stock at $100,000, $20,000 of which has already been paid in, and the amount will be increased as rapidly as is necessary. It has been fully demonstrated that there is room for such an enterprise, and the fact that the gentlemen comprising the company are shrewd business men, is an evidence that the factory will not be a failure. It will probably end in giving Atlanta an enterprise that will add much to her name and reputation, as the Stevens factory has already done. Mr. Stevens will leave for the north Saturday to have machinery made and to employ workmen. It is proposed to use for the present the building now occupied by J. P. Stevens & Co., simply making some additions and changes. Mr. Stevens' idea is to employ girls very largely to run the light machinery in the factory, and thus another avenue is opened for Atlanta women and girls to earn their livings. As soon as the new company is organized it will start up with about thirty workmen. The company has bright prospects. It has already been demonstrated that there is a large demand for the watches, and a most successful career is predicted for the new enterprise.—Atlanta Constitution.

ONE of the advantages of California is the fact that the man who shoots at a rabbit is quite likely to bring down a deer behind it. In the East the man who shots at a cat is more likely to bring down an old woman forty rods to one side.

"Dragging Pains."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—My wife had suffered with "female weaknesses" for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such dragging pains. We often saw your "Favorite Prescription" advertised, but supposed like most patent medicines it did not amount to anything, but at last concluded to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first, but it began to show its effect in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her. Yours, etc., A. J. HUYCK, Deposit, N. Y.

TWO CARP were placed in a wet bag and kept out of water for over forty hours, and then, on being turned loose in Prospect Park lake, they wagged their tails about as if nothing had happened! Carp at this if you will; but it is a true fish story related at a late meeting of the Fish Culture Association.

DR. PIERCE'S "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the original "little liver pills" (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

FULL many an ache of soreness, deep and keen, the wakings of a night's carousal bear; full many a man, who with "the boys" hath been, feels in the morn his wife's hands in his hair.

Suicide Made Easy.

Let your liver complaint take its own course and DON'T take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

TO HAVE the reputation of a bitter tongue gets you enemies and invitations to dinner.

AGENTS wanted for our Indian Remedies. Mandan and Osage Med. Co., Keytesville, Mo

INDIANS smoke the pipe of peace, while white men smoke the piece of a pipe.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound will cure all displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to change of life.

EGGS of the flamingo sell among bird fanciers at $2.50 apiece, or $30 a dozen.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

PURE cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on the sea shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazzard & Co., New York.

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CONSUMPTIVES send your name and address to S. B. ALLEN, 156 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

VIOLIN! Four Strings—E. A. D. G. Will forward by mail in box by sending 25c. postage stamps. JONES & CO., 332 6th Ave., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed,

And by such a one's sympathizing advice and aid many a trouble has been lifted and burden lightened. Such a friendship is worth keeping, and when, from his experience, he advises and instructs, his opinions should be heeded. If kind words can never die, and good deeds are never lost, the inducement for always doing the good one can is still a great one. Many people imagine that they had better do nothing than do a little, forgetting that it is the detail that makes the aggregate—the drops that form the showers—the little kindnesses of life that make existence endurable. As, in the picture, the good old ST. JACOB is extending relief to the suffering suppliant by offering a bottle of that wonderful remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL, so all can do something of benefit for his fellow men in their times of trouble or sickness. In how many instances could the sim-

ple mention of the words "ST. JACOBS OIL," coupled with terms of inducement and encouragement, bring relief and cure to those suffering with rheumatism. In view of the wonderful record of this Great German Remedy in the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia and all painful diseases, it appears in the light of strong duty for everyone to patiently, yet persistently, urge its application in the diseases named, bearing in mind that the highest good from man to man consists in that which tends to promote their peace, welfare and general health. Among others who have no hesitation in giving free expression to their opinion is Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has used the Great German Remedy ST. JACOBS OIL and endorses it highly. He writes about it as follows: "I am pleased to say that the use of ST. JACOBS OIL has benefited me greatly, and I have no hesitation to recommend it to all as an excellent curative."

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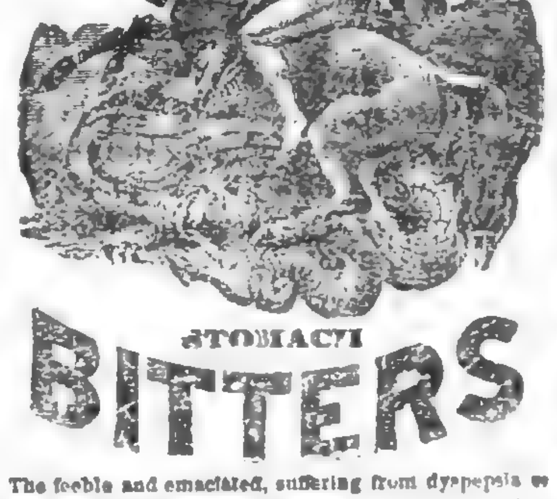

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The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ladies of the most delicate constitutions testify to its harmlessness and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, 3rd Wash. Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 23d, 1881.

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Recently closed at Milan, was probably the MOST EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, old and new, ever brought together; fully illustrating the great progress which has been made and present high excellence of this department of manufacture. After exhaustive examinations, tests and comparisons, extending through a period of several months, more than 230 Awards were made of medals and diplomas, in recognition of degrees of super-excellence attained in the various departments of musical manufacture. For REED INSTRUMENTS, including Organs and Harmoniums of all descriptions, European and American,

THE GRAND SILVER MEDAL,
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Their manufacturers value this extraordinary distinction the more highly because of the importance of the occasion, especially as an INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION IN A COUNTRY SO EMINENTLY MUSICAL. The Mason & Hamlin Organs were honored by especial exhibition before the Court by CARLO DUCCI of Rome, and warm commendation from their Majesties, the King and Queen.

At all the great WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS for fourteen years these Organs have received the HIGHEST HONORS, *being the only American Organs which have received such at any.*

IMPROVEMENTS. During the year just closed, this Company have introduced improvements of greater value than in any similar period since the introduction of the American Organ by them, years since.

ELEGANT STYLES are now received from their factories daily, surpassing in capacity and excellence anything which has before been produced, and certainly worthy to be ranked with the very best MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD. These are in cases of solid BLACK WALNUT, MAHOGANY, ASH, EBONIZED, at net cash prices, $240, $330, $360, $390, $480, $570, $840 and $900.

POPULAR STYLES, including, also, the most valuable of the recent improvements, and adapted to all uses, public and private, in plain and elegant cases, are at $22, $30, $57, $66, $72, $84, $93, $108, $114, to $200, and up.

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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.
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SEVEN TIMES SIX.

To bear, to nurse, to rear,
To watch and then to lose:
To see my bright ones disappear
Drawn up like morning dews.
To bear, to nurse, to rear,
To watch and then to lose;
This have I done when God drew near
Among his own to choose.

To hear, to heed, to wed,
And with thy lord depart
In tears that he, as soon as shed,
Will let no longer smart.
To hear, to heed, to wed,
This while thou didst I smiled,
For now it was not God who said:
"Mother, give me thy child."

O fond, O fool, and blind,
To God I gave with tears;
But when a man like grace would find,
My soul put by her fears—
O fond, O fool, and blind,
God guards in happier spheres;
That man will guard where he did bind
Is hope for unknown years.

To hear, to heed, to wed,
Fair lot that maidens choose,
Thy mother's tenderest words are said,
Thy face no more she views,
Thy mother's lot, my dear,
She doth in naught accuse,
Her lot to bear, to nurse, to rear,
To love—and then to lose.

—*Jean Ingelow.*

IN MY ENEMY'S HOUSE.

Story of Life in Russia, Translated from the Russian.

Traveling once near Moscow I chanced o meet N. Petrovitch, an old college hum. After some merry talk over our scrapes and adventures of former days e entreated me to accompany him to he house of his friend, Baron Staloff, at place about ten miles distant, adding, y way of persuasion: "Staloff is a fine, pen-hearted, generous, hospitable fellow, just such a man as you would like o meet; he told me to bring with me as any friends as possible. Come, we ill be there about a week. I can romise you a very agreeable visit."

Although a stranger to the Baron, as I hen thought, I yielded to my friend's equest, and we took the afternoon train, rriving at Staloff late in the day. The Baroness received us graciously, regretting that the Baron was unavoidably bsent until dinner.

Punctually at seven o'clock my friend nd I entered the magnificent dining oom. There was just time for a hasty ntroduction to the host before we took ur seats; we were about twenty at table.

"What is the matter with you," whispered Petrovitch, "you look so rightened: have you seen a ghost?"

"Frightened! I may well look so in-eed! I am frightened. Your fine, enerous, open-hearted Baron is my eadly enemy, than whom I would ather encounter a thousand ghosts. I ill tell you about it after dinner.

After an uncomfortable dinner I sueeded in finding an opportunity to speak o Petrovitch in private.

"That man and I were once friends," aid I, "but the old story, we both dmired the same girl. That made the rst breach between us. He proposed o settle the matter by the sword. I asily disarmed him. She jilted both of s for it and married Pavlovski, of the ragoons. Two years later the same hing happened. We fought again. I ounded him severely, and he swore earful vengeance upon me. But she arried him, and is his present wife. * * * But how has he become 'Baron Staloff?' When I knew him he was erely Gregorei Altoff."

"His uncle left him this property last ear with his name. He wisely took oth."

"If I had only known it! The man ates me and sees me present myself at is dinner-table. How soon can I get way?"

"Not to-night, I am sure. If you fear ny treachery, come spend the night in my room. But, really, the common ules of hospitality—"

"Oh, I don't believe in hospitality when it comes to a man of his nature. He has heard 'Macbeth,' and may imiate him—not for ambition, but to satsfy his cherished revenge."

"Well, I will speak to the servant, nd have your bags removed to my room efore bed-time."

"Thanks, old fellow."

The evening passed pleasantly by means of music and cards. The Baroness was charming, the Baron did not appear. Late in the evening my friend left on reeiving a message from the Baron to join im. Half an hour later a lackey made sign to me from the door. I turned to im.

"I am come, sir, to hand you this ey."

"I am to spend the night in my riend's room."

"Yes, sir, but a larger one has been repared for you two gentlemen whenver you are ready. Sir, I am at your ervice to show you the way to it."

"I am ready now; go on, I will folow." I followed him, as lamp in hand e went up a long, winding staircase nd along a narrow corridor until we eached what seemed to be a sort of ower. Here in a broad space, where were several doors, he stopped. "I uppose this part of the house is not ocupied."

"Oh, yes, sir, it is all occupied. Your oom is one of the best. This is it."

He opened the door of a large bare partment. On one side near a large, ld-fashioned bed I saw my traveling ag. "Your friend is here, sir, probaly," and he left me.

With the key in one hand and the amp in the other, I advanced to the fireplace. There was no fire, but one single andle stood on the mantel. This I ighted, but the darkness and gloom eemed impenetrable. "Petrovitch is not here," thought I, as I threw myself nto an immense arm-chair to wait for im. "What can delay him?"

I sat there until midnight. Still he id not come. Rousing myself then, I hought I heard the rattling of a chain. The fellow is somewhere here. Who else could make a noise?" Then I distinctly heard a regular breathing. "He must have fallen asleep somewhere. I will look for him." So, lamp in hand, I proceeded to explore the room. I reached further away than I had thought. * * * I heard the chain again. * * * What was my horror to behold, stretched at full length, fast asleep, beside his open cage, a splended tiger. The chain attached to his collar hung losely to the ground; he was free!

I rushed to the door. It was locked on the outside! to the windows, they were enormously high from the ground! There was no escape for me. There was the treachery I feared. This must be the trap of the generous, hospitable Baron! To call or make a noise might be useless, and would certainly arouse the animal. I had no pistols with me. I carefully and without any noise piled the chairs in one corner to serve as an ambush, reserving a stout little one as a weapon of defense. Then I sat down, keeping my eyes upon him. He lay cat-like, opening occasionally his drowsy eyes, sometimes giving his enormous head a shake. By degrees his sleepiness seemed to pass away, and with a frightful yawn he raised himself up and advanced toward me.

He paused for a moment and, raising his head, he snuffed the air as if aware of the presence of an intruder. With a growl he continued to advance cautiously, as if on his guard against a foe whose strength he was ignorant of. A few steps discovered me to him and, with a growl of rage, he crouched as if for the fatal spring. While I awaited in terror the fearful fate, which would be on me in a few seconds, I could not help admiring the excessive beauty of the animal, whose splendid stripes of black on his brown and orange skin and glaring eyeballs, as he lashed his sides with his tail, made him a perfect study. The quivering movement of his body told me that in a moment I would be torn to pieces without a chance of defense or escape. I closed my eyes for a second, and as I opened them he suddenly raised himself and stood with his head turned towards the door. Was any one coming to save me? I listened in vain for a footstep. Suddenly the soft music of a guitar broke upon the stillness. My first impression was that it meant another trick of the witty Baron, but to my intense relief the tiger with a pun of satisfaction laid himself down against the door in an attitude of attentive and delighted listening. Hour after hour passed away as the music continued without a moment's cessation and his highness the tiger remained subdued and quiet in his evident enjoyment of the sounds. This lasted until daylight, when the door was suddenly opened and a man entered armed with a heavy whip and a carbine. This was the tiger's keeper. At sight of him it crept lazily into its cage.

The man's surprise at seeing me was very great.

"The secret of this door," said he, "is known to the Baroness and myself alone."

I lost no time in escaping from my prison and soon reached the other part of the house. I found Petrovitch wandering about in search of me. I told him what had happened. "I must leave this house at once," said I.

"Stay to breakfast. Let the Baron see that you are alive and well. I shall so enjoy his surprise."

I did stay to breakfast. The Baron's yellow face turned green at the sight of me. The Baroness did not appear. After a month I heard of the Baron's sudden death. I called on the Baroness. She had known of the horrible design on my life. It was by her influence that the servant who confided his suspicions to her was induced to spend the night playing on the guitar, she having known that wild animals are tamed by musical sounds. She is now my wife. The tiger has been placed in a menagerie. I hope they will be as good to him as he was to me, and will feed him well, as I escaped doing!

Well-Known Phrases.

The term "blackguard" has a very common-place origin. In all great houses, particularly in royal residences, there were a number of mean and dirty dependents whose office it was to attend the wood-yard, sculleries, etc. Of these (for in the lowest depths there were lower still) the most forlorn wretches seem to have been selected to carry coal to the kitchen, hall and other apartments. To this smutty regiment, who attended the progresses, and rode in the carts with the pots and kettles, which, with every other article of furniture, were then moved from palace to palace, the people in derision gave the name of "blackguards"—a term since become sufficiently familiar. "To the bitter end" is clearly an old nautical expression. A dictionary published in the early part of the eighteenth century has "bite," a turn or part of a cable; "bitts," to mean pieces of timber to which a cable is fastened when a ship rides at anchor; "bitter," a turn of the cable about the timber called "bitts," that it may be veered out by little and little; and "bitter end" (of a cable) is that part which is wound about the "bitts" when a ship rides at anchor. The modern cant expression, "to the bitter end," may have taken its rise either from the old nautical words, as meaning the last coil of the cable, or from the last end, the very "bitter" dregs. It is a slang expression, another form of, "I will fight you to the death." In it "bitter" only means pitiless, severe, like a bitter east wind or a bitter foe.

"The Trapper's Last Shot."

He was probably christened James, but is always Jim now, and, along with the greater part of his christened name, he has almost entirely lost his surname. If he had been a few shades lighter, he might have been "Colored Jim," but black being the absorption of all color, this name would not fit him. So he is known, wherever known at all, as "Nigger Jim." He is an expert trapper and fisherman, but, rather singularly, considering these gifts, a poor marksman. For years he lugged about or carried in his boat an ancient flint-lock Queen's arm, so deadly in its action that it would kill pickerel with only a charge of powder, so Jim said; yet he rarely brought home any spoils of field or flood but such as were gained by trap or hook. Once, however, he made a very telling shot. It was on an October morning, and he was paddling his light trapping-skiff up the channel of Womakakatuk as silently as any Indian could, when, as he rounded a bend, he saw through the tall stalks of the wild rice at least a dozen ducks sitting among the lilly-pods in the edge of the channel, not six rods from him. Here was his long-sought opportunity, and no sooner did he descry them than a backward stroke of his paddle stopped the headway of the craft just before she poked her sharp nose in sigh of the unsuspecting fowl. Then he laid the paddle in the boat without the slightest noise, and as silently lifted from her resting-place his old gun, whose true inwardness at that moment consisted of all the powder in her owner's possession and a handful of B B shot, both wadded with a half-pound or so of waspnest. He cautiously thrust her muzzle through the rice stalks, cocked her without a tell-tale click of the ponderous lock, set the breech-plate firmly against his shoulder, laid his cheek to the stock, took such long and deliberate aim that a spider, setting his snare among the rushes, made fast an end of his web to the rusty barrel before Jim, shutting both eyes, set his teeth, and, with a sturdy pull, unhitched. There was a dazzling flash in the pan as if a kettle full of lard had caught fire, and then the noble weapon belched forth a horizontal column of flames and smoke, kicked Jim and his skiff half the boat's length astern, and gave a roar that went bellowing down the creek, across the lake, and was tossed back and forth from Split Rock Mountain to Shellhouse for five minutes before it lost its voice. When Jim got his eyes opened and his wits gathered, he peered through the eddying smoke and saw—not a feather raised, nor one wounded duck fluttering its last, but some riding unconcernedly with their heads knocked off, and some keel up in a quarter-acre of fine splinters. Then up rose two Boston men from among the rushes, and the fire, and smoke, and uproar, and vicious recoil of Jim's gun were as nothing to the vials of wrath which they poured out upon his curly, devoted head. Never was such paddling done on these waters as Jim did till he put half a mile of Wonakakatuk's channel, seething with his rapid strokes, between himself and the scene of bloodless slaughter. Then he shoved his boat into the rushes and skulled ashore. Next day he offered his gun for sale, giving as a reason that she burned so much powder no poor man could afford to keep her. He effected a sale at $1.50, and has done no duck-shooting since. He says with emphatic shakes of the head, "Any man that'll try to fool ducks with them wooden images will steal sheep! Yes, sir, course he will!"—*Forest and Stream.*

Sporting in Turkish Asia.

A party of English gentlemen crossed the Sea of Marmora and landed about forty miles from this city to hunt for game. They became separated in the course of the hunt, and one of the party, Commander Selby, of the English Navy, was accosted by a shepherd. The Englishman did not know Turkish, and thought that the shepherd wanted to beg some powder. So he remarked that he had no powder, and opened his cartridge-box to show that his ammunition was all in that form. But the shepherd had asked that no guns be fired near the sheep, and understood the exhibition of cartridges to be equivalent to a threat of violence. So he struck the Englishman over the head with his stick, and a struggle ensued. Commander Grenville, also of the English Navy, then came up and more shepherds appeared. The result was that Commander Selby, his skull broken by a terrible blow from an ax, and Commander Grenville, after three guns had been broken over his head, were bound and carried off to be executed by the shepherds. The English Consul-General at this city, Mr. Wrench, then appeared, and knowing Turkish, interposed in time to save the lives of the officers. The whole party then returned to the city, where Commander Selby lies in a most critical condition. The affair was the miserable result of a misunderstanding. It shows the folly of any attempt to travel in the country districts without a knowledge of the language, for it illustrates the ferocious passions aroused in the country people when they fancy themselves aggrieved. —*Letter from Constantinople.*

GEN. WADE HAMPTON and Senator John Sherman met in a barber shop, in Washington City, and had a regular row. A barber shop is just the place to razor row. It is the man who goes into a barber shop who is almost certain to get into a bad scrape and get lathered. —*Texas Siftings.*

SOUPS, according to Sir Henry Thompson, whether clear or thick, are far too lightly esteemed by most classes. They are too often regarded as a mere prelude to a meal, to be swallowed hastily or disregarded altogether.

Several South American States.

Transvaal was, until 1877, a republic, and was British territory, but had its independence restored in 1881, Great Britain retaining the suzerainty. The area is about 114,500 square miles, and the population includes about 40,000 persons of European descent, while the native Africans are estimated at all the way from 260,000 to 650,000. The chief exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, cattle, cereals, tobacco, etc. The heavy game in what is now Transvaal was only a few years ago found in numbers that are described as enormous, and the large mammalia are still numerous. The discovery of diamonds was made in 1866, north of the Vaal River, and since then diamond mining has been very successful in that district. The country also contains gold, copper, lead, iron, tin, and coal. There are several considerable towns. Mooiriverdorp, or Potschefstroom, Pretoria, Leydenburg, Rustenburg, and Zoutpausberg. The European inhabitants are chiefly emigrant farmers. Natal is on the southeast coast of Africa, 800 miles from the Cape of Good Hope. The colony, formerly a part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was in 1856 erected into a separate colony under the British crown, and until 1879 represented by a Lieutenant Governor, and since then by a Governor, who is assisted in the administration by an executive and legislative council. Its area is 21,000 square miles, with a seaboard of 150 miles; in 1880 the population was 406,625, about one in every sixteen being of European descent, and the remainder native Africans. The climate is salubrious, there being no extremes either of heat or cold; the coast region for about twenty-five miles inland is very fertile; sugar, coffee, indigo, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, and cotton thrive; the midland district is better adapted to cereals and the usuals crops known among our people; on the higher plateau along the mountains, are immense tracts of pasturage, where cattle and sheep do well. There is one harbor on the coast, D'Urban or Port Natal. Among the natural resources are copper, coal, and iron; large forests of timber in the neighborhood of the mountains. Wool, sugar, ivory, and hides are exported. British Caffraria, or Kaffraria, as it is sometimes written, was wrested by the settlers of Cape Colony from the natives in the war af 1846-7, and is now a part or district of Cape Colony; its area is about 6,500 square miles. It is well watered, has many fertile valleys in the spurs of the mountains in the north, and is in some respects an attractive district. The European population is chiefly of British and German descent. In the year 1859 it was divided into farms of 1,000 to 3,000 acres, granted free on certain terms of settlement and defense. The last census reports place the population at about 125,000, of whom some 10 per cent. are of European descent. Zululand lies north of Natal, and receives its name from the tribes whose home it has been. A good deal of the country along the coast is very flat, marshy, and unhealthy. Up from the coast, where the level is higher, lies a generally fertile region, which is healthy, and where sugar, cotton, and other tropical products may be grown, as in the other colonies. There is quite a trade carried on by the traders from Natal in ivory, rhinoceros' horns, hides, etc. The Orange Free State has an area of 45,000 square miles and a population of 65,000. It is a republic, and the ruling people are the Boers. The climate is dry, temperate, and salubrious; the settlers are chiefly engaged in stock-raising; coal and iron have been found, also gold and the diamond-fields have attracted many to them in recent years. These several colonies and republics have generally an elevated surface, back from the coast, are more or less mountainous, have in the main a climate like that of Southern Europe, are well watered, but have few streams that are navigable.

Making Use of Natural Laws.

Instances of a more complex character frequently occur where a knowledge of natural laws or forces may be brought into operation to assist in surmounting difficulties. Thus, a few years ago, an iron bridge of considerable length, the weight being about 200 tons, was constructed in England and erected in a remote part of Germany. By some mishap, the bridge, when finished, was found to be some distance "out" to one side, an error which the proprietors insisted should be rectified. To take down and re-erect the bridge would be simply ruin to the contractor. But necessity is the mother of invention, and so it proved in this case. It was summer time, and the contractor proceeded to find the amount of expansion which was caused by the heat of the sun over the whole length of the bridge. He next ascertained what contraction took place in the night by cooling. Armed with these data, he thought it might be possible to bring the bridge to its proper position in a few days. The bridge, of course, in its ordinary condition expanded from the center, pushing its two ends outward, or farther apart, and again contracting toward the center. Taking advantage of these conditions, one end was made fast in the morning, and the bridge was forced to expand from that immovable point, instead of from the middle, as formerly. When the iron composing the bridge had expanded to its full extent in the direction intended, that end was released, and the opposite end made fast. The bridge then contracted toward its true position. Thus, whatever was gained by the day's expansion was secured by the subsequent contraction when the metal cooled at night, and, the process being renewed day by day, the work was successfully accomplished.

Dancing in Madagascar.

Just after sunset, and while I was still discussing my dinner, the tum-tums began to beat, and soon the clear space in the middle of the town presented an animated appearance. A sort of illumination was attempted by means of cocoa-nuts filled with bullock's fat, but they did not give much light and smelled very disagreeably. Mats had been placed under the old tamarind tree for the King and myself, and on repairing thither I found His Majesty already arrived. The people soon formed up for a dance. It was a very curious sight, and I never before saw any native dance quite like it. They all formed in a circle, and sang, apparently, a verse of a song. They then went in turns into the center of the ring and danced wildly round, flourishing their spears and singing, and then they all joined in a sort of chorus. I fancy the solo singing was extempore. The women did not take part in this dance, but all sat together and beat time with their hands, and then at the finish they came forward with calabashes full of rum and presented them to the men. They danced the same dance three or four times, never omitting the rum at the end. His Majesty kept pressing me also to drink, and I had to take far more of it than I wanted. The women now came forward and danced, the dance consisting of swinging the body backward and forward, all the time singing a plaintive sort of melody. I could not help thinking how well the words from *Les Cloches de Corneville*—"Just look at that," &c.—would have suited the action. They looked very picturesque with their bright-colored *lambas* and wild-looking heads. They have long, woolly hair, which they make stick out from the head in little knobs. After the women had been dancing thus for some time (the men sitting down and beating time), a man most grotesquely painted jumped in between them and danced a few times up and down the middle; then the women screamed and ran away, and the men, jumping up and brandishing their spears in the most threatening manner, rushed forward as if to attack the new-comer. He at once bolted down the street. I afterward found out that he represented a *lolo* (ghost), come to carry off one of the women. After he had disappeared there was a general dance of rejoicing, in which both men and women joined, and after that more rum. It was now long past ten, so I asked permission of the King to retire to my hut. He replied, rather huskily, that it was very early, but gave me leave to go. He also promised me some guides to take me out in the morning.—*Temple Bar.*

The Philosopher and the Flea.

This is the tale of the philosopher and the flea:

1. The former, having been bitten by the latter, seized and was about to dispatch his foe, when he reflected that the little insect had only acted from instinct, and was not to be blamed. Accordingly he deposited the flea on the back of a passing dog.

2. This dog was the poodle of a lady, and she was very fond of the pretty animal. On his return to the house his mistress took him upon her lap to caress him, and the flea embraced his opportunity to change his inhabit.

3. The flea having in the course of the night engaged in active business operations, awakened the lady. Her husband was sleeping peacefully beside her, and in the silence of her chamber she heard him in his dreams whisper with an accent of ineffable tenderness a name! The name was that of her most intimate female friend!!

4. As soon as it was day, the outraged wife hurried to the house of her rival, and told the rival's husband of the big, big, d—ing discovery she had made. He, being a man of decision, at once called out the destroyer of his household's peace, and ran him through.

5. The widow, when her husband was taken home to her upon the medium of a shutter, was so terribly smitten with remorse that she precipitated herself from the fourth-story window.

6. The other lady convinced her husband that he had wronged her by entertaining any suspicions as to her fidelity, and, becoming reconciled with him, seized an early opportunity of poisoning him.

7. Inasmuch as the jurors of that country had never heard of "extenuating circumstances," and the chief magistrate thought that he could put a murderer to better uses than not guillotining him, the guilty woman was duly decapitated, and the sole survivors of the tragedy were the philosopher and the flea.

MR. LABOUCHERE says: "A French writer would be regarded as an ignorant person were he to make a fault in grammar, whereas an English writer would be looked upon as somewhat of a purist were he not often to do so. I remember when I, as a boy, was taught English composition I was told never to finish a phrase with a word of one syllable, and never to put three words of one syllable together."

THE blacksmith often injures the woodwork of a carriage by fitting his irons when too hot. If the wood burns ever so little it weakens it, and if a joint is near the latter is sure to open. A blacksmith that cannot fit an iron without depending upon its burning its way down should never be allowed to work at the forge.

"WHERE do people go who deceive their fellow men?" inquired a Sunday-school teacher. "Sometimes to Canada, but mostly they go to Europe," was the reply of a youngster whose uncle has recently been a trusted officer in a local bank.—[illegible]

BITS OF INFORMATION.

AN elephant does not attain his full growth until he is 16 or 18 years old.

SNAILS have been put in boiling water and have survived the terrible ordeal.

THE wolf's sense of smelling is peculiarly strong. He can smell carrion the distance of nearly a mile.

FOUR-FIFTHS of the animals on the globe, or 200,000 species, belong to the ringed and jointed-footed animals, and of these 150,000 are the six-legged insects.

THE coral insect deposits in its body particles of lime, and when it dies its body washes away and leaves its skeleton—the wonderful formation known as coral—behind.

EXPOSURE of hot steel to a cold surface renders it hard. This is usually done by dipping the red-hot metal in water, though other cold surfaces which are rapid conductors will answer the same purpose.

IN Holland the preservation of the woodwork of drawbridges, sluices, gates and other works is conduced by the application of a mixture of pitch and tar, whereon are strewn pounded shells, with a mixture of sea sand.

WHEN rivers are much warmer than the air they give rise to fogs, because the rapid evaporation from the warm water pours more water into the atmosphere than it can hold suspended in an invisible state, and consequently the surplus vapor is condensed into mist by the colder air into which it rises. There are conditions of atmosphere when no actual fog is apparent in which darkness prevails, and what are called dry fogs, or sometimes blight. In some cases they are clearly due to smoke, as, for instance, the smoke of burning prairies, which may extend over vast distances.

THE waters of the ocean are found to be of an almost uniform saltness, the proportion of salt being 2.7 per cent., which gives a pound of salt (about) to every four gallons of water. The quantity of saline ingredients contained in the sea, according to the late Mr. Mudie, amounts to four hundred thousand billions of cubic feet, which, if piled up, would form a mass 140 miles long, as many broad and as many high—or, otherwise disposed, it would cover the whole of Europe, islands, seas and all, to the height of the summit of Mount Blanc, which is about 16,000 feet.

THAT the Mississippi may deservedly be called the "Father of Waters" the following data will show: Quantity of water discharged by that river annually, 14,883,360,633,880 cubic feet; quantity of sediment discharged annually, 28,188,083,892 cubic feet; area of the delta of the river, according to Lyell's estimate, 13,000 square miles, and depth of the same, as calculated by Prof. Riddell, 1,056 feet. The delta, consequently, as appears from these figures, contains 400,378,429,440,000 cubic feet, or 2,720 cubic miles, and it would require for the formation, therefore, of one cubic mile of delta five years and eighty-one days—for the formation of one square mile, of the depth of 1,056 feet, one year sixteen and one-fifth days, and for the formation of the whole delta 14,208 4-5 years.

Tourists Who Infest Egypt.

The *Builder*, quoting a correspondent of the *Debats*, censures the conduct of certain tourists who infest Egypt. They "increase in numbers every year; reports of revolution, insubordination in the army, and cholera are powerless to hinder them; and those easy means of communication, the steamers that now run frequently up and down the Nile, bring in larger numbers than ever the strangers to see the ruins. Their presence, however, is, we are sorry to hear, deeply regretted by the genuine archæologist. In the thirty years that Egypt has been thus visited, more harm has been done to its old buildings than in the centuries of so much abused neglect which have passed over the country. The destruction caused by the tourists is really serious; piece by piece the inscriptions and the wall paintings have been chipped away to supply 'mementoes.' M. Charmes describes how, on visiting a few days previously the Valley of the Kings, he found most barbarously mutilated the famous tomb of Seti I., which was discovered by Belzoni; the alabaster sarcophagus is, it will be remembered, at present in Sir John Soane's Museum. When Belzoni and Champollion entered the tomb it was intact; not a word of the inscribed text was wanting; the wall paintings were as fresh in color as if painted the day before; now the tomb is nearly a ruin, and in a few years the destruction will be complete." We may add to the remonstrances of our contemporary the questions, How is it possible to censure this wanton and petty mischief when the removal of noble obelisks to London and New York is thought worthy of public applause and national honors? What is the difference in stupidity between knocking off the nose of a statue, defacing a tomb, or ravaging an inscription and carrying away one or more of the few obelisks left?—*London Athenæum.*

A PROMINENT physician says that, if mothers did not take up the senseless prattle of babies and hurl it back at them under the plea that it is "baby talk," children would learn sooner how to talk plain. They repeat the jumble of syllables that they first hear. That's the idea! Instead of saying of soapy water: "I doesn't 'ike it, it tastes dood," you can just as well have Mr. Two-year-old observe: "The taste of soap combined with aqueous fluid is not agreeable to me."

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

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No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

The Louisville Courier-Journal gives illustrations of the Giteau hanging, together with portraits of all connected with it.

The Philadelphia Times thinks Congress will adjourn soon, since all the money has been about divided out.

Henry Forbes, an English sailor, contracted yellow fever at Havana, Cuba, and died at New Orleans of the disease, last week. Another case resulted fatally near Pensacola.

Senator Wade Hampton declines to become a candidate for Governor of South Carolina, on the ground that he desires to retire from political life "at the earliest practicable and proper moment."

A dispatch from Washington to the Boston Herald states that the Republicans, according to one of them, are not so much in love with the independent movement in the South as they were, and are inclined to drop it and work for a better organization of the Republican party in each State.

A band of robbers, who have been depredating extensively in Mississippi, were broken up at Summit, on the 24th ult., by killing and wounding several and catching most of the others—numbering fifteen in all. Among the killed was one Renfro, alias Smith, who is supposed to be Steve Renfro, who was a few years ago, sheriff of Sumter county, Ala., and very popular; but who broke jail while charged with embezzlement; and at the same time he was suspected of complicity in burning the clerk's office at Livingston.

The End of Guiteau.

Giteau was hung at high noon on last Friday. Only a few persons were permitted to witness the execution. The prisoner is reported to have passed a restless night previous to the day of his execution. Telegrams state that on rising in the morning of that day, he ate a hearty breakfast, and ordered his dinner to be brought to him at 11 o'clock. He conducted himself with all the nonchalance he could command, and went to the scaffold with a firm step and erect head. Upon the scaffold he delivered what he termed his "dying prayer," and then proceeded to chant a few verses he had written, the substance of them being, "I am going to the Lordy, I am so glad; I am going to the Lordy, glory hallelujah, I am going to the Lord."

After this recital, the noose was adjusted, the black cap pulled over his head, and while the prisoner was yelling "glory, glory, glory," the trigger was sprung and the drop fell; and a soul was launched into a never ending world, to be judged of Him who gave it.

Thus ends the life of one of the most remarkable criminals on record. Whether or not he was responsible for his deeds, only the great I Am can know. He is gone, and his crime, if such it may be called, has been atoned for with his blood. May his fate be an awful warning to all other would be assassins, and if his terrible taking off should result in the lessening of such crimes, it is well indeed that he has died.

The Campaign in Alabama.

One disadvantage of overwhelming political power, such as is possessed by the Democratic party in Alabama and several other States is that it relegates the contest for office to the nominating convention, and brings before that body a great number of candidates who would keep to their precincts if there were any doubt of the result at the polls. In Alabama the entire list of State officers named at Montgomery will be elected at the polls, carrying in their train a United States Senator and probably eight Representatives to Congress. Owing to the multiplicity of aspirants the convention occupied two days in arriving at a determination. For Governor were nominated Gen. Edward A. O'Neal, of Lauderdale; Hon. Leroy Brewer, of Mobile; Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, of Dallas; Hon. John M. McKleroy, of Barbour. Gen. O'Neal, the nominee of the convention, is popular in North Alabama, and as the Greenbacker Lowe has made considerable inroads on the white Democratic strength of that section, it was probably a prudent and shrewd act in the convention to put the head of the battle in that part of the field. McKleroy was enthusiastically supported by East Alabama, and on one ballot attained 146 votes and a fraction of 14-20ths. Brewer started with 93 and 5-20ths votes. Dawson was strong in Central Alabama, and had at one time 115 and 1-20th. But O'Neal was never headed, and ran the race through well to the front without a break.

Among those who are mentioned for United States Senator, in place of Gen. Morgan, we notice ex-Gov. Thos. H. Watts, Hon. Walter L. Bragg, Gen. John D. Rother, and, probably, may reckon Morgan himself. Alabama is not notable for rewarding her prominent politicians with long place. The policy of frequent changes, bad as it is, seems to please the people, and breeds an army of candidates.

We suppose that Mobile will retire Col. Herndon, who is in the prime of life (about 54), carries the scars of honorable battles, and has sinned grievously already by holding two terms. He has attained some reputation as a representative, however, which may console him in his retirement. We do not dare to name his successor, because we should inevitably offend a couple of hundred most estimable gentlemen, whose residence in the First District renders their selection not impossible.

We venture to suggest to our Alabama neighbors the real secret why New England's influence at Washington has always been larger than her relative importation in the Union is because when she finds that she has secured a good Representative or Senator she rarely ever takes him home again. We don't need to give examples, because they are abundant and well known. The South ought to make her great sons fixtures at Washington, and treat them as a wise master treats his hired servants, whose greater gain, whose services he never dispenses with except for cause.

At the last Gubernatorial election Governor Cobb received more than three-fourths of the votes—134,911 against 42,343 for Pickens, Greenbacker.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Jemison and Environs.

Mrs. S. T. Luckett, of Talladega, and Mrs. Nettie Leroy, of Birmingham, are visiting relatives in Jemison.

Thanks to "Rufus." If he will call on "Doceo," when he visits our village, he will "set up" to cigars; but he has none of the musical instruments inquired after, either to sell, lease or let, but we have almost anything else he can call for from a mosquito to a donkey.

The Chilton Co. Medical Board met in Jemison, the 3d inst. A good turn out of the physicians of the county and an interesting meeting is reported.

At a regular communication of Jemison Lodge, No. 411, of A. F. & A. M., the following officers were installed, Prof. J. L. Williams wielding the gavel, Prof. A. E. Burns, presenting the candidates: Dr. J. J. Dawson, W. M.; L. J. Hand, S. W.; S. J. Heath, J. W.; J. M. Brantley, Treas.; S. E. Clecker, Sec.; J. Bice, S. D.; A. Patterson, J. D.; and J. B Childers, Tyler.

Died, on the 24, inst., little Charley, and on the 25th, Birdie, infant son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Smith.

Our school closed out last Wednesday, the 28th ult. Quite a goodly number of patrons and friends turned out to witness the closing exercises. Mr. Burns will teach a "vacation session," commencing the 17th inst. A full school is anticipated.

Doceo.

Alabama Views.

Joe Gunter, a sixteen year old youth, was drowned in the Alabama river, at Montgomery, on Friday morning last.

Oscar Wilde waltzed around McDonald's Opera House, with Montgomery ladies. He says that the South should be the home of art, as it possesses two great requisites for fine art, beautiful flowers and beautiful women. Artful Oscar.

A conference of greenbackers met in Birmingham Tuesday.

W. M. Lowe has returned from Congress, and has almost lost his voice. His physician recommends the Western wilds, whither he will go soon.

Commencements are about over with, and people are settling down for summer sweltering.

The Camden Home Ruler says: A young white man was convicted at the term of the County Court for carrying a pistol concealed to shoot a mad dog.

Same paper: A little negro child was smothered on last Monday, in this place. It seems its brother, a small boy, turned a large goods box over the child in play, and then was two weak to take it off of him. When the mother returned home, the poor little creature was dead.

The Mobile Register says: The schooner Annie H. Belden was cleared yesterday for Galveston, by A. C. Danner & Co., with a cargo of 261 tons of Alabama coal.

The Birmingham Iron Works, represented by Messrs. Hardie & Co., are now excavating and have the plans ready for their immense buildings on 1st Avenue and 27th Street. Work on Sloss Furnace Company, No. 2, is progressing satisfactorily, and will be in full blast within six months, thus doubling that company's capacity.

A chair of Civil Engineering has been established at the University of Alabama, and Col. R. A. Hardaway, late of the A. & M. College, has been elected to fill it.

Dr. Leroy Brown, late of Vanderbilt University, has been elected President of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Gen. Lane, of Virginia, has been elected Commandant and Professor of Civil Engineering.

The Greensboro Beacon is of the opinion that it will be August or September before the railroad from that place conecting with the Ala. Great Southern at Akron, will be completed.

A printer by the name of Arthur W. Ashley was arrested in Selma last week. He confessed to having committed a murder in Texas, wither he was taken for trial.

There is a colored man near Abbeville, Henry county, worth $20,000.

The Mobile Democrats have put a strong ticket in the field for representatives in the Legislature. It contains the names of Leroy Brewer Peter Hamilton, C. C. Langdon and Samuel C. Muldon.

Montgomery Radicals have put a ticket in the field. It contains the names of two white men, and three negroes.

Immigrant and Tribune: The southbound train, Sunday, brought sixty-two immigrants direct from Saxony, Germany. They are farmers, some with capital, and most of them with means to render them self-sustaining for one year. They are a hardy looking set, and just such men as are needed to open up and develop a new country. They have a brass band and make good music. They are now prospecting for homes in the country and the Messrs. Cullman are exerting themselves to get them properly located. As many more are looked for in about eight days.

Fort Payne Journal: A farmer in this county sold of his last year's crop of corn to the amount of $2,300, cotton to the amount of $600, besides meat and other articles, making in all nearly $4,000. The highest price at which he sold corn was 85 cents. Some he sold at 60. Another farmer living not very many miles from this place, has been farming about thirty years, and in all that time he has not bought a pound of meat or flour or a bushel of corn. He has a good home, good stock, all the comforts and some of the luxuries of life, and has improved and constantly increased the productive capacity of his farm. He has never raised as much as a bale of cotton all together.

Uncle Isaac Christiancy is to get his divorce. Uncle Isaac promises himself that he will never make another mash among the treasury girls.

The long trial of the Malley boys, charged with murdering Jennie Cramer, was brought to an end Friday, by a verdict of not guilty.

Two hundred lambs belonging to one man in Utah have been carried off by eagles. His patriotism is rapidly cooling.

A Riot Between the Races in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 1.
The Union has just received the particulars of a fatal rencounter between the whites and blacks at Brooksville. Three colored men, named Turner, had been for several days visiting the village armed and indulging in threats against some citizens, making much bad feeling. This culminated a few days since in a row in the courthouse, started by one of the Turners entering the building, just as the afternoon session of the court was being called, with an open knife in his hand. In the row that followed the three Turners were killed and several other negroes participating were wounded. Several whites were wounded, but not mortally.

Savannah, Ga., has 7,745 school children.

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Its prominent features are the following:

1st. It is incorporated under the laws of Missouri, and its officers and agents are all bonded.

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3d. There are THREE GRADES OF BENEFITS, viz: $2,500, $2,000, and $1,500. Applicants between the ages of 18 and 36 years, may obtain the highest in the above order, at death, or at the expiration of 25 years, with a return of 85 per cent of all matured certificates. Those between 36 and 48 years can obtain the $2,000 benefit; and those between 48 and 60 years can obtain the $1,500 benefit, with a proportionate return of all mortuary fees paid in, at the expiration of 20 and 15 years respectively.

4th. The mortuary fee is fixed at $1.00, is unalterable, and is payable, after 30 days' notice, whenever one in 3,500 members die. There is no other expense Its actual cost will not be more that $20 a year.

5th. Each member is his own banker.

The principles of the association are electic, charitable and benevolent.

Death is certain, let all make timely provision for their loved ones.

A. L. HARALSON,
Agent for Chilton, Elmore and Autauga.
Verbena, Ala., June 15, 1882.

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The Chilton View
—AND—
THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY
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By paying us $2.60 you will receive for one year your home paper with the Courier-Journal, the representative newspaper of the South, and the best, brightest and ablest family weekly in the United States. Those who desire to examine a sample copy of the Courier-Journal can do so at this office.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.
J. L. WILLIAMS,
County Surveyor.
Nov24-1y

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electra-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 8-1y

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MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
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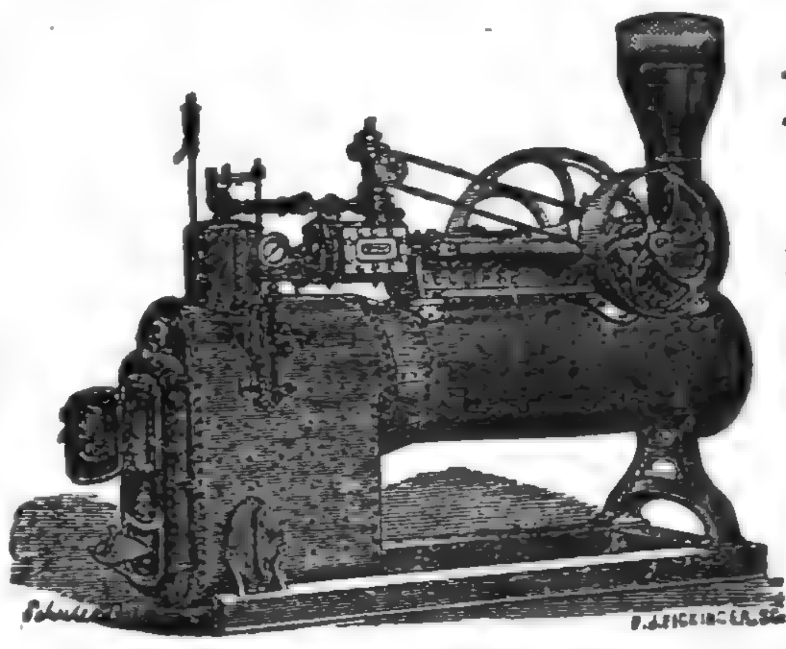
We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, and intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.
MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



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E CHILTON VIEW.

NTON, ALA., JULY 6, 1882.

UNTY DIRECTORY.

ncellor Eastern Chancery Divis- N. S. Graham.
ge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
citor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
nber of Congress—Fifth Congres- District—Thomas Williams.
ator Fifteenth Senatorial District liam P. Oden.
resentative—William A. Collier.
bate Judge—H. J. Callen.
uit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
ister in Chancery—Dr. W. E. rt.
riff—James E. Lowe.
asurer—James M. Parish.
Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
t. Education—James M. Corderie.
missioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon- , R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

EDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
ins pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

1 at 6:33 a. m.
3 7:15 p. m.
9 8:45 p. m.
11 3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

*9:00 a. m.
2 *9:42 p. m.
4 8:15 p. m.
8 10:35 a. m.
12
on't stop.

DULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

North	Daily Mail	Going South
6:30 a. m.	Selma	Arr 9:15 p. m.
9:45 "	Calera	Lve. 6:02 "
4:16 p m	Rome	" 11:32 a m
6:15 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
8:13 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
1:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
:01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ard	- Daily Mail	Westward
1:00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:29 p m
8:50 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
5:35 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

GES.—Regular communications on Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. rst Saturday in each month at 7 k p. m.

ular conventions Chilton Lodge K. of P. every second and fourth ay nights in each month, at 7 k p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

notice to bridge builders by Callen.

Teachers' Institute will meet rrow at 10 a. m. at the Meth- Church.

f. J. M. Corderie is attending tate Teachers' Institute now sion at Birmingham.

rried.—In Clanton, on the 3d by Rev. W. A. Montgomery, Robt. P. Wade and Miss Mollie n. Not insured.

ins have been copious during ast week, and crops are grow- finely. We have had some , but it has not been very ging.

. M. M. Sweat, the Worthy Templar of the Grand Lodge labama, will lecture at the odist Church this evening, in interest of the temperance .

nry Foshee (col.) charged the killing of Lewis Owen was tried in the county , on Monday, and was bound to the circuit court in the sum 00.

e were pleased to receive a on Monday, from Mr. R. E. s, a former citizen of this ty. He has just closed a fine ol, at Childersburg, Talladega ty, and is on a visit to friends is section.

mong the graduates of the ama Conference Female Col- at Tuskegee, was Miss Lula C. er, of Callierville. The title r graduating essay: "Baby- Learned and Wise has Perished rly."

e received a pleasant call on day last from Chancellor N. S. ham, of Tuskegee. He is a inent candidate for Congress is District, and should he re- the nomination and be elec- he would make a worthy rep- ntative.

change of schedule went into t on the S. & N. railroad, on day last. The morning accom- ation train now reaches Clan- at 10:35, and the afternoon mmodation at 3:35. Accom- ation train No. 8, reaches Clan- t 8:15 p. m.

the Republican Conference Monday, Col. Robt. H. Knox, Thomas M. Ternan, Esq., were n as delegates to the State Con- ion, and John Baker and R. Goodgame, Esqs., as alternates. Republican county executive mittee was organized, and the y machinery put in motion. question of a county conven- was left open and its holding retionary with the county com- ee.

Clanton Academy.

This excellent school closed its first session last week, with examinations during the day and declamation exercises in evening of Thursday and Friday. The exercises were well conducted, and were very interesting, and reflected credit upon pupils and principal. The next regular session of the school will open on the first Monday in October, and the prospect for a full attendance, is, we learn, very flattering. We regret that our space will not permit us to publish a programme of the exercises.

Verbena to Have An Academy.

On last Saturday a meeting of prominent citizens was had at Verbena, for the purpose of considering the question of building an Academy. About $1,750 was subscribed, and a suitable building will be erected at once. This is a move in the right direction, and we are only surprised that it has not been undertaken before. It is indeed gratifying to note such evidences of improvement in the county, and especially so in this case, where the cause of education is to be benefited thereby. The Academy will be ready to begin its first session in October, and we doubt not that it will be a splendid institution of its kind. Success to it and its projectors.

The Glorious Fourth.

The barbecue at Cooper's Station, on Tuesday, was largely attended, and was a success in every particular. About one thousand people were on the grounds. Capt. W. A. Gullahorn was one of the leading spirits and took particular pains to make the occasion enjoyable to all. A good band was on hand, and the young folks passed the greater part of the time in dancing to its inspiring music. Short speeches were made by Messrs. Edwards and Hall, candidates for legislative honors. An excellent dinner of barbecued meats was spread, and ice cream and lemonade, as well as "red-eye" was disposed of rather more freely than was necessary. Nothing unusual occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion, and the "glorious fourth" at Cooper's will be long remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present.

Maplesville Dots.

Plenty of rain last week. Crops are much revived and promise a good harvest. Mr. Boline says he has one of the best crops he ever knew.

"Bijou" had his first watermelon this week, and would send our editor some but distance prevents.

We are informed that Rev. Mr. Rogers will fill the pulpit at this place for the balance of the year. Only one sermon has been preached here since the first Sunday in August of last year.

Robt. DuBose, a young mulatto aged about 27 years, died on the 1st. He was a remarkably intelligent colored man.

"Rufus" can find a few of the "organs" of which he inquires in this town. "Bijou" has never had any conjugal experience, and can offer him no sympathy.

Mr. Thos. DuBose has now a barbed wire fence on his farm. The first, we believe, in the neighborhood. BIJOU.

The Power of Prayer.

Hast thou climbed ambition's height,
Man of genius, man of might;
Seeing from thy lofty seat
All life's storms beneath thy feet,
Empire spread before thine eye,
Homage, fear, and flattery?—
Amid the sounds that reach thee there,
Kneel, and seek the power of prayer,

Hast thou, in life's lonliest vale,
Seen thy patient labors fail,—
Felt ill-fortune's daily thrill
Waste thine energy of will?
Yet without revenge or hate,
Wouldst thou stand the stroke of fate?
Wouldst thou bear as man should bear?
Kneel, and seek the power of prayer?

Hast thou, man of intellect,
Seen thy soaring spirit checked,
Struggling in the righteous cause,
Champion of God's slighted laws,
Seen the slave or the supine,
Win the prize that should be thine?
Wouldst thou scorn and wouldst thou spare?—
Kneel and seek the power of prayer.

Hast thou stood beside the bed,
Where the gentle spirit fled?
Sharer of life's hopes and fears,
Youth's first passion, love of years,
Saint on earth and saint above,
Life of life and love of love;
Wouldst thou shun the last despair?—
Kneel and seek the power of prayer.

The name of the new town to be built up between Dixie and Maplesville has been agreed upon as "Miniola," we learn, and we hope the town will be as pretty and as pleasant as its name. We learn some 15 or 20 families will soon have summer cottages there. It is most pleasantly located for a summer retreat.—*Selma Index.*

"Is the point well taken?" asked a member of the convention. "Gewhilikins, yes!" shouted a member near by, springing to his feet. Some one had left a pin with a view to just such a coincidence.

For the Chilton View.]

Farmers' Boys.

Much indeed is said about boys leaving the farm and going to some city to attend a business college. Some people think, that a farmer's son has "no business" at a business college. And if he goes, he fully believes he will command, as soon as his course is completed a hundred dollar salary; and he goes for no other purpose. Some believe a farmers boy can't be a farmer if he attends a business college. To these I would say, a farmers boy needs a business education as much as any other class of boys. How can a farmer keep his books, unless he first learn how? Or, how will he know that his merchant with whom he trades, keeps his store account correctly? No, its their belief, that a farmers boy needs no education. They need only know, when and how, to plant corn and cotton, and when to set out potato plants, whether or not it be on the change of the moon, or on the ridges prepared for them. They must depend on somebody else to transact their business, and keep their accounts, and while others are attending to their business for them, it is others business to make money out of their business, and they do it. Farmers should send their boys to college, that they may learn to transact any business, that may come before them. Do not think because they have an education, they cannot farm. I am a little surprised at some people! I reckon I need not be.

Only those will refuse to send to college
Who never themselves attended,
For only those will acknowledge,
To them, business is uncomprehended.

W. D. L.

The Mule—A Boy's Composition.

The mewl is an anermul which wus born after Noer built the ark. The rinoserus wus in the ark, but there ain't no account of the mewl being there, an' I guess he wusn't, 'cos he would've bruised around in it an' made trouble. Noer landed on Mount Arerat, but if the mewl had been in the ark there ain't no telling where Noer would've landed. The chances are he would've been kilt by the mewl 'cos a mewl don't like to be cooped up; it ain't in his nater. Mount Arerat is a big hill in the Holy Land, and there Noer turned loose the unerkorn an' the lamb, an' the liuns roared.

If I ain't wrong, Mount Arerat was the place where the profit Eliger flew up in a blaze of fire. Sum boys who go craw fishin' on Sunday call the profit Lige. I've got a dog named Lige. He is a brindle bulldog and won't back down for a cirkular saw. Dad bought him from Jim Jone's unkle. Jim Jone's grandma is hip-shot, an' shouts at camp meetin's. Dad bought the dog to keep the niggers outen the watermelon patch, an' it's wrong to call the profit Lige. Bad boys ain't got no respect for the profits no how. I'm the head in my Sunday-school class. Deakun Smith owned a big roan mewl, an' he had a wart on his leg an' a Roman nose. A man named Wilkins who loafes around tryin' to get on kurriner's juries tole Deakun Smith to pull a hair outen the mewl's tail, and tie it round the wart, an it would come off in two days. Deakun Smith pulled the hair outen the mewl's tail. Doctor Jimson ses that Deakun Smith won't be able to pass the contribushin box fur two weeks. He wus kicked through a bord fence in the stummick and fell in a was' nest bigger'n a door mat.

Dr. J. P. Givhan, late of Selma, dropped into the Index office last week. The Doctor informed us he was located permanently at Lomax, Chilton county, with the prospect of a lucrative practice. He is fully competent to perform his duty as a physician. We say to our friends in that part of the country, he is in every way reliable.

Selma Index.

Delightful rains have fallen in the last few days, and the crop prospect is all that could be desired.

Notice To Bridge Builders.

I will, on the 17th day of July, in front of the Courthouse door in Clanton, at public outcry, let out to the lowest bidder, the furnishing of the material and building of three bridges for the county, near Clanton. For plans and specifications call at my office.

H. J. CALLEN,
July 3d, 1882. Judge of Probate.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a General Election will be held at the usual places of voting in Chilton county, Alabama, on the FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST, it being the 7th day of August, 1882, for the election of the following named officers, to-wit: One Governor, one Secretary of State, one State Treasurer, one State Auditor, one Attorney-General, one Superintendent of Education, and one representative to the General Assembly of Alabama.

Witness my hand this 3d day of July, 1882. J. E. LOWE,
6-3 Sheriff Chilton Co.

School Books a Specialty
—AT—
The Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

"Quick sales and small profits,"
IS THE MOTTO AT
THE CHEAP CASH STORE
—OF—
W. M. WILSON

"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
:o:
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.
:o:
Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND
GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
1st AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 22-6m

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS.
2d Avenue, between 19th and 20th Streets,
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 22-6m

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 20-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 18 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. myl8-ly

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new, capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & co., Portland, Maine.

A QUIET LITTLE GAME.

Jerry Greening's Account of a Transaction with Cards on a Pullman Car.

"Playin' poker is mighty dang'rous bizness, boys," said old Jerry Greening the other night, as he came into the Williamson House barroom.

Some of "the boys" were indulging in a little game of draw poker, with a limit, just to pass away the time. Judge Ridgway, the champion sucker fisherman of this region, asked Jerry if he would take a hand. "No, thankee," said the veteran yarn spinner as he helped himself to a "chaw" of Lije Pelton's tobacco; "I ain't a takin' in keerd playin' nowadays. Ef you fellers 'll lay down yer keerds I'll chuck pennies to see who pays fer the drinks all around, an' then I'll tell ye a leetle story 'bout poker playin'."

The cards were laid down, the coins were pitched, and "Si" Terwilliger was the unfortunate one. Reinforced with a tumbler of "gin and tansy," the old man took off his slouch hat and heavy muffler and prepared to spin the promised yarn.

"Lem'me see," started Jerry, "I guess it were nigh about 'leven year 'go I were goin' out West with a party o' city folks to hunt on th' prairies. We was a trav'lin' in powerful fine style in one o' tham pallet keers, when we see a real nice lookin' feller with a di'mond buzzum-pin come into the keer. He sot down near me, an' bineby he got the owner of the keer—which I remarked to the time was a nigger—to get a table for him. He got a playin' keerds all 'lone by hisself, and bineby 'nother nice lookin' feller came in, an' them two fellers got a-playin'. Arter awhile the two city fellers that were goin' out West with me took a hand in th' game, an' 'fore we got to Chicago my two fellers hadn't 'nough spondulix 'round 'em to buy a square drink o' licker, let 'lone 'nough to go furder West. Fin'lly one o' my men—I allers calls 'em my men, becase they was goin' West with me, yer know—said to th' feller with the di'mond buzzum-pin, 'Let's change the game. I've got jest $3,000 cash in my grip-sack, that b'longs to my old man in Chicago; let's play eucher for a change.' 'Now, I'll tell ye what I'll do,' said th' buzzum-pin man; 'I'll jest bet ye even $3,000 thet I kin take them keerds an' cut the jack o' hearts the very first time.' 'By darn, I'll do it,' says my man. 'Wall,' sez I, 'I'll hold the stakes.' 'All right,' sez the buzzum-pin man. During this little conversation my man were shufflin' up the keerds kinder nervous like, so he had laid 'em down an' told me to keep an eye on 'em while he got his cash. He come back with the money an' handed it to me. Mr. Buzzum-pin got out his cash, but with what he hed won from my man an' what money he hed he were short jest $100. 'Wal,' sez I, 'rather than see yer fun broke up I'll lend ye th' hundred.' So I pulls out a nole stockin' I hed in my grip-sack an' got out five twenty-dollar gold pieces. 'Thar,' sez I, 'now get down to biz.'

"Wall, they got. Mr. Buzzum-pin took th' keerds in his han's an' drawin' a bowie-knife outen his hip pocket he cut them keerds right in two quicker'n lightnin'. 'Thar,' sez he, 'I cut th' Jack o' hearts th' fust time, mister, an' I reckon that I'll freeze onto that thar cash. Fork her over, mister,' sez he to me. Jest 'bout that time I see th' pint o' the scheme, an' I laffed till I putty nigh busted. I gist got down onto the floor an' laffed, an' 'twere close t' five minutes 'fore I got cooled down agin. I were just ready to pay the buzzum-pin man th' $3,000 cash, an' his face were as smilin' as a man's is when he looks at his fust baby, when all t' oncet my man sez: 'Mr. Greening, I reckon you'll pay that huge pile over t' me.' 'The 'greement was that I were t' cut th' jack th' fust time,' sez Buzzin-pin, 'an' I done it, so I'll take the dough, if you please. I cut it, didn't I?' 'Wall, no,' sez my man, pullin' the jack o' hearts outen his left sleeve, 'I reckon not!' Wall, boys, ef you could a seen that feller's face drop you'd smile a smile. The first thing he done were to reach out for his shootin'-iron, but my man sez: 'Oh, don't do that,' an' kinder raisin' the lapboard they were playin' on, he showed Mr. Buzzum-pin a six-shooter pintin' in th' direction o' his heart, an' 'twere full cocked, too. 'Wall, I'm dun brown for once,' says the buzzum-pin man, an' sez he: 'Who be ye, anyway, stranger?' 'Wall,' sez my man, 'I don't mind 'bliging ye with my cog'omen. I'm Billy Birdsall of New York, an' I'm the man thet invented that little scheme o' cuttin' th' jack, an' now, m' friend, I'll giv ye a leetle piece of advice. I let ye win all m' cash so I could clean you out. Ef I'd a tried t' clean ye at poker I could a done it, but you'd a stopped a playin' 'fore ye got broke, so I laid for ye. After this when yo're goin' t' cut the jack, don't let any one handle the keerds fust. Mr. Greening will give ye $50 outen th' stakes an' I guess you'd better light out at Chicargo, an' ye want t' keep yer eye peeled fer ye know them Chicargo people's noted for their big feet, an' they ain't in any way delicate 'bout using 'em ef they gets skinned by a sharper. Good evening?'

Wall, I paid the buzzum-pin man his $50 an' he got out at Chicargo. Me an' them two fellars hed a good laff over the way we flaxed him, an' since that I hain't played no keerds. Of course I don't s'pose any of you fellers 'll cheat at keerds, and I've no 'jections to playin' with you, though I did see Bill Oarkuff slippin' a nace down into his lap to lay for a nace full. Ye see now, boys, why I don't play no keerds. Let's chuck agin for the drinks an' then I guess I'll go home, for I've got to try a case for salt an' batter' to-morrer mornin' 'fore 'Squire Dewitt."

Having "chucked" for and disposed of his drink, Jerry bade the crowd good night and started for home, and the game of poker was renewed.

A CROCODILE outdone: A crocodile stole a baby once in the days when animals could talk, and was about to make a dinner of it. The poor mother begged piteously for her child. "Tell me one truth," said the crocodile, "and you shall have your baby again." The grief-stricken mother thought for a moment and then said, between her sobs: "I shall buy a new bonnet next spring." "Take the baby," said the alligator, clubbing himself as he spoke, "I am not ... enough for you."—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE LITTLE MORMON MAID-SERVANT.

When we came to live as Gentiles among the Mormons in Utah, the first difficulty we met after establishing our household, was in finding servants.

The first cook we hired, at exorbitant wages, was a Chinaman; but as these Celestials have neither godliness nor the next thing to it, my wife soon discharged him, and I came home one evening to find that he had packed up his things—and a good many of ours—and was gone.

We had a young China-boy for housemaid, but he allowed himself to be influenced by his discharged fellow-servant and took French leave the next day. Misfortunes never come singly, nor go singly.

My wife now began to walk the town over in search of a girl. Women-servants, especially young girls, it is difficult for Gentile families to procure in some parts of Utah, particularly in towns off the railroads, where the Mormons retain their great prejudice against the "foreign element," as the Gentiles are called, and rarely allow their daughters to go out to service in Gentile families, for fear the young saints will be estranged from the church, or "contaminated by the world's people," as the Mormons express it. Besides, there are not many young girls in the Mormon church. They are advised to marry young, and Mormon men are encouraged to marry a number of wives. The more wives each man takes the greater his power in the church.

But my wife's search for a servant was repaid by introducing her to the quaint interiors of a number of Mormon houses to which she had been advised to go, and for several days we had little conversation at meals beside a description of these interiors; and they were not always appetizing.

Some of the houses to which her search led her were the homes of Scandinavian converts to Mormonism, houses of one room, built either of rough, red granite boulders, or of dull adobes; inside carpeted with loose straw; the little square windows curtained with short white conventual curtains, gathered on rods at the top and bottom.

In many instances a shelf is hinged against the wall, and serves as a clothless dinner-table, and can afterwards be dropped flat against the wall by folding its prop, thus making more room in the hampered quarters.

Some of these houses are enclosed by rush-woven fences, made of switches braided horizontally between upright posts. These fences, looking like the woven willow cradles in texture give a foreign appearance to the streets they border, and are so close-weft that a child could not find an aperture large enough to thrust its little hand through to pluck the flowers inside.

But the queer fences seemed also to guard the young girls in the families as well as they did the flowers, and my wife was unsuccessful in her search. The Mormon mothers all told her there had been a rule recently made in the church that all young girls under the age of sixteen, instead of going out to service, must go to school, for the Mormons have educational establishments, but they are schools where "knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers," being mere instruments for the diffusion of Mormon doctrine.

At last, after days of fruitless effort, we found at our very door that for which we had searched far and wide. It chanced that the Mormon Bishop, from whom we rented our house, lived in a rambling house of rough and red granite, next door to us. He had built his houses on adjoining lots, and had a wife and family living in each house; but jealousy sprang up between the two wives, and the Bishop removed the youngest and favorite wife to the country, and rented to us her vacated house.

One morning, while we were still without a servant, my wife chanced to step into the Bishop's first wife's house, next door, to see about having some repairs made upon our house. Nothing but an errand ever takes a Gentile lady into one

thought was that the woman made the offer simply to oblige us temporarily, and she was about to decline it with thanks, when, after a glance over the poverty-stricken room, she concluded that the offer came from pecuniary necessity instead of pure kind-heartedness, and at once closed the bargain. Apparently

this Bishop pinched his first wife's family to indulge the second wife's, for he was a man of some consideration in the church, and must have had means to support one family well.

When I returned home that evening I found a young "Saint" established in the place of our departed Celestial.

It seemed to give our little Mormon girl delight so disproportioned in effect to the cause that she was questioned by one of the children, why she seemed so happy. She answered that if she had not got a home with us, she was about to have been obliged by her father to go to live with his second wife, where she would have had hard work; would have

lived in the country, which she disliked, and would have received no wages. In the poorer Mormon families it is customary for the first wife and her children to become virtually servants to the second wife and her children. The children of one wife call all the other wives of their father "Aunt."

Our little Mormon maid's name was Julie. She speedily became a great favorite with the children of our family who ate with her at the second table,

and learned from her some primitive table manners. At dinner, on her first evening in our service, the children discovered that it was against the rules of the Mormon church to drink either tea

or coffee, and Julie never tasted either while she lived with us.

On the first Sunday night Julie was with us, she was undressing the younger children in the nursery while their mother was hearing them recite their catechism. One of the children was asked—

"Paul, who made you?"

And he answered "God."

The next question in the catechism is: "Are there more God's than one?"

And again he answered properly, "No, there is but one God."

At this Julie looked up astonished, and as if thinking Paul's catechiser was abstracted and allowing him to recite wrong, Julie said, timidly: "Paul answered that question wrong, ma'am."

"What must I say?" lisped Paul, bewildered.

Julie answered, "You must say, 'Yes, there are many Gods.'"

Paul's mother protested against her

of these Occidental harems. While there she happened to remark her great need of a servant, and was much astonished at the novel experience of having our landlord's wife offer with alacrity one of her numerous and ill-supported daughters for the situation. Her first boy's learning this false doctrine, and Julie protested that it was true, and as proof, went to her room and brought out her well-worn Mormon catechism as an end to the controversy; pointing to the question, the answer was truly as she had said, "There are many Gods." Mormonism teaches a plurality of Gods as well as wives.

Julie endeared herself to the children, for she had that first qualification of a good nurse—she was a fine story teller. By the hour she would entertain the little folks, and their mother, too, with quaint tales of her old home in Sweden; wonderful, fairy-like stories of the baroness to whom Julie's mother was dressing-maid until a Mormon missionary had converted her. She related gruesome tales of how her father and

mother, after crossing the ocean to this country, walked with an emigrant train across the prairies from Omaha to Salt Lake, and of the adventures they met in this three months' walk.

Julie delighted in taking the children

out airing, and brought them home with their hands full of wild flowers, some of which have received curious names. One, a yellow, daisy-like flower, Julie said was called the "Mormon biscuit," because when the first Mormons who came into Salt Lake Valley ran out of provisions while waiting for their first crop, they were obliged for a while to

live on the roots of this weed in lieu of bread.

The children went one Sunday afternoon to the Mormon Tabernacle with Julie. The communion consisted of broken bread and water, and was distributed indiscriminately among the people assembled, both to Mormons and

strangers. Little babes received it.

When they came home from church, little Paul provoked the good tempered Julie by innocently asking if the women sat on one side of the aisle and the men on the other, so the several wives of each man would not quarrel about which one would sit next to the husband.

Julie seemed very anxious to proselyte and make us converts to Mormonism. She said to my wife, one day, in a burst of gratitude after receiving some slight favor from her, "Oh, ma'am, you

are too good and kind to be a Gentile."

Her mistress suggested that she would not like to divide her husband among several more wives; but Julie answered, shaking her head sorrowfully—

"Oh, Gentile ladies are so jealous. Don't you know the more wives a man takes, the higher up he goes in Eternal

Glory, and carries them up with him? If a man has but one wife, when they die they only go to the moon, but each plural wife will take him to a higher star in 'Glory.'"

This argument may indicate a belief that the more a man suffers on earth, the greater will be his reward hereafter. Julie, however, saw that my wife cared to go no further than the moon, and ceased trying to move her from her lunacy.

It is a common saying among Gentiles that Mormons are taught it is no harm to steal from Gentiles; that rather it is good to punish their "heresy" by worrying them in every possible way, and that to steal from them is praiseworthy; but we found little Julie perfectly honest, and she only left us to become the fourth wife of an old bishop, who was already married to a widow and her twin daughters.—*K. D. Forgeron in Youths' Companion.*

IT was a woman—Madame Darnet, the wife of a French surgeon—who discovered at St. Grieix the bed of kaolin which first gave France the material for the manufacture of real china, hard porcelain, instead of the tender, porous stuff before made. Madame received no recompense until far advanced in years, and when she became the victim of poverty a scanty pension was allowed her.

Badly Afflicted.

"My boy was badly afflicted with rheumatism," said Mr. Barton, of the great stove firm of Redway & Barton, of this city, to one of our reporters. "We doctored him a great deal, but could find no cure; I had heard so much of the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil that I finally determined to try it. Two bottles of the Oil fully cured him."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Might Learn From the Mound Builders.

Everywhere in the Mississippi delta are to be found traces of engineering skill of the mysterious race vaguely called "mound builders." Artificial elevations, miles of canals and long stretches of low-protecting levees are to be seen in nearly every county bordering on the river from Cairo to New Orleans. Would not modern engineers do well to study carefully the system which these ancient people no doubt found to be an efficient remedy for devastating floods?—*Memphis Avalanche.*

THE local editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, Mr. J. H. Mabbitt, says: "We have used St. Jacobs Oil in our family for rheumatism, and found it to be a first-class thing."—*Boston Herald.*

"SHALL I go West?" is the heading of an article in a leading Eastern journal. The answer is clear. Certainly, if you have the "sand"—that is, the brain and muscle and skill. The West is not in need of drones. It is no place to live easy. A man not willing to roll up his sleeves and sweat had better not come West. Everybody sweats out West; they don't simply "perspire."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

A MYSTERY explained: "Lawrence, my dear," said his wife, wreathed in smiles, "I wish you had been to church this morning. Mr. Jones was very interesting, and when he prayed for the absent ones—" "Well, that accounts for it, then. I haven't caught such a string of fish for a year as I did this morning."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Threw Away Her Supporter."

DR. PIERCE:—A neighbor of ours was suffering with "female weakness," which the doctors told her could not be cured without a supporter. After considerable persuasion my wife induced her to try your "Favorite Prescription." After using one bottle she threw away the supporter and did a large washing, which she had not done in two years before.

JAMES MILLER,
4,246 Jacob Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

ONE of Barnum's elephants sits in a chair, drinks from a bottle, wipes his mouth with a napkin and then calmly fans himself.

IF YOUR lungs are almost wasted by consumption Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat and lung affections, it is unsurpassed. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's large pamphlet treatise on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

IT is now claimed that the first time the expression "Eureka" was used was when Socrates sat down on a tack for which he had been looking.

Woman and Her Diseases.

is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

DURING the past year several different women who had been dumb for years have suddenly regained their speech. When a man gets that way it's good-by to gab forever. An earthquake can't bring a single yell.

Life-Long Relief.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Livery Cure has entirely cured me of Kidney difficulty that had been life-long.

E. H. FERGUSON.

SIXTEEN New York savings banks are in the hands of receivers. To depositors these gentlemen have paid $4,000,000 in even figures and $793,000 to themselves.

USE Kidney-Wort and rejoice in health. One package makes six quarts of medicine.

WHAT can a man do more than die for his countrymen? Live for them; it is a longer work, and therefore a more difficult and noble one.—*Kingsley.*

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

MENSMAN'S peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists

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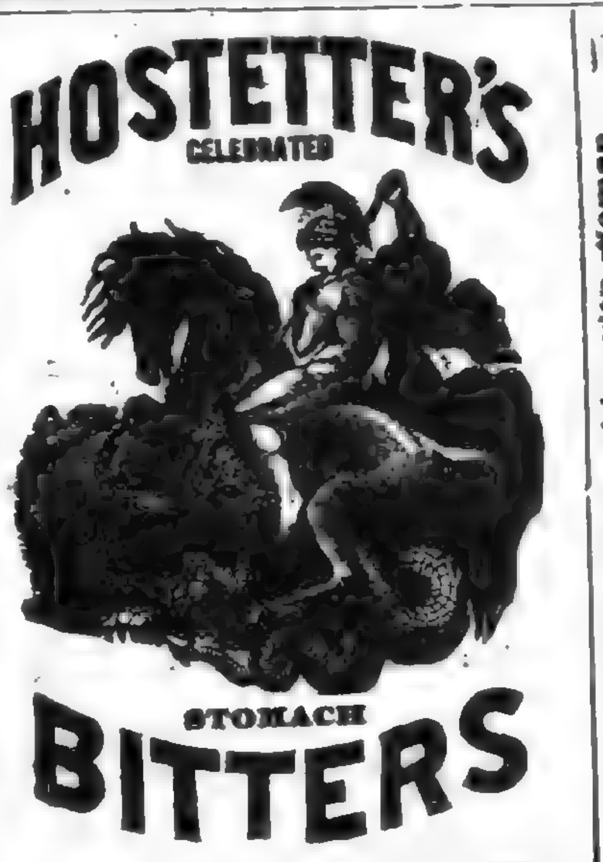

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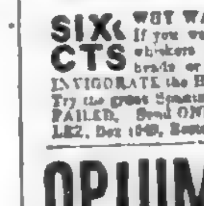

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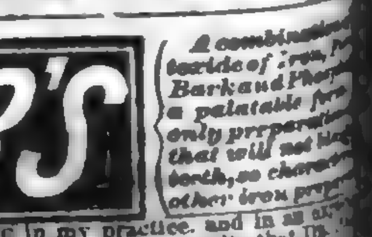

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VOL I.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1882.

NO. 35.

LOVE AND FLIRTATION.

ve is champagne:
It cheers one day, the next breeds pain and sor
row;
rtation, though as sparkling, leaves
No headache for to-morrow.
ve is a debt;
You spend to-day, and pay the piper after;
rtation is a dead-head pass—
fellow "doesn't have ter."
ve is a snare
With a pleasant bait to lure one to a prison;
rtation gives a man the cheese—
The rat-trap isn't "hisn."
ve is a rope
That serves to bind an ass and post together;
rtation lets one range the fields
Without the galling tether.
ve is, like faith—
The evidence of things unseen, and by it
u're blinded so you'll never see.
Flirtation? Well, just try it.

OUR MILLY.

Way down upon de Suwanee ribber,
Far, far away;
Dar's whar my heart am turnin' eber,
Dar's whar de ole folks stay.

Clear as a bird song the voice floated througa the open, vine-shaded window, where sat Edith Morgan and her unt, Mrs. Hayward, who had just come om Massachusetts to visit at this comrtable Western home.

"Why, Edith!" exclaimed the elder the two ladies, "have you a little nero here? I thought old Hannah was as all you took West."

Edith flushed slightly, but smiled, ying: "No, auntie; your critical ears eceived you this time. That was Our illy."

"Indeed! A voice like that in a white hild is worthy of cultivation. Does e sing any other songs with equal paos?"

"I must confess, auntie," replied dith, "that her music is mostly conned to negro melodies, which she has arned from Hannah, but she sings hem all with great fervor. Really, ntie, I hardly know what to do with illy. I have hoped your coming might elp me out of the quandary. Since amma's death she has been under no ontrol at all. Papa thinks whatever e does is just right, and so, of course, ermits her to follow her own inclinaons."

Here the conversation was interrupted y the entrance of Milly herself. She d not look at all like a "Tom boy," r she was a sweet-faced, demure little aiden.

"Milly," said her sister, "Aunt Hayard thought you were a little darky hen she heard you sing." An irresistie smile broke over the pretty face, and e red lips parted, revealing two rows pearly teeth. She held out two little nburned hands, saying: "Not quite bad as that, auntie, though I am nned 'most black enough, Edith says, d my head is most woolly enough." nd she shook back her tangled curls.

"How would you like to go back to oston with me and take lessons in singg?" asked Mrs. Hayward. Milly ened her eyes with wide astonishent.

"Why, auntie, I don't need to learn sing. I always knew how. I thought ou heard me."

"You see how she is," said Edith. When she makes up her mind to anyhing there is no changing her. She ever storms or acts naughty, like other hildren, but she will say, with the air a sage: 'No, Edith, I must! I ought !' and there she will stay. Papa says he is made of the same metal as heroes nd martyrs, and I don't know but he is ight."

Mrs. Hayward remained in her brothr's home from early June until August, nd every day Milly grew more and more nto her heart, till the childless woman elt that she must have the little Westrn flower to brighten her city home. But Milly was firm in her refusal.

"I cannot leave papa!" she would ay. "He has the first claim on me."

One day in the summer she had gone ome distance from home to pick berries, when there arose one of those terible storms so common in some parts of the West; lightning and rain, accompanied by a furious wind. While the amily were in great distress over Milly's absence, she came galloping home on a pet cow. When questioned, she answered:

"I heard Brindle's bell just before he storm came on, and I knew the cows were all going down to the fork to drink, and their path leads right through the berry path. So I waited a minute or two, till they came filing along, and then jumped right on Brindle's back. I knew by the clouds that we were going to have a blow, and I thought she was so big the wind couldn't carry her off, and I meant to hug her tight and lie low, so I wouldn't blow away. And you see I succeeded. My berries are all right, though," she added, gayly. "I hid them in an old hollow cottonwood tree, and I'll go and get them after the storm is over."

"Were you not frightened?" asked Edith, as she helped Milly change the drenched clothing.

"Yes, Edie, I was," she answered, soberly, "and I prayed a little prayer; but I didn't forget to cling tight."

At length the time came for the Boston aunt to go home. It was arranged that Edith should accompany her father, as he drove with his sister the thirty miles to the city, where she was to take the eastern-bound train. They were to remain a day in town for the purpose of shopping, returning on the third. As Mr. Morgan kissed his pet daughter goodby he said playfully: "Now, Pussy, you must take good care of things while papa is gone."

"I will, papa," was the earnest reply.

"I dislike to go away," continued her father. "Everything is very dry and there have been fires west of us; but Patrick and Hannah are faithful and you are worth a half dozen any day."

"Don't worry, papa, dear," said Milly, gyaly. "Just go and have a good time. We shall be all right."

The morning of the third day was clear and pleasant. A breeze from the opposite direction during the night had blown away the smoke, and with it went the fear from the heart of the poor old black woman. Pat, too, was in good spirits, though, in his way, he had been as lugubrious as Hannah. So they all went to work with a good will. Pat was reshingling a barn; Hannah was baking; for she declared she must do "heaps of cookin'" before "Mars' Morgan and Miss Edith" should come; and Milly was acting as little maid of all work to the sable cook. She washed dishes, buttered pie plates and cake-tins, occasionally leaving her work to dart into the sitting room, to assure herself that everything was in order for the home-coming of her loved ones.

Gwine to ride up in de chariot
Sooner in de mornin'

she sang. But hark! What was that? A cry of terror or distress. She flew to the door, followed by Hannah. They saw Patrick crawling toward the house on his hands and knees.

"The prairie is on fire he shouted, adding, immediately: "Howly mother, be merciful! for it's helpless I am intirely."

The prairie was indeed on fire, though at some distance. Pat, from his perch on the barn, had spied it, and, in his haste to get down and give the alarm, had slipped on the ladder and fallen to the ground, severely spraining his ankle.

"You must burn a sthreak, Miss Milly, and just as quick as ever ye can, for the fire is a-comin' like an express thrain."

Milly understood—she had often heard of it—and already the matches and some bits of paper were in her hand.

"Where, Pat?" she called.

"Out forninst yon wire fence. I'll dhraw water, and Hannah must carry it till ye, to shprinkle the ground this side yer fire." And Patrick dragged himself painfully to the well.

Milly did as she was told and everything succeeded bravely. The fright had a wonderful effect on Hannah's rheumatic limbs, and she carried water on the double quick.

On came the great fire, nearer and nearer. Milly could hear the roaring and hissing of the flame, the trampling and snorting of horses, and the bellowing of cattle, as they raced for life.

At the right and left of her fire they passed, but the child scarcely noticed them. She dimly saw, through the smoke, several gaunt prairie wolves dash by; but it seemed perfectly natural and she had no thought of fear. She was saving her home.

With wet blankets she whipped back the fire, when it threatened to come where it should not. At last she had the satisfaction of seeing so wide a belt of burnt land between her home and the great fire that she felt sure they were safe, and she started to seek a refuge from the blinding smoke in the house her efforts had saved; but, borne on the wind, far up in mid-air, came sailing a blazing mass of straw, and, to Milly's horror, it fell on the house roof. With almost superhuman swiftness she ran toward the new scene of danger. Up the stairs she darted, catching, as she ran, a broom. From a dormer window she climbed out on the roof, and with a broom shoved the flaming straw to the ground, where it was quenched by Pat.

Hannah was by this time at the open window with water for Milly to pour on the now-blazing roof. She caught a pail and dashed the contents on the flame, unheeding that her own clothing was on fire; but Hannah saw, and, seizing a bed quilt, she climbed out of the window, almost as quickly as Milly herself had done, and wrapped it about her pet to smother the flame. Hannah had done her best, but before she reached her the calico dress was burned literally off, as was nearly all her clothing. The blaze was easily extinguished, but it had done its work.

With hearts clouded with terror and forebodings, Mr. Morgan and Edith drove toward home that afternoon over the blackened desert that had been so beautiful but two days before. The shadow lifted as they came in sight of the cozy farm-house, standing safe in an oasis of green.

"Thank God!" said Mr. Morgan, and Edith responded "amen!"

But when they reached home they found Sorrow enthroned awaiting them. Milly—wise, gentle, brave Milly—burned almost past recognition, lay upon the bed, her charred curls blackening the pillow. The father and sister saw it was too late for remedies. Milly was dying! She did not appear to suffer, but lay unconscious, though at intervals she murmured little snatches of the hymns she loved best. Suddenly she sang, and her voice was clear and strong as ever:

De chariot! de chariot! its wheels roll in fire.

A long silence followed, broken only by the labored breathings of the little martyr. Then she sang softly and slowly:

Swing low, sweet chariot, comin'—for to—carry—

The heart-broken watchers listened to catch the remaining words; but they never were sung, unless, it may be, the strain was finished in the upper home.

Unseen, the mystic chariot had swung low.—*Independent.*

THE GREAT PYRAMID.

Richard A. Proctor claims that the structure was both a tomb and an astronomical observatory. When we remember, he says, that the astronomy of the time of Cheops was essentially astrology, and astrology a most important part of religion, we begin to see how the erection of the mighty mass of masonry for astronomical purposes may be explained—or, rather, we see how, being certainly astronomical, it must be explained. Inasmuch as it is an astronomical building, erected in a time when astronomy was astrology, it was erected for astrological purposes. It was in this sense a sort of temple, erected, indeed, for the peculiar benefit of one man or of a single dynasty; but as he was a King in a time when being a King meant a great deal, what benefited him he doubtless regarded as a benefit also to his people; in whatever sense the Great Pyramid had a religious significance with regard to him, it had also a national religious significance.

There is no other theory of the Great Pyramid which comes near to giving a common-sense interpretation of the combined astronomical and sepulchral character of this wonderful structure. If it is certain on the one hand that the building was built astronomically, and was meant for astronomical observation, it is equally certain that it was meant for a tomb, that it was closed in very soon after the King died for whom it was built, that, in fine, its astronomical value related to himself alone. As an astrological edifice, a gigantic horoscope for him and him only, we can understand its purport, much though we may marvel at the vast expenditure of care, labor and treasure at which it was erected. Granted full faith in astrology (and we know there was such a faith), it was worth while to build such a structure as the Great Pyramid, just as, granted the ideas of the Egyptians about burial, we can understand the erection of so mighty a mass, and all save its special astronomical character. Of no other theory than that which combines these two strange but most marked characteristics of the Egyptian mind can this be said.

AN AUTHOR'S LUCK.

When Auerbach, the German novelist, was a young man he was persuaded to try his luck in a lottery. He dreamed that 17,586 was the lucky number. He discovered that this had been in the possession of a rich family, who had played with it for sixty years, and who, although it had drawn nothing, would not part with it. The agent offered him 17,585 and 17,587, which, in spite of a warning that a refusal of tickets under such circumstances was unlucky, Auerbach refused, and from a package of tickets drew No. 1. No. 1 was nothing; but 17,585 came out with the capital prize of 150,000 Prussian dollars. Auerbach never afterward permitted himself to be tempted.

CROWNED HEADS.

The Sad Fate of Many Kingly Rulers.

[From the Cincinnati Saturday Night.]

Did you ever stop, gentle reader, in your evenly-balanced and unchecked career as a peaceful freeman of our glorious Union, to consider how fortunate it is for you that you were not alive 500 or 1,000 years ago? Because if you had been living then you might, and in all probability would, have been King or Queen of England, in which case your wretched existence and miserable death would have been assured.

There was King Edmund, who, while feasting with all his nobles about him, was attacked by a noted robber of the day and stabbed to the heart. Without pausing to inquire what the nobles were about to permit this murder, we will proceed to King Edred. Edred was hounded into dissoluteness by a favorite, St. Dunstan, an ambitious priest, who was permitted to run the governmental machine pretty much as he pleased. Edwy, the successor of Edred, inherited the partisanship of Brother St. Dunstan, but, choosing to marry against St. Dunstan's will, he incurred the violent displeasure of the man of God, who through the instrumentality of Odo, then Archbishop of Canterbury, caused the Queen's face to be burned with hot irons, and then carried her away to Ireland, and finally killed her, the shock breaking poor King Edwy's heart.

The next King, Edgar, reigned for seventeen years, and, strange to say, had no trouble at all, and finally died an ordinary, every-day sort of death, at his residence, No. so and so, such a street, Edgar, King of England, age 37 years, 11 months and 18 days. Friends of the family invited to attend. The next to assume the crown was Edward, who, a very short time thereafter, was stabbed in the back by a hireling of his mother, Elfrida, whose own son, Ethelred, then succeeded to the throne. King Edmund was murdered by one of his nobles; King Harold died from the effects of a shot in the eye; William of Normandy got a bruise that led to a wretched death; William II. was shot with an arrow and killed; and so it went, the good Kings and Queens being killed by the bad people, while the bad sovereigns were put out of the way by the good people.

MONO LAKE, CALIFORNIA.

The density of the water is remarkable, being just the reverse of that of Lake Tahoe, in which the body of a drowned person never returns to the surface. A paper says that for bitterness and promiscuous meanness the waters of Lake Mono surpass those of the Dead Sea. They contain so much alkali that on a windy day the lake is a regular tub of soapsuds. The writer has seen a wall of lather five feet high along the whole of that shore against which the waves were beating. Occasionally the wind would take up a bunch of lather as big as a bushel basket and carry it several hundred feet inland. So buoyant are the waters of the lake that quite a party of men may navigate them on a raft made of four or five dry cottonwood poles. Out in the lake are islands of rock (lava-like concretions), through which streams of water boil up. The water of these springs is like that of the lake, but in one place is a large spring of fresh water. This is near the northwest corner of the lake, and at a point where there is a depth of eight or ten feet of water. It is a sort of fountain. A column of fresh water, some three feet in diameter, is projected upward with such force that it raises to the height of at least two feet above the level of the lake in the form of a mound or knoll, and makes a rippling noise that can be heard a considerable distance. But for the fact that this fountain has a depth of eight or ten feet to contend against, it would probably rise to a considerable height in the air.

AN APT RETORT.

W. W. O'Brien, a well-known Chicago attorney, while cross-examining a witness, who had testified that he was a cabinet-maker, asked: "Are you a physician?"

"No; and I never claimed to be," was the reply.

"Oh, well," said the attorney, "I have seen a great many fools who were physicians and a great many who were not."

"And I have seen a great many lawyers who were gentlemen and a great many who were not," retorted the witness.

The five Northwestern States which raise a surplus of corn are the granary of the world. And in the near future they are destined to be the richest part of the earth.

IRELAND, 1847.

ONE OF THE LATE DENIS FLORENCE M'CARTHY'S PATRIOTIC POEMS.

God of justice! God of power!
Do we dream? Can it be,
In this land, in this hour,
With the blossom on the tree,
In the gladsome month of May,
When the young lambs play,
When the nature looks around
On her waking children now,
The seed within the ground,
The bud upon the bough?
Is it right, is it fair,
That we perish of despair
In this land, on this soil
Where our destiny is set,
Which we cultured with our toil
And watered with our sweat?

We have plowed, we have sown,
But the crop was not our own;
We have reaped, but harpy hands
Swept the harvest from our lands
We were perishing for food,
When lo! in pitying mood
Our kindly rulers gave
The fat fluid of the slave,
While our corn filled the manger
Of the war-horse of the stranger.

God of mercy! must this last?
Is this land preordained,
For the present, and the past,
And the future, to be chained—
To be ravaged, to be drained,
To be robbed, to be spoiled,
To be hushed, to be whipt,
Its soaring pinions clipt,
And its every effort foiled?

Do our numbers multiply
But to perish and to die?
Is this all our destiny below—
That our bodies as they rot
May fertilize the spot
Where the harvests of the strangers grow?

If this be indeed our fate,
Far, far better now, though late,
That we seek some other land and try some other
zone;
The coldest, bleakest shore
Will surely yield us more
Than the storehouse of the stranger that we dare not
call our own.

A CURIOUS BUSINESS.

One of the most singular of all avocations is described by an English journal in a way to indicate that it has an established existence in London. It is nothing more nor less than the bringing off of prize-fights, and the business gives employment to a number of middlemen. The middleman has his regular beat and calls on regular customers. He also has his pairs of gladiators always at call. Supposing that a set of men wish to see a genuine combat, they simply subscribe £20 or £30 or £50, and place the money in the middleman's hands. A £20 "mill" is not a very sanguinary affair, but £50 will buy a good deal of bloodshed. When the money is deposited the agent picks out "two lads that want to have a turn." The "lads" are mostly lazy louts who do not love work. They train for a week on money supplied by the honest merchant who arranges the meeting. When they are finally placed in the ring they really do hurt each other a good deal, and the spectators have the pleasure of battle and conspiracy simultaneously. There are half an hour of heavy hitting, a few spirited rallies on the cords, a large amount of bad language, and then one man gives in. The middleman pockets half the money, and the rest is divided between the battered ruffians who afforded the entertainment.

HOW HE BECAME SATISFIED.

A great many boys mistake their calling, but all such are not fortunate enough to find it out in as good season as did this one.

It is said that Rufus Choate, the great lawyer, was once in New Hampshire, making a plea, when a boy, the son of a farmer, resolved to leave the plow and become a lawyer like Rufus Choate. He accordingly went to Boston, called upon Mr. Choate, and said to him: "I heard you plead in our town, and I have a great desire to become a lawyer like you. Will you teach me how?"

"As well as I can," said the lawyer. "Come, sit down." Taking down a copy of Blackstone he said: "Read till I come back, and I will see how you get on."

The poor boy began. An hour passed, his back ached, his head ached and his legs ached. Every moment became a torture. He wanted air. Another hour passed, and Mr. Choate came in and asked:

"How did you get on?"

"Get on? Why, do you have to read such stuff as this?"

"Yes."

"How much of it?"

"All there is on these shelves, and more," looking about the great library.

"How long will it take?"

"Well, it has taken me more than twenty-five years."

"How much do you get?"

"My board and clothes."

"Is that all?"

"Well, that is about all that I have gained as yet."

Say but little, think much, and do more.

PLEASANTRIES.

A motto for young lovers—So-fa and no father.

Calling for a division of the house—Filing a petition for divorce.

A lawyer is about the only man that ever made anything by opposing a woman's will.

When at home, the Chinaman is a Mongolian. When in the United States he is a Mustgolian.

A Louisville belle has in her parlor a beautiful embroidered motto, "E Plur I bus, yum, yum."

A young lady, not well versed in music, wants to know if dance music is written in foot notes.

The name of the Speaker of the Massachusetts House is No-yes, and his ability to decide a tie is doubted.

Sign on a gentleman's house in Edinburgh: "Any person entering these inclosures will be shot and prosecuted."

"Free of charge—an empty gun." There's where you make a mistake. It's the empty guns that have added to the angelic population.

When Patrick saw the announcement in a shop window, "Great Slaughter in Clothing," he stepped in and inquired for "wan of thim kilt suits."

The great social mania if to have one's hand photographed. But when a man holds four and fails to get a bet he doesn't want his hand photographed.

Here is one we thought of sending to London *Punch*—Why is a small morsel of bread smaller in French than in English? Because it is a morceau (more so).—*Lowell Citizen.*

"Yes," said the country member, "I went to that variety show because I felt sure there'd be nobody there who knew me! Durned if pretty much the whole Legislature wasn't there!"

"Will the coming man drink wine?" asks the Boston *Star*. He will when he can get some other man to pay for it. When the expense falls upon his own shoulders he will imbibe beer.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A tipsy Bostonian, who was arrested while making vain efforts to clutch at a barber's pole, exclaimed, as the policeman drifted him in the direction of the station-house, "Stranah, I never saw'r 'oora borealish s'near before."

"Well, and what has become of our old friend X?" "Turned stock broker." "Ah! did he make anything?" "He did—he made 400,000 francs a customer had deposited with him, and then he made for America!"—*Paris paper.*

"Where are you going to at such a gait?" asked Jones, pere, as he met his daughter's young man. "What gate, sir?—there ain't any gate—I mean—" and then he wrenched himself together with a sickly smile and looked feebleminded.

"Is the neighborhood much bothered with cats?" asked a gentleman who was negotiating for the lease of a house. "It used to be," frankly answered the landlord, "but since a French restaurant was opened around the corner there hasn't been one seen."

A conceited man, noted for his lack of good looks, pompously said: "I have three children who are the very image of myself." "How I pity the youngest!" exclaimed a person standing by. "Why is that?" asked the conceited man. "Because it is the one that will probably have to resemble you the longest.

Some charitable Harvard students went and sawed up the wood pile of a poor widow while she was away, and when she returned she discovered that they had destroyed a lot of timber she had bought to build an ell to her cottage. Bold, bad men are not adapted to sawing wood.

Professor to classical student—"If Atlas supported the world, who supported Atlas?" Student—"The question, sir, has often been asked, but never, so far as I am aware, satisfactorily answered. I have always been of the opinion that Atlas must have married a rich wife and got his support from her father."

A FIFTH AVENUE PICTURE.

Trained pugs now sit at milady's window with a bow of bright-colored ribbon at their necks, and it is easy to see that they regard themselves as a very superior kind of dog. While you gaze at the petted beast you have also a chance to admire the fine design of milady's lace curtains, which, as a matter of course, originally belonged to the Empress Eugenie, and "were picked up while we were in Europe last summer."
—*New York*

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 13, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - -	$1.50
One copy six months - - - -	75
One copy four " - - - -	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Giteau's body was exhumed and secretly removed on the night of the 3d. The remains are said to be in the hands of the doctors.

◆

The tariff commission called on the President on the 6th. The work of the commission for the summer will be to get acquainted with each other and then squat somewhere near New York city to have a good time.

◆

Editors Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, and Lamar, of the Macon Telegraph and Messenger sought Alabama soil last week in order to fight a duel. The majesty of the law, however, stepped in and prevented them, and two fools still live.

◆

The Republican convention met in Montgomery, on the 6th and endorsed the Greenback ticket put out in Birmingham, on the day previous, which is published elsewhere in these columns. This was expected, and was a surprise to none. The Independent Greenback Republicans are "a queer set" of soreheads, and if they manage to pull through the campaign, they will find themselves much the worse for wear at its close.

◆

The Shelby county Radicals seem to be in a desperate strait for an issue. They say that the Democrats have "ignored the only vital issue before the people, by treating with silence the great temperance movement." Shelby is one of the strongest prohibition counties in the State, and a Democratic representative helped to make her so, and if the great disaffected can't find a stronger plank to stand on, it would be well for them to crawl off at once and give up the ghost, as they will be compelled to do so, *nolens volens*, after the August election.

◆

A lively fight-the-devil-with-fire spat occured in the national House of Representatives, on the 6th between ex-Secretary Robeson, and Representative Whitthorne, of Tennessee. Mr. Whitthorne is Chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of fraud against Robeson, while he was Secretary of the Navy. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to allude the ex-Secretary to as a "liar and perjurer." Robeson after some beating-around-the-bush resumed his seat saying that he would rest on the record.

◆

A crowd of Greenbackers, Independents and Radicals met in Birmingham, on the 5th, and nominated the followimg as a State ticket: For Governor, James L. Sheffield, of Marshall; for Secretary of State A. H. Townsend, of Butler; for Attorney-General, Paul Jones, of Madison; for Treasurer Jno. W. Montgomery, of Jefferson; for Auditor, John B. Shields, of Walker; for Superintendent of Education, Dr. Ira G. Wood, of Jackson. The Iron Age characterizes the ticket as the same old Independent-Radical coon with a few new stripes around its tail.

Egypt in Trouble.

Egypt seems to be on the verge of a resort to arms, in refusing to accede to the demands of Great Britain. On the 10th inst., English Admiral Seymour demanded the temporary surrender of the forts at Alexandria, for the purpose of disarmament under threats of bombardment in twenty-four hours; and a later telegram states as the Governor of Alexandria had not made such surrender, the bombardment of the city was commenced on the 11th inst. The secret of the difficulty is that England is controling the Suez canal to the detriment of Egyptian interests. We publish the following telegrams to give a better idea of the situation:

ALEXANDRIA, July 9.—This evening, from a steamship lying in the harbor, soldiers are distinctly seen digging trenches and carrying shot from one fort to another. English controller general, and the staff of the English consulate will go on board the ship to-night.

Midnight.—All members of the Consulates are now aboard of the vessel in the harbor. The English consul has sent word to other consuls, advising them to notify their countrymen to quit Alexandria, within twenty-four hours.

ALEXANDRIA, July 10.—The notice of bombardment of Alexandria was given this morning by a letter addressed to the Governor by Admiral Seymour.

The twenty-four hours notice expires at four o'clock to-morrow morning, when the bombardment will commence.

Admiral Seymour yesterday summoned his captains on board the flag ship and settled the details of the bombardment. The French fleet will not participate in the bombardment.

It is believed that the Governor of Alexandria has proposed a compromise, but Admiral Seymour will not accept any terms short of the complete surrender of the forts.

The British ships are cleared for action. The Thetis, Monarch, and Invincible are lying in the harbor. The rest of the ships are outside.

Foreign Consuls, excepting the British, have protested against the bombardment.

LONDON, July 10.—A dispatch from Alexandria to the Daily Telegraph says: American Admiral Nicholson warned the Arabs working on the forts that if they fire on him he will return the fire.

In the House of Lords this afternoon, Lord Granville confirmed the news that unless Alexandria forts temporarily surrendered, Admiral Seymour would bombard them at daybreak to-morrow. It was painful, he said, to be obliged to use force against weak but hostile preparations, which had been proceeding in defiance of orders both of the Khedive and Sultan. The action now taken was in self-defence.

LONDON, July 11.—The correspondent of Reuter's Telegraph Company, on board the Bittern telegraphs the following:

ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—The bombardment has commenced.

BOSTON, July 8.—The effect of the Egyptian muddle is distinctly felt in the markets for East India merchandise. The fear that the Suez canal may be damaged has imparted a firmer feeling in shellac, cutch, etc. White gum arabic, which is an Egyptian product, has advanced from 6 to 8 cents per pound.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11, 6 p. m.—The action is finished for the day. The casualties on the English side amount to forty wounded and nine killed. Shortly after noon all exposed guns on the forts were dismounted and only those in sheltered positions were able to return the British fire. Fort Marsa el Kanat which was blown up was only completed a week ago, Sunday last. The Moncrieffe battery and Pharas fort have been silenced by the guns of the Temeraire and Inflexible. The report that forty British were wounded is confirmed. The Egyptain loss is at present unknown but will likely be severe. A part of the Ras el Ten Palace is in ruins and the light house is slightly damaged. Admiral Seymour recommends the attack on Fort Gulaii and the harbor forts in the morning. The small effect of the 81 ton and other heavy guns on the earth works caused some disappointment in the fleet. The Invincible had four men wounded. Inflexible was hit 5 times.

The London Times on Guiteau.

London, July 1.—The Times commenting on the execution of Guiteau, considers his behavior, until the last shred of hope had disappeared, consistent. It says: "He was not so overcome at the prospect of certain death as to forget his theatrical airs. He was not ashamed to declare he died a Christian and patriot. Guiteau's place is in the dark calender by the side of Felton, and Ravaillac."

Alabama Views.

The crops throughout the State are most promising.

Montgomery negroes are coming out in favor of the Democratic ticket.

The crops between Eufaula and Montgomery are very fine.

Over 8,000 miners are employed in the Pratt Coal Mines. They mine 1,700 tons daily.

The Prattville Amateurs netted $85 on a dramatical entertainment last week.

A grand time at Shelby Springs, on the 4th of August. Gen. O'Neal Senator Morgan and other distinguished gentleman will be present to make addresses.

M. P. Jewett, L. L. D., the founder of the Judson Female Institute, Marion, died in Milwaukee, Wis., a few days ago, aged 74 years.

The Huntsville Democrat says Col. Lowe has gone to Washington, and will go thence to Colorado to recuperate his diseased lungs and throat.

An old line whig is a candidate for Senator from Montgomery county in opposition to Col. D. S. Troy, the Democratic nominee.

The Observer is publishing a series of interesting prophecies as to Birmingham in the twentieth century. We hope they may "come true."

Recently, there were six persons at the store of Col. J. E. Bynum, Chepultepec, Blount county, all of them his customers, the youngest of whom was 70 years of age. One was 71, two 75, one 78 and one 81, and four of the six were Hardshell Baptists.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Shelby have resolved to make a vigorous canvass of the county. A grand rally and dinner will be had at Shelby Springs on August 4th, when Gen O'Neal, Senator Morgan, Col. F. W. Bowdon, and Capt. F. S. Ferguson, and others, will address the people.

A Washington dispatch says: The Commissioner of the General Land Office has directed the issue of a patent to Jno. Lowe and others for 160,000 acres of land, situated in Alachua county, Florida. Representative Lowe, of Alabama, is one of the heirs to the property, which is reported to be of great value.

Russell Register: We understand that Mr. John A. Richardson, of Marvyn, has gone on to Goodwin, Arkansas, to persuade his daughter, the widow of Judge J. P. Walker, to return to Russell county at once. Her removal has been attended with the saddest incidents and her Russell friends sympathize with her and her family in their deep sorrow and heavy afflictions.

The Gadsden Times says: Speaking of the Matrimonial Associations, there is one man in Gadsden—a widower—that holds sixty-eight certificates, which, if held to maturity, would amount to $204,000, and if he should marry in six months, at an average of 600 on each certificate, he will get $40,800. There are several other persons here who have from five to twenty marriage certificates.

A postal card to this office enquires "how much does our 'large interest' in South Alabama weigh?" And the Selma Times queries: "How long, brother, will it be before we can give you a column notice on your 'stepping off?'" Eighty-seven pounds—Shortly.

The above from the Eufaula Times man is evidence that he is soon to become a benedict.

Postmaster Moseley was President of the Talladega Republican County Convention and Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Shouse, Secretary. The discussions culminated in a storm. Some were opposed to running the machine on the color line, and in favor of giving aid and comfort to office-seeking Democratic soreheads. Others opposed Independents and wanted to fight on a straight line. There was a decided split on the question of nominations for the Legislature and none were made.

Greenville Advocate: Quite a brisk business was done in the city last Saturday, and things looked lively in our advancing houses. 'Tis true 'tis pity that most of this business was "on a credit," and very few silver shekels passed across the counter from customer to clerk. How long will this credit business continue its bad and sad, its baneful and baleful sway over our farming interests—and our mercantile interests as well? How long before we shall be delivered from the body of this death? How long before the agricultural interests of our country shall flourish and prosper as they ought to do in a land which has been so lavishly favored by the bountiful hand of Nature? Ah, well, we shall see what we shall see. They say there is a "good time coming" for this country. The better elements grant that it may come and come quickly!

Maplesville Dots.

Dry weather with promises of rain.

The "Glorious Fourth" was celebrated by our citizens to a small extent, some had a fishing party, three miles above here, while others had a small picnic at Mulberry church.

We would earnestly ask the attention of the proper authorities to the condition of the road north from old Maplesville. It can hardly be considered passable for an empty farm wagon.

A mad dog strayed over the country east of here last Saturday, and attacked everything in his course. A son of Mr. Tom Housley was bitten by him. At last accounts the boy was improving.

We will have a barbecue, the 15th inst., at the old Herod field about ten miles southeast of here.

The article headed "Farmers' Boys," in last week's paper, deserves the attention of all. The author is one of the rising young men of this county, who has had very limited educational advantages himself and knows how it is. Our county is proud of such young men. BIJOU.

Guitean's Brain.

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette: The doctors who have been trying to determine the question of Guiteau's sanity by inspecting his brain are on the point of declaring war among themselves. There is as much difference of opinion upon the significance of the brain indications as there was before over the judgments formed from Guiteau's actions. Two of the doctors have withdrawn from the examination in an exceedingly ruffled state of mind Those who still remain are divided in opinion. It is doubtful whether this question can be settled by the means now employed unless three or four examining doctors on a side are cut up in turn and their brains examined, to see which side has the keenest perception and is the most likely to be right. The general public would be very much delighted and greatly relieved to have this last test made on a liberal scale as to numbers.

◆

The Attorney General of Tennessee has given an opinion that the matrimonial associations of that State are benevolent institutions, and are not amenable to the insurance laws.

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Wheeler & Smith.

(Successors to THOS. PETERS & CO.)

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A SPLENDID OFFER!

The Chilton View

—AND—

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By paying us $2.60 you will receive for one year your home paper with the Courier-Journal, the representative newspaper of the South, and the best, brightest and ablest family weekly in the United States. Those who desire to examine a sample copy of the Courier-Journal can do so at this office.

NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 8-1y

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MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

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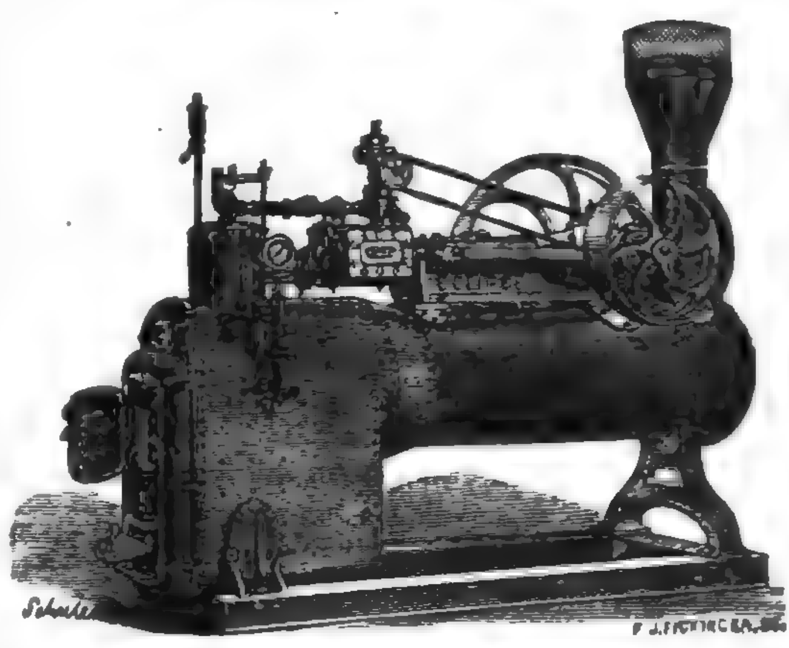

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HE CHILTON VIEW.

ANTON, ALA., JULY 13, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

ancellor Eastern Chancery Divis—N. S. Graham.
dge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
licitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
ember of Congress—Fifth Congressal District—Thomas Williams.
nator Fifteenth Senatorial District illiam P. Oden.
presentative—William A. Collier.
obate Judge—H. J. Cullen.
rcuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
gister in Chancery — Dr. W. E.
eriff James E. Lowe.
easurer James M. Parish.
x Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
x Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
 of Education James M. Corderie.
mmissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon-, B. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
ains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

. 1 st	6:33 a. m.
. 3	7:15 p. m.
. 5	8:45 p. m.
. 11	3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

. 2	9:00 a. m.
. 4	9:42 p. m.
. 6	8:15 p. m.
. 12	10:35 a. m.

HEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.
SELMA DIVISION.

North	Daily Mail	Going South
6:30 a. m.	Selma	Arr 9:15 p. m.
9:45 "	Calera	Lve. 6:02 "
4:16 p m	Rome	" 11:32 a m
6:15 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
8:13 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
1 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ard	Daily Mail	Westward
1:00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:20 p m
8:50 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
5:55 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

Regular communications on Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. first Saturday in each month at 7 p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge K. of P. every second and fourth day nights in each month, at 7 p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

pecial term of the court of commissioners was held on ay.

nton ships more fruit than ation on the South & North ailroad.

Tooley and Mrs. Snow, of omery, are visiting friends nton.

beat election on last Saturday nton to select delegates to the convention which met yes-

third quarterly meeting of or this circuit will begin at E Church on next Saturd continue two days.

second game of ball between hilton View and the Hirclubs will be played at Caleorrow evening.

W. A. Montgomery and J. M. each attended of the State Teachers ntgomery last week.

teachers gave us some very as well as instructive during the meeting of stitute on last Friday and ay.

subscribers who so, will confer a by settling for their during the dull sum-

was before on the 1st chargassault and battery upon He was found to two months for the county.

several literathis week from and all too lengthy If those friends would to our purse half as ofthey do to our paper, our tion would be greater.

T. F. Thomasson intends to shortly and give select He will appear at Coon the 19th inst., and at on the 24th. He is worka worthy cause, and we may succeed.

County Teachers' Institute Clanton last Friday and The session was a very Every school in the county should atmeetings, as much may ned from them. The prores are published elsewhere.

Shackleford, a negro woarrested last week, and charged with assault and first with a bottle on Love (col'd) and the day after le Oakley (col'd) whom she on the back of the head brick, and knocked sense-

County Teachers' Institute.

CLANTON, ALA., July 7, '82.

MORNING SESSION.

The Teachers' Institute of Chilton County was called to order by the President. The Constitution and By-Laws were read and adopted. The Secretary was requested to make a list of the members present, which he did. The following were elected and enrolled as honorary members: W. M. Wilson, Mrs. A. M. Knox, Dr. W. E. Stewart, J. S. Edwards, W. E. Johnson, Dr. Duke, Miss Mollie Hannon, Mrs. Sexton, Mrs. Barnes, A. F. Lewis, Rev. J. T. Roper, and Miss Rosa Thornton.

While waiting for an audience to collect, the members present engaged in a miscellaneous talk as to what part of speech "worth" was, in the sentence, "The book is worth a dollar." Montgomery parsed it as an adjective. Haralson regarded the sentence as eliptical and parsed "worth" as a substantive and governed by the preposition of, understood. After discussing other similar questions, the meeting adjourned until eight o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Shores.

An essay was then read by J. R. McArthur on the "Co-operation of Parents and Teachers in the Education of Children." Discussed by W. A. Montgomery. Strong arguments were adduced in support of co-operation.

The next essay, on the "Relation of Teacher and Pupil," was read by W. H. Lawrence. Mr. L. thought the relation should be one of friendship and mutual confidence. Discussed by A. L. Haralson, Mr. H. assenting that the teacher stood "*in loco parentis.*"

The next essay on "Reading," was read by Mrs. Brinkman. This subject was well considered by the essayist, and gave great satisfaction. Discussed by J. W. Shores, who thought good reading of prime importance in education. W. A. Montgomery stated that if he had a hobby, it was "Reading," but the lateness of the hour prevented furdiscussion.

The Convention adjourned to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Convention called to order by the President. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr Roper, in which aid was invoked from heaven in the diffusion of knowledge throughout Chilton county.

The subject was then discussed, "Shall Coporal Punishment be Inflicted in our Schools." Messrs. Shores, Montgomery, Edwards and Haralson expressed opinions. Mr. M. thought it ought to be inflicted only as a last resort. Mr. S. favored corporal punishment inflicted in moderation and affection. Mr. E. opposed it. Mr. H. thought that until children were properly governed at home, it would be necessary.

The subject, "Are written rules best for the school room" was then discussed by W. A. Montgomery and J. S. Edwards. Mr. M. was in favor of only a few prominent rules. Mr. E. advocated written rules.

J. S. Edwards delivered an address on the "School Law of Alabama." He pointed out its defects, and advanced the startling opinion that according to the law a teacher in our public schools had no right to inflict corporal punishment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order. Prayer by Rev. Montgomery. A proposition was made to amend the constitution so as to make all the township superintendents, members of the Teachers' Institute. It was so amended.

An address was delivered by Rev. J. W. Shores, on "Education, Who should Foster and give it Support." His remarks were forcible and well received by the audience.

An adress on "Geography," was read by A. L. Haralson, and the adaptability of Tunison's Matchless Railroad, County and Distance Map, to the school room, pointed out.

The address of Rev. Mr. Montgomery was postponed until the next meeting of the Institute, that more of the teachers, for whom it was especially designed, might be present at its delivery.

The Institute, after a benediction by Rev. Mr. Roper, adjourned to meet at the time and place that may hereafter be designated.

A. L. HARALSON, Sec'y.

On Wednesday the Central Congressional Committee met in Clanton, and selected the following as delegates to the District Congressional Convention, which will meet at Dadeville, August 30th: Beat 1—William Marcus; beat 2—John B. Randall; beat 3—William Walker; beat 4—W. A. Collier; beat 5—A. J. Brooks; beat 6—J. L. Farr; beat 7—Minor Wooley; beat 8—T. E. Callier. We will publish the report of the committee next week.

◆

A number of Montgomerians are summering at Mountain Creek. The Verbena hotel will no doubt attract a large crowd, as soon as finished.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40.

A lodge of Good Templars was organized at Clanton, with the above name, on last Thursday evening, by Grand Worthy Chief Templar, M. M. Sweatt, of the Grand Lodge of Alabama. The names of twenty-two charter members were enrolled. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. J. W. Shores, W. C. T.; Miss Georgie Warner, W. V. T.; L. H. Stewart, W. C.; W. H. Lawrence, W. S.; Miss Mollie Stewart, W. A. S.; W. M. Wilson, W. T.; T. R. Edwards, W. F. S.; S. J. Warner, W. M.; J. O. Boykin, W. D. M.; A. A. Barnes, W. I. G.; T. A. Montgomery, W. O. G.; Miss Annie Lewis, W. R. H. S.; Miss Mollie Warner, W. L. H. S.; A. R. Lewis, W. P. C. T.

The Lodge will meet every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Jemison Items.

Health of our community good. Mrs. C. H. Smith, who has been ill, is recovering.

Messrs. Dawson Davis, of Autauga, S. P. Luckett, of Verbena, and John Garner, of Montevallo, visited Jemison last week.

Mr. J. P. Allen's new dwelling is rapidly approaching completion, and we hear of several more buildings being erected here shortly. Jemison is "on a boom" at last.

Prof. A. E. Burns is visiting relatives in Bibb county.

Misses Ella and Leta Wilson two of Columbiana's charming young ladies, are visiting relatives here.

We regret to learn that our friend, Mr. W. T. Smith, is going to Brierfield, Bibb Co., to go into business. We wish him much success.

Is it possible that Verbena cannot furnish a correspondent for the View?

The sociable at Capt. Ira Campbell's last Friday evening was a grand success. Wash. and Mr. Jones, of Lomax, were on hand. Some of the boys think that Wash. is endeavoring to induce Miss Minnie to go very *Farr.*

Young farmers have an excellent example set them in Mr. B. M. Gentry, of Jemison. He has this year harvested 120 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of oats, and has a splendid corn crop growing. He farms without assistance and believes in raising grain and home supplies.

Success to the View.

Z. Y. X.

◆

Up to present writing, it has been raining almost incessantly for sixteen hours, and there is as yet no sign of abatement. The damage to the cotton plant will be considerable. Fortunately, the showers have not been heavy enough to damage the corn very much, and fortunately, a great deal of cotton has not been planted in this section.

◆

Mr. A. J. Hall announces himself as a candidate for the Legislature in this issue of the View. Mr. Hall is a true gentleman, and one who is liked wherever known. He has become a candidate at the solicitation of his numerous friends, and we predict that he will make a splendid run.

◆

The Alabama Law Journal for July, is on our table. It is edited and published at Montgomery, by John S. Jemison, Esq., and is replete with valuable information for lawyers, and is well deserving of their support.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce

ABNER J. HALL.

as a candidate to represent Chilton county in the Lower House of the General Assembly of Alabama. Election first Monday in August.

Notice To Bridge Builders.

I will, on the 17th day of July, in front of the Courthouse door in Clanton, at public outcry let out to the lowest bidder, the furnishing of the material and building of three bridges for the county, near Clanton. For plans and specifications call at my office.

H. J. CALLEN,
July 3d, 1882. Judge of Probate.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a General Election will be held at the usual places of voting in Chilton county, Alabama, on the FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST, it being the 7th day of August, 1882, for the election of the following named officers, to-wit: One Governor, one Secretary of State, one State Treasurer, one State Auditor, one Attorney-General, one Superintendent of Education, and one representative to the General Assembly of Alabama.

Witness my hand this 3d day of July, 1882. J. E. LOWE,
6-3 Sheriff Chilton Co.

School Books a Specialty
—AT—
The Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

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IS THE MOTTO AT
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OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
:o:
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.
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Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.
☞ The trade of the Prohibited Disricts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Over 25 years experience.
I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf Rev. J. G. Gurley.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
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JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
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FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
1st AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 22-6m

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.
"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Feb 15-tf

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS.
2d Avenue, between 19th and 20th Streets,
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 22-6m

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.
I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Civhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)
Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-1y

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TO ALL POINTS
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Only one change of cars to
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PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.
SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.
PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.
CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.
Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address
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$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new, capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

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HOW TO SLEEP WELL.

No healthful sleep comes except that which follows voluntary or involuntary action of the body. Pedestrians fall into sound, deep sleep as soon as put to bed, at the appointed time for rest. This is the sleep from voluntary muscular exercise. A person in good health sits around the house all day; an invalid may all day sit and lounge and lie down from morning until night without sleeping; and both the healthy man and the invalid, in the course of the evening, will become sleepy and fall into sound repose, the result of the weariness which involuntary action brings about; for the various organs of the body, the heart, the liver, the stomach, the eyelids, work steadily every day. The intestines are as ceaseless in their motion as the waves of the ocean; as these latter are always dashing toward the shore, so is the great visceral machinery working, working, working, pushing the wastes of the body downward and outward from the first breath of existence to the last gasp of life. There is not a movement of the system, voluntary or involuntary, external or internal, which does not require power to cause it. When that power is to a certain extent exhausted, instinct brings on the sensation of sleepiness, which is the result of exhausted power, intended by nature to secure that cessation from activity which gives time for recuperation, very much as a man who runs for a while stops and rests, so as to get stronger to run again. We get up in the morning with a certain amount of reserved or accumulated strength; in the course of the day that strength becomes expended to the point necessary for the commencement of a new supply, which comes from rest, the rest from sleep. Opium narcotics, all forms of anodynes, cause sleep artificially, compelling rest. A horse may be tired so that he cannot move; he is compelled to be at rest; it is not the rest of tiredness, hence it is unnatural. Anodynes, in a sense, tie a man down; they take away his power of motion, they compel a rest, but it is not the rest which is the result of used-up strength, hence it is an artificial rest causing an artificial sleep, not natural; and sleep which is unnatural cannot be healthful; hence the truth of the first utterances of this chapter—healthful sleep comes from the expenditure of the strength of the body in various forms of exercise.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

ANOTHER ARKANSAS AFFAIR.

Old bow-legged Jake, a colored man of high standing and extreme blackness, entered the County Clerk's office and said:

"Boss, I wants a par ob marriage license. I'se a ole man, but I'se gwine ter marry one ob de youngest gals in dis community."

"Have the parents of the girl any objections to the marriage?" asked the Clerk, hesitating as to whether or not the license should be issued.

"Hit doan' seem so ter me," replied Jake.

"Did you ask the old man's consent?"

"No, sah."

"How do you know, then, that he does not object?"

"Well, yer see I has been a callin' on de young lady for some time, an' las' night de ole man come in, tuck down a army gun an' said dat he reckoned me an' Liddy aughter git married. Dis mornin' he comes ober ter my house wid de gun an' said suthin' about my goin' at once an' gettin' de liscense. I tole him dat I had a wife somewhar in de country, but he cocked de ole gun an' looked so sad like, dat I struck a trot fur dis office."

"If you have a living wife, old man, I can't issue a license."

"But, boss, dis is one ob dese he'ar stringent cases. De fodder of de gal is standin' out at the corner ob de house wid that army gun. It's better, boss, for a man to hab two libin' wives den it is fur a 'oman ter hab one dead husband."

Finally the old man with the gun was induced to come into the office and explain. "Well, yer see, boss," he said, "ole Jake hab been burnin' my oil an' wearin' out de bottoms of my chairs long enough. He's been eatin' at my house mor'n a year, courtin' my gal, an' now I want's him to board de gal awhile. Ef he don't I'll hab to injur him." After a while, however, the old man agreed that if Jake would pay him $5 the affair would be settled without marriage. The money was paid over, and the two men contemplate establishing a catfish restaurant.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE ROBIN.

The robbin has a red breast. They have a plaintiff song and sing as though they were sorry for sumthing. They get their name from their great ability for robbin' a cherry tree. They kan also rob a currant bush fust rate. If it was not for these robbers we shud all be eaten up by caterpillars; but I think the robins might let us have now and then just one of our own cherris, tew see how they did taste. The hat. They fly very much unsartin, and ackt as though they had taken a leetle too much gin. What they are good for I kan't tell, and I don't believe they can tell neither.—*Josh Billings.*

CURIOUS PATENTS.

Products of Our Yankee Invention.

Some investigating person has furnished the New York *Times* with a brief list of patents on small things—such as any man or boy might have thought of, but didn't, and which in many instances have proved mines of wealth to the lucky discoverer.

Among these trifles is the favorite toy—the "return ball"—a wooden ball with an elastic string attached, selling for the sum of 10 cents each, but yielding to its patentee an income equal to fair returns on a capital of $500,000. The rubber tip on the end of lead pencils affords the owner of the royalty an independent fortune. The inventor of the gummed newspaper wrapper is also a rich man. The gimlet-pointed screw has evolved more wealth than most silver mines, and the man who first thought of putting copper tips to children's shoes is as well off as if his father had left him $2,000,000 in United States bonds. Although roller-skates are not so much used in countries where ice is abundant, in South America, especially in Brazil, they are very highly esteemed and have yielded over $1,000,000 to their inventor. But he had to spend $125,000 in England alone fighting infringements. The "dancing Jim Crow," a toy, provides an annual income of $30,000 to its inventor, and the common needle threader is worth $10,000 a year to the man who thought of it. The "drive well" was an idea of Col. Green, whose troops, during the war, were in want of water. He conceived the notion of driving a two-inch tube into the ground until water was reached and then attaching a pump. This simple contrivance was patented after the war, and the tens of thousands of farmers who have adopted it have been obliged to pay him a royalty, a moderate estimate of which is placed at $2,000,000. The spring window shade yields an income equal to an investment of $1,000,000; the stylographic pen, with which this article is written, also $1,000,000; the marking pen for shading in different colors, $100,000; rubber stamps, the same. A large fortune has been reaped by a Western miner who, ten years since, invented a metal rivet or eyelet at each end of the mouth of breeches and coat pockets to resist the strain caused by the carriage of pieces of ore and heavy tools. Fortunes have been made out of the dead as well as the living. The torpedo grave, which will explode when body-snatchers meddle with it, is one bonanza; another odd, but probably not lucrative one, is an open tube, running from the top of the ground to the coffin-lid, just over the face of the corpse. If the person is in a trance and has been buried alive, he draws himself up through the hole and returns to the surface by means of a rope-ladder in the tube. If he prefers, however, to send for assistance, he pulls a cord which rings a bell near the top of the tube. After lying there long enough to assure his friends that he has no intention of coming back the tube is pulled up, drawing as it comes a glass plate over the face of the inmate of the coffin.

Every time a woman pricks the shell of an egg preparatory to boiling it she violates a patent right, this having been secured by some genius who discovered that it would prevent their breaking during the boiling. It having been said that chickens hatched by artificial heat do not thrive as well as others because they miss the maternal affection expressed in the "cluck, cluck" of the natural hen, an inventor has taken out a patent which imitates that sound, soothing and charming the tender-hearted but-bereaved offspring with its artificial croon and consoling the young orphan with its mechanical solicitude. This is based evidently upon another patent for babies of a machine operated by clock-work and producing a low and melancholy murmur which no child, however wakeful, can successfully resist, but to which it succumbs in profound slumber. There is also the false-bottomed nest which deludes the hen into the belief that she has not laid an egg, and, combined with her own conscientious devotion to duty, persuades her to continuance of her work until she is exhausted or undeceived. A patent hen roost, by the action of the hens, closes the doors of a bee-hive at night and opens them in the morning, protecting the hive against the ravages of the bee-moth. A wire frame strung above a horse's head is also patented. It is meant to persuade the animal that it is the top of a fence too high for him to overleap. This, of course, presumes that the horse is an ass.

A GREAT many of the old fish stories are not true. Here is a new one: A hollow log drawn from a Michigan river, "on being sawed through the center, revealed fourteen black bass and one bullhead, which flopped out of their hiding place. The fish were so large as to lead to the belief that they found their way into the log through a small hole, and afterward grew so much that they could not get out."—*Picayune.*

THEODORE PARKER once said he regarded it as far more favorable to the prosperity of a country, the erection of a sawmill than the arrival of a painter and a p[illegible]

THE HEART OF THE WORLD.

A Spot in London Which Is the Center o the Globe's Traffic.

[London Cor. New York Times.]

There are some sights of London, "real live sights" at that, which, though they escape the attention of the gentry, can not fail to impress an observer of ordinary keenness and intelligence. And among the most important of these objects of interest are certainly to be classed the Mansion House, the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England, and their surroundings. They are all in the heart of what is known as "the City." London, it must be remembered, is divided, for the purposes of government, into what may be called London proper, with twenty-six wards and a number of "liberties" and the "out parishes," the city of Westminster, and the seven Parliamentary boroughs of Chelsea, the Tower hamlets, Marylebone, Lambeth, Finsbury, Hackney and Southwark. Each of the boroughs is represented by two members in the House of Commons. Westminster is also entitled to two and the city of London to four. But this is a digression. As has been said, the Mansion House, the Royal Exchange and the Bank of England, three of the most noteworthy buildings in the world, are situated in what is known as "the City," and surrounded by the richest and most extensive banking-houses, commercial firms and insurance offices in the kingdom.

It has been said, perhaps not inaptly, that the site immediately in front of the Exchange upon which stands the famous statue of Wellington is the heart of the world. It certainly is so to the extent of being the heart of London. No other square of the size in the world can boast of such traffic. From it radiate no less than eight of the most important thoroughfares in great London. King William street, Lombard street, Threadneedle street, Cornhill, Wallbrook, Cannon street, Princes street and Cheapside, all through the day and night, empty living streams into it. From daybreak until long after dark great crowds are ever coming and going. But few women are seen. This is almost exclusively a man's region—a region to make money in—and to lose it. There goes, puffing, a fat man, fat and short, with a white waistcoat, a sallow, tallowy sort of face, and a long hooked nose, which plainly reveals his Jewish origin. That man's name is known to every banker in the world. At the bottom of a check it is good for millions, not of dollars, but of English pounds; yet he hurries along with far more trouble and anxiety stamped upon his face than is ever likely to be experienced by that swaggering young officer who strolls carelessly into Lombard street to negotiate a loan of a few hundreds. There near him, walking as though his life depended upon the pace, comes a familiar figure in this quarter—a stockbroker. He does not dress so well as do his brethren in New York, but he has the same keen, restless eyes. He wears a flower in the buttonhole of his close-fitting cut-away coat. Types, almost identical, of the same figure, and every one decorated with a buttonhole flower, are all about. Bank messengers in uniform and with black bags move here and there in the throng; tall policemen—they are numerous here—watch them protectingly, and they carry their treasure safely; occasionally a dashing fellow, a pick-pocket, or a sullen-looking knave, a sneak-thief, slinks out of sight of these same policemen; but not so the venders of obscene literature. They are bold fellows in "the City," and apparently on the best of terms with the authorities. To be sure, they keep their books with flaring covers out of sight under their coats most of the time, but when they see a possible customer, a sailor, a "flush"-looking clerk or a countryman, they do not scruple to display their pictures of women altogether too Eve-like in the matter of costume, or to loudly proclaim the merits of "the wery latest new novel. The racy adventures of a clergyman's daughter in Londing." On the sidewalks or out in the roadway, it is all one to them. Under the heads of the horses, rivaling the boys, who all day long sweep the street filth into dust-pans, these young rascals ply their trade. How they escape death and mangling from the ever-whizzing wheels of the carriages and cabs and hansoms, whose occupants they hope to make buyers of their books, is a mystery to a stranger. And even greater seems the wonder that these same vehicles, with drays, and carts and omnibuses, and piemen's and hucksters' wagons beside, do not become hopelessly "blocked," mixed, interlocked, broken out of all use and shape in that small square to which run so many streets. But they never do become "blocked," and, though some of the cabs and hansoms dart along at the top speed of good horses, the percentage of accidents is very small. It may be that this immunity from mishaps is to be attributed to the great care of the policemen, and to the fact that in the London streets vehicles of every sort are obliged to move briskly in line and to the left, not to the right, as in the case in most other places.

HOLLOWAY, the English manufacturer of cathartic pills, has accumulated great wealth and is devoting it to noble purposes. He has already erected two magnificent institutions—one for the insane of the "middle classes" and the other for the higher education of women. His gifts amount to nearly $5,000,000.

A Half Dollar Trial.

Mr. Ernest King, editor of the Fall River (Mass.) *Sun*, thus discourses upon the merits of St. Jacobs Oil: "Suffering with rheumatic pains I was Didymus as to remedies. I read of St. Jacobs Oil and said here goes for a half dollar trial. I bought a bottle and before it was half used the screw-wrench pains had gone and troubled me no longer."

TEA, which costs in this country anywhere from 50 cents to $1 a pound, can be bought in China for from 3 cents to 10 cents a pound. This may seem like a pretty big profit, but just think how expensive the chromos are.

COL. C. W. HERBERT, of the Forest Park Restaurant, St. Louis Mo., was entirely cured of rheumatism by St. Jacob. Oil, says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

HE that once did you a kindness will be more ready to do you another than he whom you yourself have obliged.—*Franklin.*

Throat, Bronchial, and Lung Diseases a specialty. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self-treatment. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

BALTIMOREANS claim that the courteous behavior toward ladies by gentlemen in the street-cars of the city would cause my Lord Chesterfield to turn green with envy.

Two-Thirds of a Bottle Cures.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have been taking your "Favorite Prescription" for "female weakness." Before I had taken it two days I began to feel stronger. I have taken but two-thirds of a bottle and believe I am cured. Gratefully, MRS. H. C. LOVETT, Watseka, Ill.

THE following marriage announcement appeared in a Long Island paper recently: "Smith—Smith—At Smithtown Branch, C. W. Smith to Hattie Smith, of Smithtown."

SICK and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

IT always makes a boy crazy with disappointment when he sees a three-cornered yellow dog running along the road to go for a stone about the size of an egg and discover it to be frozen in the ground so hard that it can't be raised by a pickax.—*Puck.*

An Editor's Gratitude.

EUFAULA, ALA., June 14, 1880.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—To the faithful use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure I attribute the permanent and gratifying cure of a painful stricture of the uretha, which has afflicted my son for seven long years. Every other known remedy has been tried but had failed. A. A. WALKER.

TWANG on the gold harp and the people will admire your playing.—*Russian.*

SEDIMENT or mucous in the urine is a sure indication of disease. Take Kidney-Wort.

WED no woman in whom you can find no flaw.—*Gaelic.*

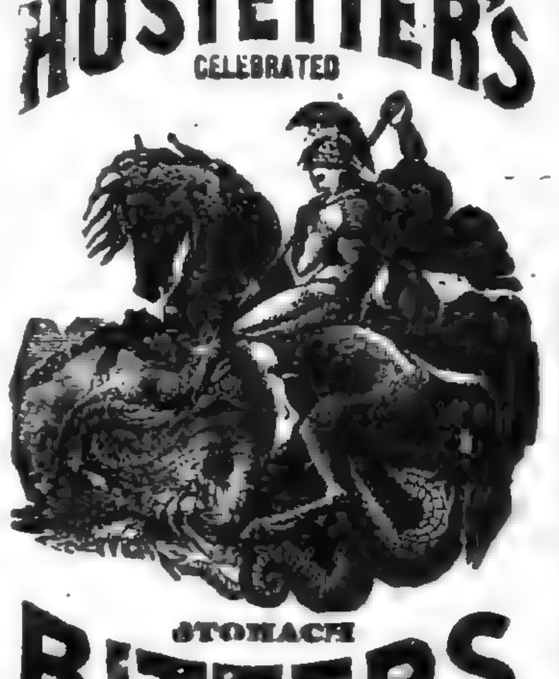
Skinny Men.

"Well's Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

THE thief is safest who lives under the walls of the King's palace.—*Persian.*

GENERAL Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression Indigestion and Spinal Weakness, cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

FOR dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

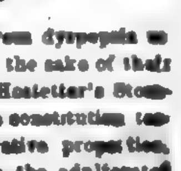


HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmlessness and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS Lebanon, Ohio.



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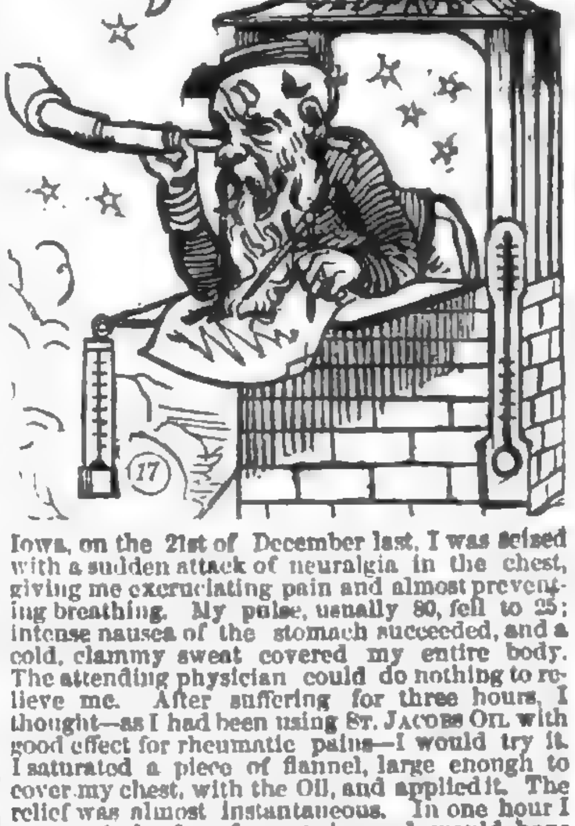
10 lbs. Fine Black or Mixed, for $2.
10 lbs. Choice Black or Mixed, for $3.
Send for pound sample, 17 cts. extra for postage. Then get up a club. Choicest Tea in the world.—Largest variety.—Pleases everybody.—Oldest Tea House in America.—No chromo.—No Humbug.—Straight business.—Value for money.
ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

WEATHER--OR NOT.

We admire the philosophy of the unfortunate man, who, when everything had been swept away, said, "Well, there'll be weather and taxes left, at any rate." Alas! weather is the "yellow dog" of all subjects; everyone thinks it his special right to try to better the weather, and hurls his anathemas against "Old Probabilities," and all who endeavor to assist him in regulating the weather. The following communication is from Prof. Tice, of St. Louis, Mo., the renowned meteorologist and weather prophet of the West. It does not discuss the weather but something surely of more importance to those who suffer with that painful malady he speaks of: "The day after concluding my lectures at Burlington,



Iowa, on the 21st of December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, giving me excruciating pain and almost preventing breathing. My pulse, usually 80, fell to 25; intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold, clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me. After suffering for three hours, I thought—as I had been using ST. JACOBS OIL with good effect for rheumatic pains—I would try it. I saturated a piece of flannel, large enough to cover my chest, with the Oil, and applied it. The relief was almost instantaneous. In one hour I was entirely free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment that night in a neighboring town had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, in St. Louis, and have not been troubled since.

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Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 28th, 1881.

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ELEGANT STYLES are now received from their factories daily, surpassing in capacity and excellence anything which has before been produced, and certainly worthy to be ranked with the very finest musical instruments in the world. They are in cases of solid BLACK WALNUT, MAHOGANY, ASH, EBONIZED, etc.; net cash prices, $240, $330, $360, $390, $480, $570, $840 and $900.

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VOL. I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882. NO. 36.

THE MINER'S PROTEGE.

BY ULLIE E. AKERSTROM.

[illegible] queer story, Missy;
[illegible]
[illegible] men go under,
[illegible] "tin."
pard an' [illegible] fellers,
[illegible] children or wife.
[illegible] Nellie,
[illegible] your life.

[illegible]
[illegible] her out here;
[illegible] baby
[illegible] year.
[illegible] Apaches
[illegible] of sin!
[illegible] trail, Miss,
[illegible] 'em all in.

[illegible] mouth;
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] retur'
[illegible] of the heap.
[illegible] Nellie
[illegible] deep.

[illegible] element—
[illegible] mind—
[illegible] her,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] heart
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of the thing.

[illegible] blowin';
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] play.
[illegible] Miss;
[illegible]
[illegible] Nellie,
[illegible]

NO THIRD MRS. PERRY.

"She ain't the same sort as your first Henry," said Mrs. Perry, with an [illegible] of her upper lip over [illegible]

[illegible] herself a devout [illegible]. All through the country she [illegible] of the salt [illegible] earth, comforting beside a sick- [illegible] efficient in a neglected household, welcome everywhere. And when May came to the old homestead, [illegible] second wife, she naturally [illegible] up with reverential affection to [illegible] white-capped old lady.

[illegible] the young husband said, looking fondly into the eyes of [illegible] as they stood under the blossoming boughs of the quince trees on [illegible] when first he brought [illegible] do you think you can be [illegible]"

"[illegible] Henry," the young wife had re- [illegible] "it is [illegible] paradise."

Mrs. Henry Perry soon found out [illegible] Lilac Farm was [illegible] more real than [illegible] of paradise.

"[illegible] don't know how to churn!" said [illegible] Perry, Senior, in amazement. [illegible] whatever did you brought Harry's first wife thought nothing [illegible] churning twenty pounds of but- [illegible] a morning, besides doing all the work and getting breakfast for four men."

[illegible] colored to the very roots of her [illegible] chestnut brown hair.

"[illegible] know nothing about the country, Mrs. Perry," she said, for she was [illegible] her term "mother," [illegible] by the special invitation which [illegible] been accorded. "I was educated, [illegible] boarding-school; after I [illegible] I taught school until I met [illegible] and——"

"[illegible] dare say," said Mrs. Perry, dryly; "[illegible] if you are going to be a farmer's [illegible] is high time you acquainted [illegible] with some of the duties pertain- [illegible] your position. My son's first wife, [illegible] a model."

[illegible] looked eagerly up.

"[illegible] Mrs. Perry," said she, "tell [illegible] she used to do. Of course, I [illegible] no experience, but——"

"[illegible]" said Mrs. Perry, looking up [illegible] top fringe of the curtains and [illegible] the tips of her fingers reflect- [illegible] together, "she had a faculty, [illegible] had. She was a famous cook. [illegible] fresh pies every day, for no [illegible] be expected to like stale pies. [illegible] breakfast biscuits were like [illegible] of snow, and we mostly had [illegible] for supper, with honey and fresh [illegible] sauce. She always got up at 4 [illegible] of a Monday morning to do the [illegible] Henry's shirts have never [illegible] the same since Dorothy was re- [illegible] And I wish you could have [illegible] ironings. The sewing circle [illegible] once a month, and the teas [illegible] got up were the talk of the [illegible] hood. And there was a Sister [illegible] meeting here once a fort- [illegible] and the Singers' Symposium [illegible] Friday. She was a noble-hearted Christian, Dorothy was! And then she did all the family sewing. She could not reconcile it to her own conscience and her husband's income, she said, 'to hire such work done.'"

And Alice, who had committed the enormity of having a dress made by a dressmaker, colored scarlet and hung her head.

"Then at butchering time," proceeded relentless Mrs. Perry, Senior, "Dorothy always made the tripe and sausage-meat and corned the hams herself; and she cleaned house four times a year. She was a master-hand at quilting, and she always made her own bonnets. A woman can save so much for her husband in that way. As for the butter and cheese, I think, if she hadn't died so suddenly, poor thing, that she could have beaten any record in the country!"

Alice sighed deeply. How could she, a slender, inexperienced girl of twenty, hope to cope with these marvelous attainments?

"Henry never told me all this," said she.

"I suppose he has thought of it many a time," said Mrs. Perry, Senior. "But perhaps he didn't like to allude to it while you was playing on your melodeon and reading your books. Dorothy never got any time to read!"

"But if you'll teach me," pleaded Alice, "I will do my best to learn."

She locked the melodeon, put away the books and portfolio and her basket of fancy needle-work, and set herself resolutely to work to fill the place of the departed Dorothy.

"Why, what a little housewife you are," said Henry, laughing when she showed him the tray of golden butter that she had churned, and succeeded in burning her fingers at the ironing fire and reducing her pretty complexion to scarlet in cooking buckwheat cakes for breakfast.

"I want to be one," said Alice, wistfully.

She cut up squares of bright-colored calico into patchwork, she studied the cookery-book until her head ached, she caught a heavy cold working over butter in the damp dairy-house, and sprained her wrist washing clothes, which, after all, looked dim and dirty. She rose early and went to bed late; she counted eggs, mixed up whitewash, made herself sick chopping up sausage meat, and strained her back lifting a kettle of pickles off the fire, and still she strove resolutely on.

"I should like to do just what Dorothy did," she said to herself. "I don't think Henry is quite pleased when I am so busy in the kitchen of an evening that I cannot spare time to come in and hear him read the Waverly novels aloud. And my feet ached so this morning with the cream skimming that I could not walk with him to the haying ground. But I am doing my duty, and that ought to be reward enough!"

That same afternoon, however, poor Alice was forced to flee to her own room with a sick headache, and seek the refuge of her pillow. There Mrs. John Bonney, a cheerful little neighbor, found her.

"Sick, are you?" asked Mrs. Bonney.

"I'm not very well," acknowledged Alice.

"Ah," said Mrs. Bonney, "I thought so!"

"What do you mean?" asked Alice.

"Why, you've been killing yourself by inches!" said Mrs. Bonney, "as fast as you could. I've seen it all. I'm not your next door neighbor for nothing!"

"I am trying to do my duty," pleaded Alice, with filling eyes. "I'm trying to be like my husband's first wife!"

"Fiddlesticks!" said Mrs. Bonney. "Like Dorothy Parker, indeed! Why, she was nothing on earth but a household drudge, and finally drudged herself to death, without anybody being particularly sorry for her. She never visited, she never read, she never kept up with the progress of life's march around her. Any machine could have filled her place."

"Mrs. Bonney, you ought not to talk so," said Mrs. Perry, uneasily.

"It's the truth," said Mrs. Bonney. "However, do as you please. It's a privilege which people generally claim, I have observed; kill yourself if you like. Perhaps the third Mrs. Perry will be a little more sensible."

So Mrs. Bonney put the bouquet of tea-rose buds, which she had brought, into water, and tripped laughingly home, while Alice, clasping her hands over her throbbing temples, tried to ask herself which was right, herself or Mrs. Bonney, and in which direction her path of duty really and actually lay.

And it was at this critical moment that she heard the nasal, monotonous voice of her mother-in-law down-stairs talking to her husband, and uttering the sentence which opens our sketch.

"She ain't the same sort as your first wife, Henry," said Mrs. Perry, Sr. "And she never will be, let her try as she will. She hasn't got the faculty, you see."

She lay there quite still and quiet, with closed eyes. She never opened them when Henry Perry himself tiptoed into the room, and, believing her asleep, tiptoed out again, muttering to himself:

"Poor little daisy, she is entirely done up!"

The next morning, however, Alice rose and dressed herself with care.

"Bless me," said Mrs. Perry, Sr., "where are you going, Alice?"

"To the village," answered Alice.

"What for?" cross-questioned the elder matron.

"To engage a dressmaker and seamstress first," said Mrs. Perry, Jr., "and to get a strong girl to do the housework next."

"A——girl!" screamed the old lady. "Dorothy never—"

"No," said Alice; "I know she never kept a servant. But Dorothy cleaned and churned and sewed herself out of the world. I've no intention of settling my own career in that sort of a way. I find that I can't do the work of this farm myself without breaking down my health, and shutting myself out of the world of books and science. I do not think my husband desires such a sacrifice—"

"Of course I don't," said Henry, promptly. "The house has been as lonely as a convent since you buried yourself in the kitchen and dairy. I married you for a companion, not a drudge. Have half a dozen servants, if you like, Alice, only let us have books and music and pleasant woodland walks again."

"Thank you, dearest," said Alice, as she kissed his forehead.

Mrs. Perry, Sr., rolled up her eyes and clasped her hands, and declared sotto voce she didn't know what this world was coming to.

Mrs. Bonney was feeding chickens at her own door when Alice Perry returned from her walk to the village.

"Are you better?" asked this young red republican, smiling cordially.

"Thanks!" Alice answered, "I am much better. I have just engaged a sewing woman and a stout Swedish servant girl to do the housework at the farm. I am no longer ambitious to do as Dorothy did."

And Mrs. Bonney waved her sunbonnet in the air, and exclaimed:

"Bravo! There will be no third Mrs. Perry, after all."

And her words were prophetic.—*Rural Press.*

AN EDITOR.

Editor Watterson, in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, speaks as follows about conducting a newspaper: "Some people estimate the ability of a periodical and the talent of its editor by the quantity of its original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to string out a column of words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and the command of his language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be but a meager and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the fact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that, we know, is half the battle. But, we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, his labor understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, its uniform, consistent course, aims, manliness, its dignity, and its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the details of publication which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they find time to write at all."

THE DOG'S EYES WERE BEST.

A gentleman, accompanied by a favorite dog, visited the studio of a rising artist. There was a picture on the easel, and the dog began to bark furiously at it.

"Nature may be relied upon after all," said the gentleman. "The best evidence of the faithfulness with which you have painted that dog in the background is the earnestness with which my dog barks at him."

"But that isn't a dog," said the artist, flushing; "it is a cow."

The gentleman was nonplused for a moment, but he quickly replied, "Well, the dog's eyes are better than mine; he never did like cows."

A JURY OF SIX.

"I hate to live in a new country," said Jones, "where there is no law." "Yer bet yer," chimed in Thompson. "Law is the only thing that keeps us out of everlasting chaos." "Yes, indeed," said a legal gentleman present. "It is the bulwark of the poor man's liberty, the shield which the strong arm of justice throws over the weak, the solace and the balsam of the unfortunate and wronged, the—"

"Oh, stop 'er," remarked the man with one eye. "I won't have it that way. Law is a boss invention for rascals of all grades. Give me a country where there is no law and I can take care of myself every time. Now, for instance, when I lived in Ohio I got a dose of law that I will never forget. I was in partnership with a man named Butler, and one morning we found our cashier missing with $3,000. He had dragged the safe and put out. Well, I started after him and caught him in Chicago, where he was splurging around on the money. I got him arrested, and there was an examination. Well, all the facts were brought out, and the defense moved that the case be dismissed, as the prosecution did not make out a case in the name of the firm, and that if there was a firm the copartnership had not been shown by any evidence before the court. To my astonishment, the court said the plea was O. K., and dismissed the case. Before I could realize what was up, the thief had walked off. Well, I followed him to St. Louis, and there I tackled him again. I sent for my partner, and we made a complete case, going for him in the name of the Commonwealth and Smith, Butler & Co. Well, the lawyer for the defense claimed that the money being taken from a private drawer in the safe was my money exclusively, and that my partner had nothing to do with it; that the case should be prosecuted by me individually, and not by the firm. The old 'bloke' who sat on the bench wiped his spectacles, grunted round a while, and dismissed the case. Away goes the man again. Then I got another hitch on him and tried to convict him of theft, but the court held that he should be charged with embezzlement. Some years after, I tackled him again, and they let him go. Statutes of limitation, you see. Statutes of limitation, you see. Well, I concluded to give it up, and I did.

"But about four years afterward I was down in Colorado and a man pointed to another and said: 'That fellow has just made a hundred thousand in a mining swindle.' I looked, and it was my old cashier. I followed him to the hotel and nailed him in his room with the money. 'Now,' I says, 'Billy, do you recognize your old boss?' and of course he did. Says I: 'Bill, I want that three thousand you stole from me, with the interest, and all legal and traveling expenses.'

"'Ah, you do?' says he; 'didn't the courts decide that——'

"'Curse the courts,' says I, putting a six-shooter a foot long under his nose. 'This is the sort of legal document that I'm travelin' on now. This is the complaint, warrant, indictment, Judge, jury, verdict and sentence, all combined, and the firm of Colt & Co., New Haven, are my attorneys in the case. When they speak they talk straight to the point of your mug, you bloody larceny thief. This jury of six, of which I am foreman, is liable to be discharged at any moment. No technicality or statutes of limitations here, and a stay of proceedings won't last over four seconds. I want $10,000 to square my bill, or I'll blow your blasted brains out.' Well, he passed over the money right away, and said he hoped there'd be no hard feelings. Now, there's some Colorado law for you, and it's the kind for me! Eh, boys?" And the crowd, with one accord, concurred in the cheapness and efficacy of the plan by which a man could carry his court on his hip, instead of appealing to the blind goddess in Chicago and St. Louis. —*Salt Lake Tribune.*

◆

Holloway, the English manufacturer of cathartic pills, has accumulated great wealth and is devoting it to noble purposes. He has already erected two magnificent institutions—one for the insane of the "middle classes" and the other for the higher education of women. His gifts amount to nearly $5,000,000.

◆

Never go into a newspaper office to shoot the editor. If you do you had better take your coffin along. Many editors have skeletons in their closets, and it is no uncommon thing for "ghosts" to be found about the haunts of printers.

EDGAR A. POE'S DEATH.

Statement of the Hospital Physician Who Attended Him in His Last Illness.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Dr. John J. Moran, of Falls Church, Fairfax county, Va., who was resident physician at Washington University Hospital (now the Church Home and Infirmary), on North Broadway, from March, 1849, to October, 1855, visited the institution for the first time since the dissolution of his official connection therewith. Dr. Moran pointed out the room occupied by Edgar Allan Poe, and related the circumstances of his death, which occurred Oct. 7, 1849. The doctor states that on the 6th of October, about 9 a. m., Mr. Poe was brought to the hospital in a hack driven by an Irishman, who stated that he had found his passenger on Light street wharf. In reply to an inquiry whether the gentleman was intoxicated, the hackman stated that there was no smell of liquor about him, and that he had lifted him into the carriage like a child. Dr. Moran did not recognize his patient until the hackman presented a card bearing Poe's name. Mr. Poe was unconscious and very pale. He was placed in the third-story room of the turret, at the southwest corner of the building, about seven-by-ten feet in size. A nurse was stationed at the door, with instructions to call Dr. Moran when the patient awoke, which occurred in twenty minutes. The doctor, being much interested in his patient, went immediately to his side. A glance sufficed to show that Mr. Poe was extremely ill, and he was so informed. In reply to a question he said he did know how long he had been sick, and could give no account of himself. He was much surprised when informed that he was in a hospital. He stated that he had stopped at a hotel on Pratt street, where a trunk containing his papers and manuscripts had been left. The trunk was sent for, but the owner made no further reference to it.

Dr. Moran proceeded to make a diagnosis of the case. The patient was very weak, but there was no tremor of the limbs, no agitation of the body, no smell of liquor on the breath or person, nor any symptom of intoxication. Owing to the weak condition of the patient, Dr. Moran decided to administer a stimulant, and so informed him. Mr. Poe said: "If I thought its potency would transport me to the elysian bowers of the undiscovered spirit world, I would not touch it."

Dr. Moran then proposed an anodyne, when Mr. Poe rejoined: "Twin sister to the doomed and crazed in perdition." Mr. Poe continued to converse most despondingly, but was relieved by short intervals of sleep. As his body grew weaker his mind retained its force, and his conscious moments were marked by vivid flashes of his characteristic genius. Near the end Mr. Poe became as gentle as a child.

He died an hour past midnight, sixteen hours after his arrival at the hospital. The cause of death was exhaustion of the nervous fluid, caused by exposure, hunger and other things acting upon a sensitive organization.

The remains were laid in state in the large reception room in the rotunda of the college, where they were viewed by many persons. Fully fifty ladies received locks of the dead poet's hair, that fell in jet-black ringlets about his brow. The funeral took place on the afternoon of Oct. 8, 1849, the remains being interred in the burying ground of Westminster Presbyterian Church, where the monument has since been erected.

THE FOX AND THE WOLF.

A Fox who was making a Journey across the country to see his Grandmother once more before she Died discovered a Wolf burying something beside the Highway. He slipped into a fence-corner and waited until the Wolf had passed on, and then crept forward and unearthed the Object, which proved to be a dead chicken.

"Ah, ha!" chuckled Reynard, "this comes from Keeping one's Eyes open as one travels. The Hare would not have seen the Wolf at all, and the Opossum would not have had the Patience to wait for him to move on. It's a Big Joke on the Wolf, and here goes for a square meal."

The Fox devoured his dinner with much smacking of lips, but had scarcely finished when terrible pains began to rack his frame and he fell down in the greatest torment and was soon breathing his last. When the Wolf returned and saw the dead body of Reynard and the feathers of the Chicken scattered around, he scratched his ear and wrote in his diary:

"Moral: Came to his death by being too smart."—*Detroit Free Press.*

PLEASANTRIES.

Why do ducks put their heads under water? To liquidate their bills.

Society people, not engaged, repair to summer resorts in order to re-sort.

"**Pair** o' dice lost"—as the youth remarked after an unexpected visit from the professor.

He said her hair was dyed, and when she indignantly exclaimed, "'Tis false!" he said he presumed so.

To the cockney Nero may not be looked upon as a hero, but every cockney makes of his hero an 'ero.

An American optician has adopted a representation of the sun as a trade mark—probably on account of its specs.

Every one should be charitable in judgment. "She is insupportable," said Talleyrand. Then, fearing he had gone too far, he added: "But that is her only defect."

At the close of the sermon the minister became impressive. Raising his voice, he said: "Judgment! judgment!" and a small boy in the vestibule shouted, "Out on first."

New York has an artificial flowermaker named "Ginori." That's the question generally put by the bar-tender, and the answer will in time produce artificial flowers on the answerer's nose.

A married lady declined to tell a maiden sister any of her troubles, saying: "When ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." "Yes," replied the sister, "and I've come to the conclusion that when singleness is bliss, 'tis folly to be wives."

"**What** did you say the conductor's name was?" "Glass—Mr. Glass." "O, no!" "But it is." "Impossible—it can't be." "And why not, pray?" "Because, sir, Glass is a non-conductor." [Deafening applause from the scientific passengers.]

A fashionable New York belle boasted, on her return from Europe, that while there she had some of the most celebrated men at her feet. It is more satisfactory to employ a first-class chiropodist than to goad your brother to profanity when he uses his razor.—*Puck.*

An author says it may be regarded as an established fact that apples will keep better in moist or damp cellars than dry ones. But that depends altogether on how many small boys there are in the family. It isn't so much in the humidity of the cellar as in the gorgeability of the boy.

The twain were in a palace car—
Said he, "I do believe me
This vehicle hath lungs;" said she,
"How, Thomas? Undeceive me!"
"I will," he added, pointing at
A ventilating panel;
"It must be so, for don't you see
That Pullman-airy channel?"

—*Rome Sentinel.*

According to Dr. Delauney, "sleepers frequently compose verse or rhythmical language while they are lying on the right side. This verse, though at times correct enough, is absolutely without sense." This explains the genesis of a great deal of poetry which finds its way into a newspaper office.

"**Prisoner**," says the Judge, severely, to the scoundrel who has been brought up before him on the charge of murdering the wife whom he had abandoned for many years—"prisoner, what can you plead in justification of your atrocious crime?" "Well, you see, your Honor, I did it from the best of motives. I wished to save myself from the shame of bigamy, and to place myself in a position to make the other woman my lawful wedded wife."

"**Pat**," said a gentleman who was fond of using high-sounding phraseology to his man of all work, "I am going to town at 10 o'clock, and shall weed out the cucumber beds in the interim." "Interim?" thought Pat. "That's a mighty quare name for a garden, anyhow." "Is Mr. Smith at home?" asked a visitor, who called shortly afterward. "Yes, sorr; ye'll find him at work in his interim there beyant," announced Pat.

"**I say**, mammy! didn't you tell Peleg dat he mustn't go in bavin?" "Yo, right I ded, chile! has ye been dis'beying my 'structions, Peleg!" "No, mammy, I hasn't! I 'clare to goodness I hasn't been in bavin. Yo' see I put on Uncle Josh's britches by mistake der smornin', an' dere were such a heap of looseness to 'em that when I un'ertook to jump ober de brook dey dropped off an' I hather guin arter 'em. Oh, no, I hasn't been bavin, mammy!"—*Rome Sentinel.*

The Atlanta *Constitution* says there are at present fully 5,000 girls and women earning their living in the factories in that city, while ten years ago there were hardly 300.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 20, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

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Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

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Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

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No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

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THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Giteau's skeleton is to be placed in the Washington museum.

Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of Abraham Lincoln, died at her home in Springfield, Ill., on the 16th inst.

Senator Ben Hill's condition is growing worse. A telegram of the 17th, says that he is likely to die at any moment.

Senator Ben Harrison, of Indiana, is spoken of as a suitable candidate for the Presidency, from the fact that he has an army of relatives who are anxious for office.

In Waterford, Miss., a fellow went into a newspaper office last week and fired four shots with a pistol at the managing editor, but did no damage. Whereupon, the said m. e. fired five times at the intruder, and wounded him twice, but not fatally. A newspaper article was the cause of the shooting.

The Alabama Baptist State Convention consisting of 160 delegates, met at Huntsville, on the 12th, and organized by electing Judge John Haralson, of Selma, President; Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of Selma, and and Rev. J. J. D. Renfro, of Talladega, Vice Presidents, and Mr. B. B. Davis of Montgomery, Secretary.

A duel was fought, near Petersburg, Va., on the 16th inst., between Joseph Addison and Richard Garland. Addison was killed and Garland was wounded in the wrist. The duel resulted from Garland's telling a young lady, to whom Addison was engaged, that Addison was flirting with her.

A dozen or more deaths of boys from lockjaw, caused by wounds on July 4th, by toy pistols are reported from New-York and New England. A dipatch from Cincinnati says, there has been six deaths from lockjaw in this city and Covington within the past three days. The victims are all boys, who were wounded in the hand by toy pistols on July 4th. In most cases the wounds were apparently trifling.

The Alabama Baptists.

HUNTSVILLE, July 13.—The Alabama Baptist Convention re-assembled to-day. The State Mission Board reports a prosperous year. One hundred and thirty-two points destitute of churches, have had mission service; 148 preaching stations have been maintained; 41 missionaries employed; 12 churches and 62 Sunday schools organized, and 588 members united to the church. The report states that the churches take little interest in colored evangelical work, which is at a standstill. Bible and colportage work is cramped for want of funds. Twelve colporteurs were kept in the field, and by making missionaries do colportage work the board proposes to maintain one colporteur for every $100 furnished by the churches. The mission work is recommended to be put on a cash basis. The amount expended in State missionary work was $8,776. The report was refered by subjects to committees. The report on temperance was re-committed, the convention being unwilling to adopt the features of total abstinence and prohibitory legislation recommended. The convention decided to employ a State evangelist and to maintain a colportage fund.

The Egyptian War.

Arabi Pasha was soon vanquished. With the navies of England and France menacing destruction, and a city burning all around him, he had good cause for the evacuation of Alexandria. England has lent her aid in suppressing a rebellion which the Khedive was unable to suppress. Against only about 4,000 very much disorganized troops her success could not have been questioned. Turkey protests against the action of the English Admiral, and France looks on with a jealous eye, and a desire to have a "finger in the pie," while both Turkey and France hate the rebellious Arabi Pasha with an undying hate.

England could well afford to purchase what Egyptian territory she might wish for, but prefers to get it in a cheaper way, and Alexandria pays the cost by pillage and fire. The following are among the most important of the later telegrams:

ALEXANDRIA, July 14.—It is stated that Arabi Pasha has only four thousand disorganized troops. Two hundred marines have been ordered to march through the town and shoot all persons rioting.

LONDON, July 14.—A dispatch from Alexandria, dated 4 P. M., says: "The town is totally ruined. Houses from the great square to the Custom-House have been plundered. In the square itself and other wealthy European quarters there is hardly a building not ruined or still burning. The court-house of international tribunal has so far escaped. The Anglo-Egyptian Bank is also preserved. The streets are strewn with empty clock and jewel cases and similar debris. But very few dead bodies are found. Two-thirds of the troops deserted during the bombardment."

Benson Jottings.

The name of Mr. A. J. Hall, as a Democratic candidate for representative in our county, seems to strike people outside of the political rings with great force. Mr. Hall's irreproachable character, his acquaintance with men, his thorough knowledge of our county and its necessities, his fine ability, his untiring energy, his affable manners, and above all his earnestness, eminently qualify him for the responsible position of Representative in the Legislature. He could do more for the county and the country at large, than any man who could be sent to represent us in the Legislature at this time. Mr. Hall's good will in behalf of his fellow men, and honest efforts to promote their welfare, would at once commend him to his fellow members of the General Assembly from other counties. His work in the House would not show forth in frothy speeches; but, in earnest and sincere efforts to benefit the entire people of his county. Franklin attributed his success as a public man not to his power of speech or fluent language, for in these he was very deficient, but to his known integrity and spotless character. A practical man is what we want and not a political one. Mr. Hall of course, had no desire to go to the Legislature until he was earnestly solicited by numerous friends outside of the political rings. And the county politicians are not likely to hunt him up or urge him. But if they are wise this time, they fall into line, and take up the march to the victory on the first Monday in August which is insured by the union of the different political elements in the county, on Mr. Hall, which will easily elect him; and his name gives strength to the ticket all along the line.

School commences at Mulberry Academy, on Monday, July 10th, under the management of Miss Fannie McMath who has made herself a name as a faithful teacher. We truthfully say that persons desiring to educate could do no better at the more expensive boarding schools than to get their children under Miss Fannie's magnetic influence.

Crops are now looking better in this section of country than for ten years past. JERE.

The Livingston Journal is right we think when it takes issue with the Selma Times on the exemption of certain industries, as manufacturing, from taxation. We believe that all property ought to be subject to taxation, and if there is going to be any exemption at all it ought to be the farmer, for this now needs more protection than anything else, and especially when it is the source of almost everything thing there is of wealth in this state.—*Eutaw Mirror.*

Oscar Wilde exclaimed; "Oh, the patriots, the patriots, let's shut down the window and shut out the noise." He was in Atlanta and it was on the glorious Fourth.

Alabama Views.

Calera has a lodge of Good Templars.

There are 200 visitors at Blount Springs.

Talladega Mountain Home: The farmers will come nearer "living at home" this winter than at any time for many years.

Union Springs Herald: The sound of the hammer and saw can be heard on every hand. All kinds of mechanics are busy and the town continues on a building boom.

L. B. Musgrove, Esq., editor of the Mountain Eagle, is the Democratic nominee for Representative in Walker county. He will canvass the county and divide time with B. F. Tingle, the Independent candidate.

Gainesville Reporter: A negro man was arraigned before Justice Putton Tuesday, charged with stealing six ears of corn from a neighbor's roasting ear patch. He was bound over to Circuit Court.

Mr. Whitton, who lives on Dr. Dancy's place, near Sherman, fed a wagon load of cotton seed to his hogs, now he is hauling his hogs away in the same wagon—it killed 'em.

P. L. Mitchell, captain of the snag boat Noxubee, states upon oath that a negro man in his employ eat at one sitting four pounds of bacon, forty biscuits and thirty-six cups of coffee. There were two witnesses besides himself to the eating.

Fayette Journal: We hear of some farmers in Fayette county who say they will make corn enough to do them two years, if the seasons continue favorable.

Evergreen News: There have been good rains generally throughout the county, and farmers are jubilant over prospects for good crops. The corn, as a general thing, is laid by, and promises the best crop for several years.

Of the crops in that section, the Birmingham Daily Age says:

Within the last few days we have met and conversed with farmers from nearly every beat in the county, and learn that the crops generally are very promising. The early corn is assured; the late corn, with another rain, will yield abundantly, and the cotton is in fine condition.

The Shelby County Republican Convention met at Calera, on the 13th inst., and placed N. B. Mardis, of Calhoun county, in the field as a candidate for the Legislature. Only six of seventeen precincts were represented. Mardis was formerly radical Probate Judge of Shelby county, but has lately removed to Anniston, Calhoun county.

Tuskaloosa Times: Tuskaloosa is on a "boom." There is no doubt about that. Unquestionably, we have a prosperous future before us. Who would have thought, one year ago, that our beautiful streets would ever be desecrated, as they have been, and the horse allowed to pull his car undisturbed along our shady groves? The rank thistle has ceased to nod in the winds, and the wild fox has been scared out of his hole.

Temperance Herald: The liquor traffic respects neither the living nor the dead. The 4th inst., was advertised to be a grand gala day at Pickett Springs Park (?). On the night of the 3d inst., Mr. A. J. Boland, proprietor and lessee of the grounds, died. The preparations went on, the day was observed with pomp and revelry, and the bar-room remained opened and prosecuted its unholy traffic during the entire day, although the proprietor lay in his bed-room shrouded for the grave. Humanity where is thy shame!

The Tuskaloosa Gazette has the following item on one of Tuskaloosa's old land-marks, Dr. Rufus Haywood:

Dr. Haywood, in the happy days "before the war," used to be one of the leading physicians of our town. His health having failed him, he retired from his practice and to a great extent from the society of his friends. He seldom shows himself on our streets. His 81st birth-day having rolled around one day this week, a number of his old friends called on him at the residence of Mrs. Tho's Prince. They were pleased to find him looking well. The Doctor deserves all the attention of respect and regard any of our citizens can show him—a fine old gentleman of the old school type.

We hear that Prof. W. A. Smith, is thinking of removing to Clanton in order to give his family the benefit of the splendid educational advantages offered here. We hope that he will come, and promise him a hearty welcome on the part our citizens.

The last issue of the Temperance Herald, the organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Alabama, speaks in most complimentary terms of our town and the View.

Verbena Views.

Z. Y. X. wants to know if it is possible that Verbena cannot furnish a correspondent for the View. Does the gentleman mean to insinuate a doubt as to the brain-power of our enterprising village? If so, we beg to inform him that notwithstanding our apparent indifference, in the past, on the subject of education, we have, in our midst, men of intelligence and enterprise, who are even now, devising ways and means for increasing the attractiveness of Verbena, by erecting an academy where her youth and the children from a distance, may enjoy the facilities of acquiring a good practical training for the business pursuits of life.

Verbena is by far the "loveliest village" on the S. & N. R. R. She already has a large, well filled store-house, (besides other minor ones) far surpassing any one between Montgomery and Birmingham. Her hotel, when completed will be a magnificent ornament to the village. And her academy, when built and put in operation, will cap the climax of her beauty and utility.

Mr. Z. Y. X., does Mr. "View" boil down your items? He does mine. What a pity the "View" is not larger.

Health too good for the doctors. Rains seasonable. Crops booming. Community quiet and peacable.

I would write more but for the boiling. OCCASIONAL.

Subscribe for the Chilton View.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CHILTON COUNTY. }
PROBATE COURT, July 12, 1882.

Notice is hereby given to Newton Williams, Isaac White, Thena Jones, Shelby Jones and all interested that this day came Robert J. Williams and filed his application in said court, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described in said petition as belonging to him and others as joint owners for partition or division amongst those entitled alleging that the same cannot be equitably divided or partitioned without a sale thereof. It is, therefore, ordered that the matter of such application be set for hearing on the 26th day of August, 1882, and that notice of the nature of such application be given by publication for thirty days from the filing of said petition, in THE CHILTON VIEW, a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested to appear before this court at the time aforesaid, and contest the same if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.
Jul 20-3w

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NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
County Surveyor.
Nov24-1y

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MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

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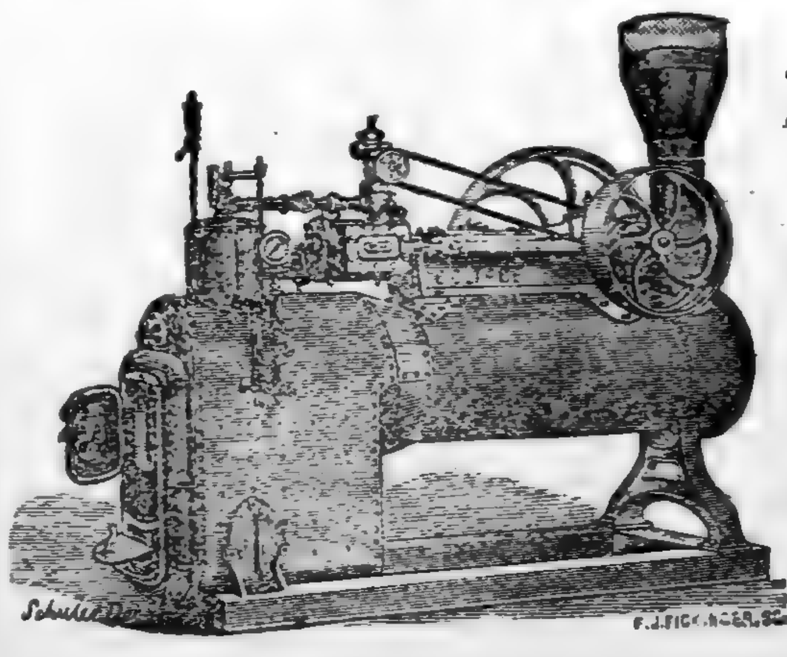

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HILTON VIEW.

., ALA., JULY 20, 1882.

Y DIRECTORY.

[illegible] Chancery Divis-

Delegates to the Congressional Convention.

A call having been made for a convention to assemble at the Courthouse in Clanton, on the 12th of July, at 12 o'clock m., to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention which is to assemble at Dadeville, August 30, and to transact such other business as might come before it. The time having arrived, and owing to the weather, and the consequent small attendance it has been decided by the committee that it is inexpedient to transact any business except appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention. Therefore, with the advice and concurrence of the delegates present, we do hereby appoint the following delegates to represent Chilton county in said Congressional Convention:

Beat 1—William Marcus; beat 2—John B. Randall; beat 3—William Walker; beat 4—W. A. Col[illegible]; beat 5—A. J. Brooks; beat 6—J. L. Farr; beat 7—Minor Woo[illegible]; beat 8—T. E. Callier.

Should any of the delegates appointed fail to attend, then those present will cast the entire vote of the county in said Congressional Convention.

W. E. STEWART,
A. J. BROOKS,
J. P. VANDERVEER,
Central Committee.

Jemison Items.

Some sickness. Mrs. E. Gaines is very low.

Mrs. Allen, of Brierfield, is visiting friends and relatives in this place.

We see that the correspondent of the Shelby Sentinel spells the name of our town "Jamison" instead of "Jemison." The latter is correct, as the village was named in honor of Col. Robt. Jemison, of Tuskaloosa, who at one time operated gold mines in the vicinity.

Prof. A. E. Burns, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Bibb county, has returned, and will reopen his school on the 17th inst.

We are pleased to welcome Miss Julia Fincher, of Montevallo, to our town as an assistant teacher of the Jemison Institute. Two of our farmers Messrs. Langston & Copper have thrashed 3,950 bushels of small grain this season.

Crop prospects are fine, and we trust the farmers will be able to [illegible] themselves independent of the merchant in the future.

CROCKET.

Base Ball.

A second game of base ball was played at Calera, on last Friday, between the Chilton View club, of this place, and the Hirscher club, of Columbiana, resulting in a score of ten to twenty, in favor of the Hirschers. The Views played unusually bad, with one or two exceptions, but we dare say they [illegible] the next game more interesting for the Hirschers, as it may possibly be a deciding one. The following is the score by outs and runs:

HIRSCHERS.

	outs.	runs.
Nelson, pitcher,	3	4
[illegible]wrence, catcher,	1	3
[illegible] short stop,	1	4
[illegible]ich, centre field,	3	1
[illegible]all, right field,	5	1
[illegible]ver, first base,	5	1
[illegible]s, second base,	5	1
[illegible] left field,	1	4
[illegible] third base,	3	1
Totals	27	20

CHILTON VIEWS.

	outs.	runs.
[illegible]rton, pitcher,	[illegible]	0
[illegible] catcher,	4	1
[illegible] first base,	4	2
[illegible] second base,	4	1
[illegible] third base,	4	6
[illegible] short stop,	0	2
[illegible] left field,	3	1
[illegible] centre field,	2	2
[illegible] right field,	3	1
Totals	27	10

A. S. Hirscher [illegible] W. H. Fishee, [illegible] W. A. Wil[illegible] umpire.

JEMISON, ALA., July 17, '82.

ED. VIEW: Sir—I was glad to see in the last issue of your paper that Mr. A. J. Hall has announced himself a candidate for the Legislature. Let us elect him to the position, as Dr. Lanier refuses to run. Mr. Hall is the next [illegible] and will make a good [illegible] in these parts. JEMISON.

Literary Entertainment.

Rev. T. F. Thomasson, Jr., will give one of his select readings at the Courthouse, on next Monday evening, 24th inst. The programme will comprise humorous, dramatic and pathetic selections, from the best authors. An evening of enjoyment is promised all.

Chesnutts in July! Chilton still ahead! The very recent arrival at the residence of Capt. B. H. Chesnutt of a handsome ten pound boy, has wreathed the Captain's face "all in smiles." The new arrival will soon be in the field as a number one base-*bawler*.

The rain of last week did less damage than was at first supposed, and the crops are booming.

[illegible] for [illegible] Mr. G. W. [illegible] lowest bidder, on last [illegible] to be built over [illegible] Creek on the Little- [illegible] over the same creek, from Clanton to Stras- [illegible] one on the road from Coopersville, over Foley [illegible]ek. The bid was to [illegible] three bridges for $470.

Verbena—Its Present and Future

The Montgomery Advertiser, in its issue of the 13th inst, contains the following deserved notice of this beautiful little town:

The town of Verbena, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, is attracting considerable attention on account of its healthy location, fine society and rapid improvement. Being easy of access. Verbena is the summer home of many Montgomerians, where, after the cares and fatigues of business in the city, they seek and find quiet repose, unannoyed by sharp-billed mosquitoes, hot and oppressive nights. Already Verbena has a magnificent hotel nearly completed. Mr. A. J. Brooks has erected a store that would do credit to any city, and the necessary funds are already subscribed to build a male academy. Being only thirty one miles from Montgomery, Verbena is sure to be the summer resort of a large number of Montgomerians, who, seeking relief from business cares and the heat and dust of the city, will hie to a place where cool nights, good water, and fine scenery are to be found.

Situated about three quarters of a mile beyond Verbena, are the celebrated mills of the Pratt Saw Mill Co., whose products are favorably known throughout the entire West. These mills were established in 1880, and from the very inception of the enterprise, it has been an undoubted succes. Owning 30,000 acres of land, on which stands as fine long-leaf yellow pine timber as ever sprang from mother earth, having a railroad of the same guage of the S. & N. Alabama, extending eight miles out into this body of timber, the Pratt Saw Mill Co. have the ability to furnish timber of all lengths, dimensions, and grades, and fit either for a hovel or a palace. The Pratt Saw Mill Co. has two large Lane & Bodley Co. saw mills with a capacity of 30,000 feet of lumber each per day. These mills during the dullest season, have been kept running to their utmost capacity, owing to the large amount of orders that are placed with the Pratt Saw Mill Co. While the Pratt Saw Mill Co. manufactures an immense amount of lumber that is used in the amount of bridges, houses and cars, the building of dressed and matched flooring that it ships monthly to the cities in the West, (even as far as Colorado) would astonish any one not acquainted with the facts. With four of Cuman and Wolff's patent drying kilns, they are never without an ample supply of thoroughly dry flooring strips, and with two of Fry & Co.'s best planing machines, they are unabled to supply the wants of their numerous patrons. In addition to the facilities the Pratt Saw Mill Company has for furnishing any amount of dressed and matched flooring, they have in stock about 4,000,000 feet of lumber stacked and ready to meet the requirements of the trade. The Pratt Saw Mill Company is another evidence of the wisdom, foresight and enterprise of H. F. DeBardeleben, to whose sterling qualities of head and heart Alabama to-day owes so much; for while engaged in gigantic plans to develop the coal and iron resources of Alabama, he has made the lumber business to boom up and become one of the most valuable in the State.

Of this vast enterprise, so worthy of Alabama. Mr. A. P. DeBardelaben is President, Maj. John L. Harrell is Superintendent, Mr. S. T. Brittle, is the energetic, worthy and faithful Secretary and Treasurer.

The mills are in their babyhood, but give certain indications that a great future awaits them, as well as no uncertain intimation that such enterprises will yet be the prelude to Alabama's growth, prosperity and happiness.

Miss Dixie Darwin, a charming young lady who has been visiting Miss Luela Lanier, returned to her home at Huntsville, on last Friday, to the regret of many newly made friends.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce
A. J. HALL
as a candidate to represent Chilton county in the Lower House of the General Assembly of Alabama. Election first Monday in August.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a General Election will be held at the usual places of voting in Chilton county, Alabama, on the

FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST,

it being the 7th day of August, 1882, for the election of the following named officers, to-wit: One Governor, one Secretary of State, one State Treasurer, one State Auditor, one Attorney-General, one Superintendent of Education, and one representative to the General Assembly of Alabama.

Witness my hand this 3d day of July, 1882. J. E. LOWE,
6-3 Sheriff Chilton Co.

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—AT—
The Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
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W. M. WILSON,
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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
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W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
:0:
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.
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Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
1st AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 22-6m

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

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Nov24-1y

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"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
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"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Feb 15-tf

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
——ALSO——
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c.,
——BIRMINGHAM, ALA.——
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 22-6m

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—IN THE—
People's Mutual Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)
Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-1y

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THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The Yellowstone National Park extends sixty-five miles north and south and fifty-five miles east and west, comprising 3,575 square miles, and is all 6,000 feet or more above the sea-level Yellowstone lake, twenty miles by fifteen, has an altitude of 7,788 feet. The mountain ranges which hem in the valleys on every side rise to the height of 10,000 to 12,000 feet, and are always covered with snow. This great park, says Mr. Strahorn, contains the most striking of mountains, gorges, falls, rivers and lakes in the whole Yellowstone region. The springs on Gardiner's river cover an area of about one square mile, and three or four square miles thereabout are occupied by the remains of springs which have ceased to flow. The natural basins into which these springs flow are from four to six feet in diameter and from one to four feet in depth. The principal ones are located upon terraces midway up the sides of the mountain. The banks of the Yellowstone river abound with ravines and canons, which are carved out of the heart of the mountains through the hardest rocks. The most remarkable of these is the canon of Tower creek and Column mountain. The latter, which extends along the eastern bank of the river for upward of two miles, is said to resemble the Giant's Causeway. The canon of Tower creek is about ten miles in length and is so deep and gloomy that it is called "The Devil's Den." Where Tower creek ends the Grand canon begins. It is twenty miles in length, impassable throughout, and inaccessible at the water's edge except at a few points. Its rugged edges are from 200 to 500 yards apart, and its depth is so profound that no sound ever reaches the ear from the bottom. The Grand canon contains a great multitude of hot springs of sulphur, sulphate of copper, alum, etc. In the number and magnitude of its hot springs and geysers, the Yellowstone Park surpasses all the rest of the world. There are probably fifty geysers that throw a column of water to the height of from 50 to 200 feet, and it is stated that there are not fewer than 5,000 springs; there are two kinds, those depositing lime and those depositing silica. The temperature of the calcareous springs is from 160 to 170 deg., while that of the others rises to 200 or more. The principal collections are the upper and lower geyser basins of the Madison river and the calcareous springs on Gardiner's river. The great falls are marvels to which adventurous travelers have gone only to return and report that they are parts of the wonders of this new American wonderland.

CLAY PIPES.

The red-clay pipe is made in this city at the rate of about 2,000,000 a year, worth 5 or 10 cents apiece, or $10,000 or $20,000. The clay comes from Martha's Vineyard, Governor's island, N. Y., and Lake Michigan. Three hundred tons are used in a year. The three kinds of clays are mixed or ground together. A workman with a pile of clay behind him makes from it single rolls of clay, each large enough to make a pipe. The next worker places the clay in a pipe mold, runs a wire into the stem part, puts under a lever and makes the bowl. Fifteen hundred a day are molded by one man. The molds may be of various designs to form the decorated bowl. The latest is the "Land League," representing eviction on one side and prison life on the other. In pipes, as in other things, novelties must be given the smoking public, and as those interested in Land Leagues are fair smokers this pipe will be bought for use and for patriotism.

After the molding process the pipes are laid away to dry or drain until the water is well out of them. They are then put in fire-clay receivers, 190 in each, and placed in the furnace or kiln to be burned. The oven holds 70,000 pipes. They are then heated to a white heat. The red-clay pipe has a wooden stem and a silver band. The stems are made from maple by machinery designed for the purpose. They are made black by the process of enameling. The band is made from a circular piece of brass; that is to say, a circular piece of brass without break or seam is turned into a cylinder about an inch in length. Some of the pipes are stained, while others are left in the color of clay to be stained or colored by the smoker.—*Providence Journal.*

AS HARP MAN IN MAINE.

A man down in Maine, who took his pay in pews for moving a meeting house, set to work after the building was settled on its new site, started a revival in the village, and when the religious interest was at its height sold out his seats at an advance of $5,000 over what they were set off to him for. The late census shows that Maine is growing in wealth. The census must be correct.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An exchange contains a long article entitled, "Was Hamlet Mad?" Well, Hamlet didn't seem to like it very well that his father had been murdered and the murderer had married his mother, but you can't judge much by appearances. He may have been tickled half to death to think that the old man had been so neatly slagged.—*Peck's Sun.*

KNEE BREECHES.

We devoutly hope that the above style of garment will not become the proper thing in dress. Nature has not specially designated us as the proper figure to fill a pair of knee breeches, and an all-wise Providence did not select us as the man to wear a close-fitting wardrobe.

This is the only striking difference between ourselves and the lamented Washington, deceased.

In the first place, it is a moral impossibility for us to maintain a friendly feeling and a close relation between our knee breeches and stockings. A garter that would be tight at the knee generally slides down over the concave calf and hangs on the instep like the interfering machine that a trotting horse wears. The garter has always been a mystery, a snare and a delusion to us. It does not match our complexion.

Once we wore knee breeches and long white stockings at a masquerade. Later we took off our mask because it was hot and uncomfortable, and because it was a hollow mockery. When a man has a knee joint like the sheet-iron elbow of an old-fashioned stovepipe and a calf like a lead pencil, it is useless for him to mask his face.

Knee breeches are made for men who are æsthetic, and who walk a good deal. Sedentary men either get too fat or too lean, and they do not create a good impression in this style of garment.

Then, too, the foot should have a symmetrical shape in order to match this kind of apparel. A flat, long foot with abnormal heel and stupendous bunions on it does not fit this peculiar garb. It looks out of place and sui generis, as it were.

Another reason for strong opposition on the part of the press relative to the knee pants is the fact that the ladies, who are now rapidly adopting the modern changes in men's apparel, will, of course, take up with this one. We do not feel, as a husband and father, like enlarging upon this aspect of the matter. We never can write about any subject when we are in pain. We must still this heartache before we can proceed.

* * * * * * * *

To resume: We deem it bad enough for mankind to wear pantaloons that bag at the knee when we sit down, without embracing a garment that will open at the knee like a Soldene smile when we take a chair.

Knee breeches can meet with no cordiality on our part. We cannot hold out our hand in a friendly, heart-felt welcome to a wardrobe that makes a slim man look like the memory of the Greenback party.—*Boomerang.*

HE WOULDN'T HAVE IT.

A boy owned a stalwart gander, and he thought it would be a good joke to tie a fish-line to the leg of the gander, with a hook properly baited, and watch the result. So he fixed the gander with a line on one leg about ten feet long, at the end of which was a pickerel hook and a frog for bait. The gander was driven into the mill-pond, where he swam around for half an hour, turning flip-flaps and diving for food. Suddenly the gander felt a pull at his leg, and he looked as surprised as the "Lone Fisherman" when he caught a whale. The gander seemed to think there was something the matter with him, and he looked down at his feet under the water to see into it. The pickerel began to yank, and the gander made up his mind that he was not well and wanted to go home. He started for the shore, but the pickerel on the hook wanted to go the other way, and it was nip and tuck for a time. The gander, to those on shore who were watching, seemed frightened, and at times would act as though saying his prayers and asking for mercy, and then he would get mad and try and fly ashore, when the pickerel would pull him back. They say it was a fine study to watch the expression of the features of the gander. He seemed to realize that a change was about to come over him, and while he hoped for the best, he seemed to be prepared for the worst. After half an hour of the hardest work he had ever done the gander came ashore and dragged a six-pound pickerel up the bank, and the boys took off the pickerel and put on another frog, and tried to induce the gander to go and take another swim, but he wouldn't have it. They couldn't drive him in. He looked at them as he ran through between their legs as though saying, "Boys, this may be fun for you, but you have crushed a noble nature. Not any more pickerel in mine, if you please," and he flew off toward the barn, squawking as though his heart would break. Since then the gander has never gone into the water.

Very few prettier girls have I ever seen than one who sat near me an evening not long ago at the table d'hote at the Continental, Philadelphia. The loveliest of auburn hair, beautiful features, smallest of mouths and prettiest of teeth—all combined to make her exceedingly attractive. Turning to a queer-looking little old lady at her side, she suddenly exclaimed: "O, ma! ain't them mince-pies beastly!"—*New York Hotel Mail.*

THE KITCHEN.

Lemon Cake.—Two cups sugar, juice and rind of one lemon; three eggs, adding one at a time, not being previously beaten; three cups flour, one-half teaspoonful of soda, piece of butter the size of an egg.

Brown Bread.—Two cups of Indian meal, one cup of flour, two cups of sweet milk, one cup of sour milk, two-thirds cup of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of salt; steam three hours, or steam all day is better.

Breakfast Cake.—One cup of flour, two-thirds cup of meal, one cup of milk, one egg, one table-spoonful of butter, one table-spoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda; beat well, and bake in a quick oven.

Baked Ox Tongue.—Soak the tongue well in lukewarm water for about twelve hours, scrape and trim it, stick it over with cloves (about twenty-four) and boil slowly, according to size, for two or three hours. Then take it up and brush it over with the yelks of two eggs, and sprinkle it with bread crumbs, six ounces. Next bake it to a good brown, basting it constantly with a quarter of a pound of butter. Put it on a dish and pour round it half a pint of good gravy, with a glass of wine. Serve with red-currant jelly.

Recipe for Washing.—Soak the clothes over night in clear water, or put them to boil without soaking, with the following mixture added to the water: To one quart of soft soap take one table-spoonful of kerosene oil, mix well, and to three pails of soft water take a large teacupful or half a pint of the mixture. Let them boil ten or fifteen minutes. Rinse in blued water, after rubbing them in one suds of soft water. This is good for prints, too, and will save half the labor of washing, without boiling first. Hard soap can be used instead of soft, if preferred.

Boiled Turkey.—If a boiled turkey is not well managed it will be tasteless. Choose a hen turkey. It must be well trussed and tied. Cut the legs at the first joint and draw them into the body. Fasten the small ends of the wings under the back, and tie them securely with strong twine. Sprinkle over plenty of salt and pepper and lemon juice, and put into boiling water. Boil it slowly two hours, or until quite tender. It is often served in a bed of rice with oysters; sometimes with caper sauce, celery sauce and Hollandian sauce. Pour part of the sauce over the turkey. Reserve the giblets for giblet soup. It can be stuffed or not, the same as for roasting.

Ettle Cakes.—Did you ever eat "ettle cakes?" They are handy to have this time of year when fruit is scarce, and they keep well. Take one cup of lard (or part butter), one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful salt; rub lard in some flour, same as for pie crust; mix with three-fourths cup of cold water. Then take one pound raisins, one-half cup sugar; chop fine and mix well. Now take a pinch of crust, about as much as for a thin cooky, put it down and put a teaspoonful of the raisin mixture in the center and pinch the edges up together, to cover the raisins; then roll out about the size of a cooky—the raisins will stick out some. Bake quickly. They are nice, and a change from cookies.

LEARN YOUR BUSINESS.

A young man in a leather store used to feel very impatient with his employer for keeping him year after year for three years handling hides. But he saw the use of it years after when, in an establishment of his own, he was able to tell by the touch the exact quality of the goods. It was only by the thousands of repetitions that the lesson was learned; and so it is with everything in which we acquire skill.

The half-informed, half-skilled in every business outnumber the others, dozens to one. Daniel Webster once replied to a young man who asked him if there was "any room in the legal profession:" "There is always room at the top." The better you know your business the better your chance to rise. You can gather much information by making a wise use of your eyes and ears, and perhaps be able to surprise your employer in an emergency by stepping into the next mans placeand' di scharging his duties satisfactorily. So learn your business.

Says the Brooklyn *Eagle*: Mr. R. C. Moore, of Messrs. Vernam & Co., 34 New Street, New York, was almost instantly relieved by St. Jacobs Oil of severe pain following an attack of pleurisy. The remedy acted like magic.

The official records of the Grand Army of the Republic show a membership of 85,000 men, all of whom were honorably discharged from the United States service.

The art connoisseur and exhibit- Prof. Cromwell, was cured of rh-[illegible] tism by St. Jacobs Oil.—*N-[illegible] Norfolk Virginian.*

Old lady (apr[illegible] [illegible] of wiry and ancient leg of mutt[illegible] this is [illegible] [illegible]?"—"D'ye mean to say that Mum[illegible] lamb?" Butcher—"Certainly, I [illegible] "Maybe it was once; you and [illegible] lambs about the same time."—*London Judy.*

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs:—therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer,—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The cultivation of mushrooms is a paying branch of gardening in France, where this esculent is consumed every year to the value of $1,800,000.

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"Some men leave enduring footprints in the history of their time," and some leave unpaid bills in the hands of their friends.

Cancers and Other Tumors

are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Smiles all round: "A piece of genre painting," remarked Brown, pointing to a drinking scene. "I should rather call it a demijohnre scene," said Fogg.

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Richmond, Va., Jan. 31, 1881.

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LADIES!
[illegible]

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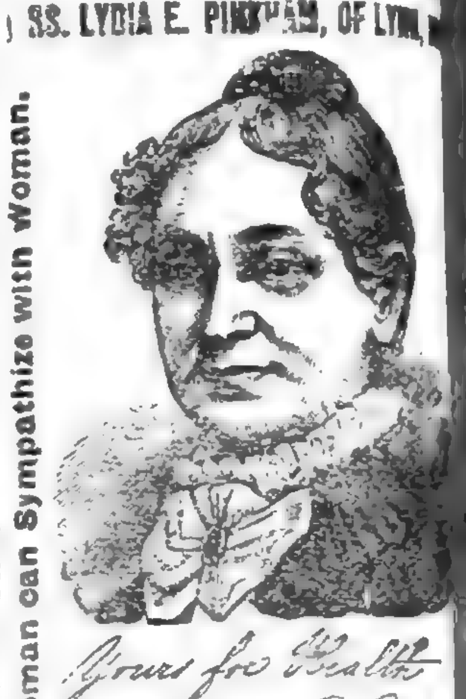
The Illuminator.

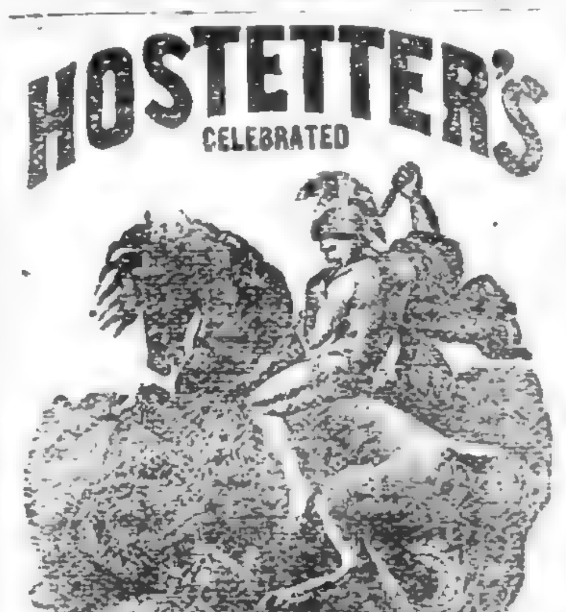
The existence of good feeling on the part of the French Nation for the people of this country is shown by the presentation of a colossal bronze figure of Freedom holding aloft the torch of Liberty. Beauty, with usefulness, is combined in this immense work of art, as the bright, blazing torch will serve the purpose of a beacon light in the harbor of New York. There is another figure which will challenge larger praise and admiration than even the great work above referred to. It is illustrated herewith, and represents the aged and worthy St. Jacob, holding aloft in his hand that beacon which will guide aright all sailing upon the sea of life, whose waters abound with the shoals and dangerous places of sickness and disease. The light it casts is designed to show that St. Jacobs Oil is the true and trusted means of keeping the body on its proper course, and of easing and "righting" it should it be unfortunately cast upon the shoals of rheumatism or other painful ailments. Thousands of grateful ones throughout the world have proved the value and felt the good of this Great German Remedy, and are glad to recommend it to all needing the services of just such a remedy. In this connection Mr. John S. Briggs, a well known citizen of Omaha, Neb., told a newspaper man that he was terribly afflicted with an acute attack of rheumatism in his back. The disease, which had been preying upon him for years, had drawn him out of shape. He resorted to every remedy known to physicians, but found no relief until he tried St. Jacobs Oil, one bottle of which effected a complete and radical cure. Another case may justify [illegible]

A VETERAN SEAMAN'S TROUBLE.

Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.: I send you this, feeling that the information conveyed will be of material benefit to many of your readers. One of our oldest citizens, Capt. [illegible] C. W. [illegible], the Government Light-house keeper at this point, is probably one of the oldest seamen in America, having sailed twenty-six years on salt water. After this forty-six years [illegible] his eyesight failed him and he got the light at [illegible] the Government built the Grosse Point light here, when he was transferred. While seated in my store this morning the Captain volunteered the following written statement: "This is to certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatism for twenty [illegible] years, both in my side and limbs. I am happy to say that after using [illegible] bottles of the St. Jacobs Oil, I am entirely free from pain, though still limping somewhat [illegible] ing from long force of habit. C. W. [illegible]" Referring to the foregoing facts, I [illegible] numerous similar [illegible] to my notice, but a word to the [illegible]
John Gotsell, [illegible]



Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
[illegible] LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, [illegible]
Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of [illegible] plaints, Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at [illegible] Lynn, Mass. [illegible] Six bottles for $5. [illegible] in the form of [illegible] on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. [illegible] freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
[illegible] Sold by all Druggists. [illegible]



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STOMACH
BITTERS
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Which is the BEST ROUTE between
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And all points in the NORTHWEST.
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FEVER

At this season everybody feels weak and out of sorts, because the system is run down, and the blood weakened. This condition is dangerous because of the liability to contract serious disease at a time when nature is less liable to throw it off; and an effective remedy, such as Brown's Iron Bitters, should be promptly used. This non-alcoholic, true tonic is unequaled as a preventive as well as curative medicine.

Brown's Iron Bitters imparts tone and strength to the muscles, makes the blood rich, clears the complexion, and by revitalizing the whole system, gives it a good foundation to withstand the strain of change of season.

Brown's Iron Bitters is beyond question the best medicine made for all diseases requiring a tonic, such as Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Malaria, &c. For sale by all druggists.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

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A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.
GENTLEMEN: I have used Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is a necessity in my practice. Dr. Robert Samuels,
3104 Wash. Avenue.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26th, 1881.
It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.
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The Chilton View.

TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

NO. 37.

L. I.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882.

ARJORIE GRAY.

M. S. NICHOLS.

summer's day
fashioned Marjorie Gray,
going past day—
day!
on branch and spray,
and long sang they,
Marjorie on her way—
sang they!

the roses' breath in the air,
the brook through the gardens fair,
ed in the sun's bright glare—
the glare!
Marjorie, waiting there,
beat nor aught a care,
she and the roses rare
fair;

lithe and graceful hound
meet her with graceful bound,
and springing over the ground—
Friendly hound!
ay, with gaze profound,
forehead slightly frowned,
eyes the object found—
Gladly found!

a little [illegible] from the town,
manner and face and gown;
poet of [illegible],
Far from town;
haughty eyes so brown,
poet a smile or frown,
with joy, or [illegible], looked down,
Soft and brown.

could not leave them so,
and poet of long ago,
with joy by the old hedge-row—
Long ago.
departure, steady and slow,
of roses and years of snow,
ped the park in chill and glow—
Roses and snow.

married the son of a peer;
's life was short and drear;
an she, for many a year,
In churchyard drear;
the [illegible] dear
fame and a long career,
and [illegible], and all things dear—
Blessed career.

was that [illegible] passed away;
the [illegible], they say;
the poet that sunny day—
Passed away.
are the [illegible] from tree and spray;
sweet little Marjorie Gray;
the honored poet's lay—
Wellaway!
Magazine.

OVE'S STRATAGEM.

a little village called Blunder Fairy-land but in Maine land— of the shadow of the solemn for- where it could see and flash smile of the restless, dancing, sea; and perhaps that reason that it was such little village, for, although it y one street and a church and a house (oh! and a blacksmith it was the most uneasy little place able—and so conceited.

midst house of the right-hand the musician of the place—a wrinkled old man, with a wooden tty hair and a hooked nose, and a at was always wrinkling up, as if making a net to catch ideas. alled him "the professor," and 's daughter and the doctor's and the lawyer's wife, and the old maids that are to be found village, and six of the minister's branches," took lessons of him. summer evenings, when he playing Herr Worstanadrum's movement, in G double-sharp all the village used to gather his house, and say, softly, one to

a great man is the professor, a wise and enlightened and art loving people are we Blun- !"

a very absent man, this pro- ; for his brain was so full of and quavers that he couldn't cup of coffee from a sheet of mu- d wore his wooden leg upside half the time; and whenever his Martha (who was a sort of fairy, and kept his house in order, queer old ideas straightened out) ay, "Father, the squire's daugh- doctor's daughter, is waiting ," off went the professor like a is faded dressing-gown stream- the wind, his ratty locks uncov- his sound foot, without shoe king, hopping through the streets : and then all the Blunder- would raise their hands and say , one to another:

, what a great man is the pro- !"

after a while, there found his the village a young man, with thoughtful eyes, and long, curling who unpacked his trunks and set sign, announcing that he was also. And all the neighbors, went by, used to sniff at it and

guess he can't play Herr Worst- 's pieces!" And there was a crowd round the old professor's than ever.

young man, however, didn't seem it much to heart; but one evening, when his neighbor had finished the adagio movement in G double-sharp minor, he sat down to his piano; and all the Blundernarians laughed—for the first few notes were not a bit like Herr Worstanadrum's.

He heard the laugh, but he played on; and, presently, there came through the window sounds like the rustling of pines and the murmur of water, and the songs of birds, and shouts of children, and tinkling of bells; and all the Blundernarians who didn't carry handkerchiefs fell to wiping their eyes on their aprons and jacket-sleeves; and bang! went the window of the professor, who had been listening. And all that night he sulked in his easy-chair, and wouldn't speak a word to his daughter Martha when she urged him to go to bed.

After that, the squire's daughter found out what handsome eyes the young professor had, and told the doctor's daughter; and then all the Blundernarians discovered that the old professor was out of date, and shabby, and crusty, and queer, and a goose instead of a swan; and in a little while his pupils had all dropped off. And the crowd was around the young man's window, who had always something new to play; and the old man sat scowling in his easy-chair, or played Herr Worstanadrum with the loud pedal, and half suffocated Martha and himself, because he wouldn't have the windows opened.

Poor little Martha went around with her blue eyes swimming in tears, and her rosy lips quivering all the time; and whenever she passed the young man's window she used to dart such savage glances at it as, if they had been pistol balls, would certainly have made an end of him—as he always happened to be there when she went by.

So matters went on, till one evening, when Martha was almost as sulky as her father—because that day she had lost one of her two handkerchiefs—in her indignation at the professor's presuming to bow to her, the door opened, and the dark-eyed stranger came quietly in, holding her handkerchiefs as a flag of truce.

Martha reddened, and her father was so tart and crusty that she was frightened; but the young man would not go till he had heard Herr Worstanadrum's adagio—whereupon the old professor, who was flushed and angry, played it terribly out of time, made false notes, and at last got his poor old hands so entangled that he gave a terrible bang and came away, vowing that the piano was entirely out of tune.

There was quite a silence, and then the stranger rose to go; but the surly old man fancied that he was frightened at Herr Worstanadrum, and would not hear of his stirring till he played likewise.

With a deep sigh, the young man seated himself at the instrument. The professor wrinkled his face, took off his spectacles and cocked his ear critically, while Martha turned her back to hide her tears—till, hearing a great sniff behind her, she saw that her father was weeping, and making the most-terrible grimaces to hide it.

When he had finished, the old professor got up, and shut the piano without a word; and Martha, flushed and trembling, went with the stranger to the door—for she knew from her father's look that he was saying to himself that he would never play again.

On the door-step she thought to look at the handkerchief; but it was finer than any she had ever owned, and beautifully embroidered.

"Take it," she said, handing it back. "This is not mine."

"I know it," answered the young man; "but I kept yours purposely. Gold would not buy it of me." And, with a grave bow, he went away.

"What was that young jackanapes saying to you?" asked her father, when she came back.

Martha, who did not know how to deceive, told him every word.

"Oh, ho!" growled the old man, "I'll have him there. If he has stolen away my pupils, he shan't have my daughter. The next time he comes, you're not to let him in—do you hear, Martha?"

"Yes, sir," answered Martha. And, letting fall a pile of plates, broke half of them, tore her only gown in trying to save them, burned her fingers when she lighted her father's pipe, got well scolded and went crying to bed.

After that, every morning was laid on the door-steps a brace of birds, a basket of fruit, or some fine fish, always for the professor, who began to fancy that some of his old friends had at last remembered him, and chuckled mightily over them to Martha, who blushed red as a rose, but never said a word.

One morning, however, the old man—who was as curious as a woman—took it in his head to find out whether it rained fish, birds and fruit, or whether he had still a friend in Blunder; and, posting himself behind the curtains, watched the door-steps as a cat would a mouse, till, to his horror, he descried the dark-eyed young professor in the very act of depositing a superb haunch of venison.

"You scoundrel! you villain! you coward!" shrieked the old man in a fury, throwing open the window; "you wretch! you poisoner! you pettifogger! you huckster! you mummy! you——"

Here, as he could think of nothing else, he threw his wooden leg at him.

The young man picked it up, and politely handed it to Martha, who came running to the window, as by this time did also half of the Blundernarians—who, being only half awake, and hardly dressed at all, decided that the young professor had been trying to poison the old one; that he was discovered in the act of trying to elope with Martha; that the house was on fire; that the old professor was crazy; that he was drunk, and a variety of equally consistent and sensible opinions. But the truth of the matter leaking out (as it always will, little ones, no matter how deep they bury it), the Blundernarians exclaimed, with one voice, that the old professor was an idiot and an ass, and, as idiots and asses have no right to live, unanimously resolved to starve him out, by depriving Martha of the little work by which she had been able to support her father and herself. Only the minister's wife couldn't be made to see that she ought to starve a fellow creature because he was poor and cross, and between her and the dark-eyed stranger, who used to smuggle his contributions now into the kitchen, they managed to struggle on for a few months longer.

At last, one day, Martha found the dark-eyed stranger himself in the kitchen, and was going to blush and scream, but concluded to cry, when he told her that he was going away.

"I have ruined your father," he said, sorrowfully, "and he won't let me repay him; so you see I must go."

"It will do no good," answered Martha. "Some one else will come. You have taught other people too much. They will never come back to Herr Worstanadrum."

"But there is another reason," he said. "I am very unhappy. I love a little blue-eyed girl, who is my next-door neighbor, but her father hates me, and I don't think she would marry me without his consent—do you?" And he looked straight into Martha's eyes, as if she knew anything about it.

"I don't think she would," answered Martha, "if she is a good girl."

"She is very good," he said, positively; "so you see there is no hope for me, and I must go."

On which Martha whispered something in his ear—to which he said: "Do you think so?"—to which she answered: "I know so!"—on which he said: "I'll try"—and went away.

That evening the professor was quite alone, and the door was open. He was wondering what kept Martha so long, and grumbling terribly as he smoked his pipe, when in came the dark-eyed stranger.

"I came to make my peace with you," he said, mournfully. "I am going away."

"Take a seat, sir," said the professor, growing civil at once.

"I am going," he repeated, seating himself close to the old man, "for two reasons. The first is, that I love your daughter Martha, and am sure you won't let me have her; but the principal one is—Herr Worstanadrum."

"Herr Worstanadrum!" repeated the old man, opening his eyes very wide.

"Yes, I am tormented by the recollection of your superior excellence. My style of playing pleases; it is popular. Why? Because the vulgar can understand and appreciate it—just like the children like the primer better than Cicero's orations. Yours is the true school—the only fountain of excellence. But it is only great minds like yours that can comprehend the meaning of such wondrous melodies like those of Herr Worstanadrum; but to play them—ah! that is reserved for you. I have tried, and failed—"

"Really!" interrupted the old man, hugely delighted.

"Yes, really. I am continually trying to recall it, but in vain. It haunts me; it crazes me; and since I cannot bear the torture, I fly—"

But the professor was already at the long-closed piano.

"You shall not go away, my poor boy. I will play it for you every day, and perhaps you might learn it by degrees. It is not your fault, you know, if you did fail."

"Impossible," returned the young man, sadly. "You are only too good; but I cannot stay—"

"Not if I will give you Martha?" urged the old man—as eager to keep him as he had ever been to drive him away.

"That might alter the case," he said, hesitatingly. "But would you play the adagio every day?"

"I will if you like." And he did.

And the young professor, with his arm around the waist of his blue-eyed wife, smiles as the old man crashes away at "Herr Worstanadrum," saying pityingly: "Poor fellow! he can never play it."

Reader, it is not probable that there are any such cross-grained, quaint, crotchical, fog-brained old curmudgeons nowadays; but if ever you should chance to stumble on any, find out their particular "Herr Worstanadrum," and go and do likewise.

FUN AHEAD.

An Improved Congressional Record.

If Congress resolve to act upon the suggestion made by Senator Miller that the *Congressional Record* be issued as a weekly and sent to every family in the country, some modification ought to be made of the contents of the *Record*. The paper is much too heavy and dismal in its present condition to be welcomed in the ordinary American household. Perhaps it might have a puzzle department, and if so one of the first puzzles could take the shape of an inquiry how it happens that so many Congressmen get rich on $5,000 a year. The department of Answers to Correspondents could be enriched with references to letters from office-seekers, and the department of Household Economy could contain explanations of how the members frank their shirts home through the postoffice so as to get them in the family wash. As for the general contents, describing the business proceedings of the Senate and House, we recommend that these should be put into the form of verse. We should treat them, say, something in this fashion:

Mr. Hill
Introduced a bill
To give John Smith a pension.
Mr. Bayard
Talked himself tired,
But said nothing worthy of mention.

This would be succinct, musical and in a degree impressive. The youngest readers could grasp the meaning of it and it could easily be committed to memory. Or a scene in the House might be depicted in such terms as these:

A very able speech was made by Cox of Minnesota
Respecting the necessity of protecting the black voter.
'Twas indignantly responded to by Smith of Alabama,
Whose abominable talk was silenced by the Speaker's hammer.
Then Atkinson of Kansas rose to make an explanation,
But was pulled down by a colleague in a state of indignation.
And Mr. Alexander, in a speech about insurance,
Taxed the patience of his hearers pretty nearly past endurance.
After which Judge Whitaker denounced the reciprocity
Treaty with Hawaii as a scandalous monstrosity.

It would be advisable of course to vary the meter as much as possible in order to prevent the monotony which would otherwise dull the interest of the reader.

After giving the proceedings in the House as above, something of a more spirited nature perhaps could be inserted into the Senate reports. Suppose, for example, the pages devoted to the Senate should lead off with something of this kind:

Then up rose Smith, of Florida, the best of the debaters,
And spoke about his measure for protecting alligators;
He showed how tourists shoot at them without regard for reason,
And asked to have it made a crime to kill them out of season.
Then Brown he moved amendment by inserting a brief clause
Compelling alligators not to operate their jaws;
But Smith he up and said of him who thought the subject comical,
That Nature, when she gave him sense, had been too economical.
And Brown, responding briefly, wished to say in this connection
That Smith in guarding reptiles had an eye to self protection.
Then Smith he flung a volume of the Message and Reports,
And Brown was laid upon the floor a good deal out of sorts.

Of course versification of the *Congressional Record* would require the services of a poet laureate of rather unusual powers. If Congress shall accept seriously the suggestions which we make with an earnest desire to promote the public interest, we shall venture to recommend the selection of the Sweet Singer of Michigan as the first occupant of the laureate's office.—*Our Continent.*

STRIVE for the best, and provide against the worst.

THE BARBER.

Outline Sketch of a Professional Career.

The barber, children, is of an extinct species. The hair-dresser and tonsorial artist of the present day are supposed, however, to be descendants of the barber in direct line.

The barber is a treacherous creature. He is never to be depended upon. He has been known to cut his best friends.

He is remarkably sharp in a business transaction, and will shave you if you give him a chance. In fact, shaving may be said to be his business.

The barber is a strapping fellow, and is ever ready to raise a row. I have frequently seen him take a man by the nose without the least provocation.

He always wants his hone way, and is always ready for a brush.

He has his shortcom(b)ings, to be sure, and is apt to stir up your dander; but he has a very smooth tongue, and knows how to lay on the lather.

He is generally honest in his judgments, and sincere in pooh-poohing shams and delusions; but at the same time he is given to a great deal of shampooing.

I can't say that he was ever charged with murder, but thousands of people dye in his shop yearly.

Formerly the barber was a surgeon also, and used to be paid for bleeding his customers. Nowadays he draws blood without extra charge.

The barber sees a great many affecting scenes. There is a good deal of parting going on every day in his shop.

The barber seldom uses nails when shingling, though he may use them when he comes to the scratch.

The barber is a very secretive fellow. You will find locks everywhere about his place.

He has very little recreation. Curling is his chief amusement.

He always stands well in his profession. You will generally find him at the head.

He never makes game of his work, unless hair-dressing may be considered a rare bit of pleasantry.

The barber has to stand a great deal from his customers. He does not care, however, how much cheek they display in his establishment, and the more chin they give him the better he likes it.

The barber's wife goes shopping, just like other women, though she ought to be able to get hirsuit at her husband's establishment. She probably prefers to whisker round elsewhere.

Though the barber may have no children to receive his inheritance, there are always many hairs apparent at his shop.

The barber's motto is: "Soap on, soap ever."

There are many more things I might tell you of the barber, but he is a great conversationalist, and amply able to speak for himself.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

In a speech in favor of the bill to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service, Congressman S. S. Cox presented the following interesting statistics of the service since its establishment ten years ago:

Number of disasters reported, 1,347; value of vessels endangered, $16,083,820; value of cargoes, $8,429,167; value of property saved, $14,958,890; value of property lost, $9,853,592; number of lives imperiled, 12,259; number of lives saved, 11,864; number of persons succored, 2,610; number of days' succor afforded, 7,850.

Beside 11,864 lives saved from vessels in distress, the lives of sixteen persons were saved who were not on board vessels. Of 395 lives reported lost, 183 were on the Huron and Metropolis, the loss of the former vessel happening when stations were not open; while in the case of the latter the service was impeded by distance from the scene of the disaster.

It is only in the last five years that the operations of the Life-Saving Service have embraced the sea and gulf and part of the lake coasts of the United States. In 1871-72 its operations were confined to the coast of Long island and New Jersey.

Mr. Cox said that before the establishment of the Life-Saving Service the loss of life on the coast of New Jersey alone amounted to hundreds annually. Since its establishment 815 disasters have occurred, imperiling the lives of 2,754 persons, of whom 2,725 were saved.

WE have often seen a statue of Clay made of bronze.

'Tis more blissful to forgive than to deceive.

PLEASANTRIES.

THE Cyclops were an industrious race. They had a single eye to business.

WHEN you wake up at night and hear the baby crying, look out for danger, for there's a rock ahead.

"WHAT is love?" asks an exchange. Love, my friend, is thinking that you and the girl can be an eternal picnic to each other.—*Salem Sunbeam.*

A LECTURER is telling "How We Hear." It is easily told. Somebody tells a friend of ours and tells him not to tell. That's the way we hear.

SAYS Wilde to Kate Field,
"My legs are revealed."
Says Kate Field to Wilde,
"So little—poor child!"

A MAN never realizes, remarks a commercial traveler, how plentiful mustard is and how scarce are bread and meat, until he tackles a railway refreshment-room sandwich.

A—"HOW DO you like my bride? Do you approve of my choice?" B—"Well, I must confess that in one point at least she is far ahead of you." A—"What point do you mean?" B—"Good taste!"

WHEN a friend asked a reformed inebriate the cause of his reformation, he said: "As you are married you will quite understand it when I say getting tipsy made me see my mother-in-law double!"

THE story of the discovery of a new mammoth cave in Kentucky was a hoax. The story was started by a man who saw Gov. Blackburn's mouth when he was shooting profanity therefrom at an offending newspaper reporter.

THE following letter to a French statesman is printed in *Le Temps*: "I have the honor to give fair notice to the First Minister that if he refuses me the pension for which I have applied I shall henceforth vote as my conscience dictates."

A BOY who was recently taken to church for the first time had his attention specially drawn to a man in the choir who was playing on a bass-viol. After leaving the church he inquired, "Papa, what was that thing the man kept scratching on its back with a stick?"

LOUIE, aged 3, saw his mother making a flaxseed poultice for his croupy brother. Louie could not see any difference between flaxseed and oatmeal. So afterward, when mamma asked if baby wanted any supper, Louie exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, he's got his supper on a rag."

MARY was very much interested in the frosty window panes, especially after being told that it was the work of Jack Frost. When she awoke one morning to find the ground covered with the first snow she ever remembered to have seen, she cried: "Oh, grandma, see! Jack Frost has laid right down!"

A LITTLE girl once took a letter from her mother to an old-lady friend. "Many thanks, my child," she said; "you may tell your mother that you are a good child and a faithful little messenger." "Thank you, ma'am; and shall I tell her, too, that I didn't ask you for ten cents, because mamma told me not to?"

AT a Sunday-school in A., the superintendent, desiring to impress on the small scholars the "Trinity," asked: "How many fathers have you?" Some answered one, others two. "Have you not another father?" asked the superintendent. "Yes," answered a small boy of 6, "grandfather." The effect can be imagined.

THOMAS and James had new suits of clothing at the same time. Thomas kept his in the wardrobe, nice and clean; but James put his right on, and wore it every day—so it became shabby after a time. Thomas' suit, on the contrary, was as good as ever when James' was worn out. When the boys' father saw the condition of his sons' clothing he straightway bought a new and nobby suit for James; but, as Thomas' suit was as good as ever, he got no new clothes. Both boys have now suits equally good, but the cut of Thomas is somewhat archaic. James says Thomas is an awful guy.—*Boston Transcript.*

AN EXTENSIVE RANCHE.

The Maxwell ranche contains 1,700,000 acres of New Mexico land, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad passes through it. The man whose name it bears got it by marriage and by purchasing various interests. He has put it into an English stock company, and a fence is being built around it, preparatory to the raising of blooded stock on a large scale.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 27, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - -	$1.50
One copy six months - - -	75
One copy four " - - -	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

Every portion of the sunny south rejoices over splendid crops.

The widow of President Lincoln is said to have been insane at the time of her death.

Senator Hill has signed his last will and testament, and is calmy awaiting the end.

The seat of Congressman Shelly, of the Fourth Alabama district, was, on last Thursday declared vacant.

The appropriation bill now before the U. S. Senate asks for $20,000,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

A Wisconsin Methodist picnic was enlivened by a foot-race, in which the runners were all married women.

At one time Garibaldi had but two shirts, and even then it crowded him a little to pay off his washer woman.

Hon. Alexander Stephens has been nominated for Governor of Georgia by the Democratic Convention, receiving nearly a unanimous vote.

The New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad has been finished, and there is now a continuous line of railway between New Orleans and San Francisco.

Gen. Newton M. Curtis, ex-Treasury Agent convicted in the United States Circuit Court of collecting money from office holders for political purposes, was fined $1,000.

Mr. T. W. Palmer has been elected by the faculty of the University of Alabama to fill the chair of Mathematics in that body, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. W. H. Vaughn, who has accepted a similar position in Vanderbilt University.

The Shelby Democrats are working themselves up unnecessarily. The whiskey-guzzling soreheads will be set down on with perfect satisfaction to the cold-water Democrats. The Hardy-Holbrook combination is making itself ridiculous by going before the people upon such a trumped up issue. The Shelbyites can amuse themselves with unravelling the arguments, if such a thing is possible, of the too-anxious-to-get-on-the-out-side-a-little-stagger-juice combination.

It is reliably stated that the great disaffected nominated the ticket they did—the one nominated at Birmingham and endorsed at Montgomery—in order that the Democratic majority may look as astounding as possible. The aim is to bring out sufficient opposition to warrant the polling of a full Democratic vote, many of them no doubt voting the Democratic ticket themselves, and as the majority will necessarily be tremendous, they will raise a howl of fraud just before the Congressional election for the purpose of getting in a Congressman or too.

The Crops.

From all portions of the State come encouraging reports of the crops. In some counties corn enough will be raised to carry the farmers through two years. Only two counties, Dallas and Montgomery, have reported the presence of the cotton worm. The farmers have paid more attention to the raising of home supplies, this year than during any previous year since the war; and an abundant crop will make them independent, and free them from the galling pressure of debt.

The success of the farmer is cause for rejoicing. Upon his crops are all other industries dependent, and with good crops this year, we can expect a revival in the business of the country, which has not been equaled since the days when cotton was king and the planter and negro were both slaves.

Brevity.

"Brevity is the soul of wit," saith the proverb; a proverb which, for lo, these many years, has too often been preached without being practiced. Ministers of the gospel, political speakers, fourth of July and decoration day orators, are too often guilty of heedlessly disregarding the trite old proverb. A minister will preach to his congregation until, wearied out, his hearers will lose all interest in his sermon. And with the peroration he will produce long drawn out morals which none but a few amen-corner deacons ever listen to, from the fact that in most cases the greater part of his audience become so completely disgusted with hearing his monotone voice, that they are averse to accepting any of the doctrines which he seeks to inculcate, the consequence being that he is the direct cause of the failure of his own efforts to make them better men and women.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Any aspirant for political honors who has no more consideration for the feelings of those whom he hopes to make his constituents than to keep them listening for hours to his fifth-rate arguments as to why they should elect him to position, is a nuisance of a supreme grade, and deserves to be consigned to the category of the defeated—a political predicament in which he, no doubt, expects, by his never-ending harangues to place his opponent. Everything in this world is said to have an end except the speeches of some eloquent (?) orators. They are many who wish it otherwise, many who have suffered from its seeming truth, and who at times would like to place before such orators the little maxim: "Be brief, if you would be wise." To such: *More anon.*

Home Rule in Egypt.

The brief and unimportant reigns of Abbas and his uncle Said, nine years his junior, were followed by the magnificent Khedivate of Ismail, who now eats away his heart in uxorious banishment in the the walled villa at Naples. He made Cairo worthy of its name, magnificent. His aid made De Lesseps' Suez Canal a possibility. He took 176,000 of the 400,000 shares in the enterprise. He increased his tribute to the Porte from about two millions to four million dollars, and in return the Khedivate was confined to his immediate descendants and he was in other respects granted all the prerogatives of an independent King. He aspired to make Cairo the representative city of a continent which once led the world in civilization. But to accomplish this and minister to the barbaric and sensual magnificence of his personal tastes he ground his people to the earth with utterly unbearable and extortionate taxes, and even then failed to meet the interest on his debts, and, having pledged his Kingdom, the pawnbrokers closed him out. England and France, obedient to the autocrats of hard cash, who rule all rulers, deposed Ismail and set up Tewfik. He exercises as much authority as would an exhumed Egyptian mummy, and England and France rule the land of the Pharoahs by their own recognized commissioners. Colonel Arabi, who seems to possess many of the qualities which made Mehemet Ali the first dominant genius who rose in Egypt for near two thousand years, has declared war on the alien rulers, and will, if he can, establish the doctrine of "Egypt for Egyptians." The odds against him are fearful, and unless he makes quick work, the English and French troops will be upon him, and his blow for Egyptian indpendence will be broken.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Alabama Views.

An iron furnace is to be established at Gadsden. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars worth of stock has been taken in the enterprise.

"The Miller" of the Talladega Home is grinding the Green-Black conglomeration into very small grain.

Advocate McCall finds local news in Greenville scarce during the sweltering season, and laments accordingly.

A number of Russians-Jews (exiles) recently arrived in Birmingham, where they all secured work at good wages.

The Franklin News, Decatur News and Scottsboro Herald, advocate Gen. Wheeler's nomination for Congress in the 8th District.

The Macon Mail wants D. W. McIver as clerk of the next House of Representatives. A good selection.

Eutaw Whig and Observer: We regret to hear that the grass, or army worm, are eating up the young corn, peas and grass on Hon. J. T. Patton's farm, in Knoxville beat, and have probably appeared on other places.

Macon Mail: Mr. A. J. Cloud, who removed to Arkansas last winter, has returned with his family to his old settlement. He says he has seen a number of States since he went away, but none, taking all in all, that are better than Alabama.

Talladega Mountain Home: Lightning struck a stump standing close to the fence on Mrs. Barclay's farm last week, setting it on fire. Fearing that the fire would communicate with the fence the colored tenants were requested to take water and extinguish it. The superstitious creatures refused to trifle with fire from heaven, and stoutly maintained that nothing but sweet milk would put it out, and yet some of these were "educated darkeys."

Birmingham Observer: A railroad from Birmingham to Cahaba Valley is to be built at once. A party of surveyors made the initial move on Monday last, and the entire road will be ready for its rolling stock by next spring. This important enterprise will open to this section the inexhaustible iron deposits of the Cahaba country, and give a new impetus to the iron interests of this city. There has been very little talk and a great amount of work done in connection with this project, as results will prove.

Gadsden News: As Mr. S. A. Shores, living eight miles from here returned from his work on Saturday, the 8th inst., and went to the well for some water with his little girl, two years and seven month old, whom he set upon the curbing in order to let her drink out of the bucket "like papa." The curbing was rotten and gave way immediately, precipitating the little one a distance of forty feet into water five feet deep Mr. Shores immediately jumped after her—climbing back up the wall with the child in his arms. The little prattler was very slightly bruised and was not even strangled by the water, so quick was the rescue.

Interesting Items.

The prohibition vote in Iowa was not a cyclone, but it swept the State just as well.

Canada holds its 4th of July on the 1st. It is about the only thing in which the Canadians are ahead.

A grain or two of salt snuffed up into the nose when that useful organ is "stopped up" will afford relief.

An Illinois paper bitterly assails the Russian Government because it allows only one saloon to each village.

One Iowa doctor attended sixteen cases of accouchment in three hours. Mr. Hubbell will send him a circular.

The Georgia papers want the Governor to appoint a day of thanksgiving so that thanks may be universally tendered for the fine crops.

The bride at a recent wedding at Lancaster, S. C., Miss Cato, was but eleven years of age. The groom had just attained his majority.

The corn crop of Texas this year is estimated at 140,000,000 bushels. The value of the agricultural products of the State is $94,071,998.

It is estimated that one English iron-clad would walk her way into New York harbor without firing over a dozen shots, and those would be fired simply to scare the backmen away from her intended landing-place.

Col. Daniel Shook, Sr., of Ashville, N. C., is ninety-five years old, and has had 224 descendants, of whom 103 are living, children, grand children, great and great great-children. His eldest son is seventy. He has lived eighty-five years in the same house.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce
A. J. HALL
as a candidate to represent Chilton county in the Lower House of the General Assembly of Alabama. Election first Monday in August.

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST.
CLANTON, ALA.
Solicits the patronage of the public.
PRICES FOR WORK:

Shaving - - - - -	10 cents.
Hair cutting - - - - -	25 cents.

☞ The only barber in the world who never talks. Jul27-1y

PUBLIC SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, under section 2455 of the revised statutes of the United States, we hereby make known that a public sale of valuable government land will be held at the Land Office at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, 1882, at 12 m., at which time will be offered the following described lands, viz:

North of base and east of the St. Stephen's meridian, in the former Greenville, now Montgomery, Alabama, Land District.

South west quarter of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 20, township 22 north, range 15 east.

The sale will close immediately after the offering and should any of the above lands not be purchased at the public sale, they will subsequently be regarded and treated as subject to private entry.

All of the above lands will be disposed of at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.
PAUL J. STROBACH, Receiver.
Jul27-5w

Probate Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHILTON COUNTY.
PROBATE COURT, July 12, 1882.

Notice is hereby given to Newton Williams, Isaac White, Thena Jones, Shelby Jones and all interested that this day came Robert J. Williams and filed his application in said court, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described in said petition as belonging to him and others as joint owners for partition or division amongst those entitled alledging that the same cannot be equitably divided or partitioned without a sale thereof. It is, therefore, ordered that the matter of such application be set for hearing on the 26th day of August, 1882, and that notice of the nature of such application be given by publication for thirty days from the filing of said petition, in THE CHILTON VIEW, a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested to appear before this court at the time aforesaid, and contest the same if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.
Jul 20-3w

H. L. WHEELER. W. F. SMITH.

Wheeler & Smith.

(Successors to THOS. PETERS & CO.)

Real Estate and
Fire Insurance Agents
—AND—
Agents for the sale of Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroad Lands.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Office on First Avenue, Second Floor of Bank Building. Jun15-1y.

A SPLENDID OFFER!

The Chilton View
—AND—
THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY
Courier-Journal,

One year for only $2.60. Two papers for little more than the price of one.

By paying us $2.60 you will receive for one year your home paper with the Courier-Journal, the representative newspaper of the South, and the best, brightest and ablest family weekly in the United States. Those who desire to examine a sample copy of the Courier-Journal can do so at this office.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
County Surveyor.
Nov24-1y

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electra-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Ju 8-1y

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & co., Augusta, Maine.

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKEN

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
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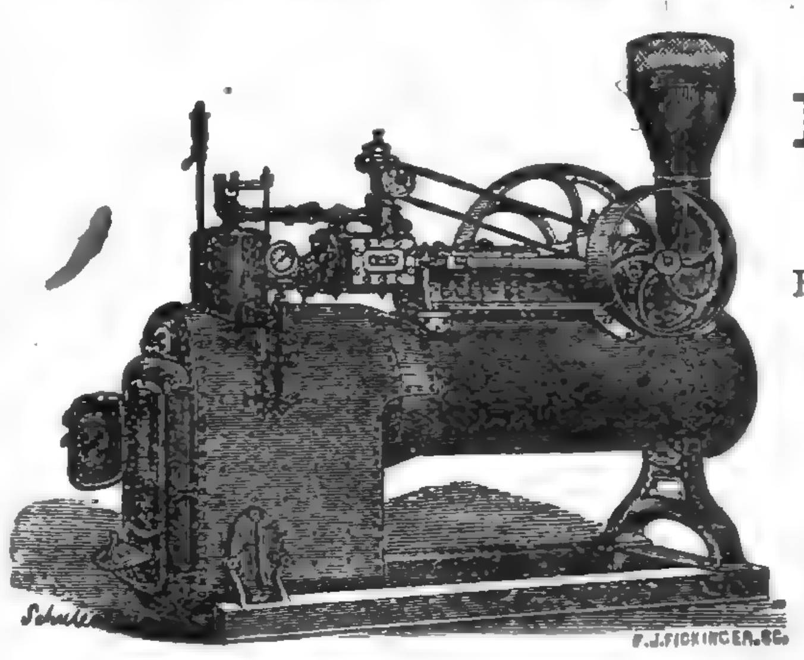
WHERE YOU CAN FIND
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinwar
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles a
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton
intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.
MAULL & HOCKENSMITH
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINE
OF ALL SIZE
FROM TWO TO T
HUNDRED HORS
POWER,
—AND—
OF ALL KIND

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEE
The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Bes
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.
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General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Al
☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar9-1y

A. A. CLISBY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
—DEALERS IN—
DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFF
SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE
DEPOT FOR
Burning and Lubricating Oils, White Lead
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Miners' Supplies.
WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN CIGARS
BIRMINGHAM.
Aug. 1—3m

W. N. RANEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grain
and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.
SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.
Dec 22-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and complete printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the large cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us. Nov7-tf

CHILTON VIEW.

ON, ALA., JULY 27, 1882.

TY DIRECTORY.

ller Eastern Chancery Divis-
s Graham.
fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.

er of Congress—Fifth Congres-
istrict—Thomas Williams.
e Fifteenth Senatorial District
m P. Oden.
sentative—William A. Collier.
te Judge—H. J. Callen.
t Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
er in Chancery — Dr. W. E.

f—James E. Lowe.
urer—James M. Parish.
ssessor—Wm. A. Smith.
ollector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Education—James M. Corderie.
issioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon-
R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

ULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
s pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

at
6:33 a. m.
7:15 p. m.
8:45 p. m.
3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

*9:00 a. m.
*9:42 p. m.
8:15 p. m.
10:35 a. m.

2
n't stop.

ULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

North	Daily Mail	Going South
6:30 a. m.	Selma	Arr 9:15 p. m.
9:45 "	Calera	Lve. 6:02 "
4:16 p m	Rome	" 11:32 a m
6:15 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
8:13 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
1:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ard	Daily Mail	Westward
00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:20 p m
8:50 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
5:35 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

GES. — Regular communications on Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. rst Saturday in each month at 7 k p. m.

ular conventions Chilton Lodge 2 K. of P. every second and fourth day nights in each month, at 7 k p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

mmercial pilgrims will soon lentiful.

e crop prospect throughout ounty was never better.

e latest news from Cairo, Bil- Vilson selling goods cheaper n ever did Pharoah. Call and vince yourselves.

r. Gillespie, representing the lesale drug house of A. A. Clis- & Co., of Birmingham, was in town Tuesday. He is always comed in Clanton.

eorge Hunter, advertises him- this week as the champion bar- of the world—he "hardly ever" s. George is a good workman, should be well patronized.

The ladies of the Presbyterian urch at Verbena will give an entertainment for the benefit he church, shortly. We return nks for an invitation to attend

Glad to see Mr. J. P. Spencer, in anton, on Tuesday. John is relling in the interest of the ge dry goods emporium of Fite, rter & Co., Nashville.

Prominent railroad men tell us at Chilton county is improving re rapidly than any other unty through which the South North Alabama railroad passes.

The new building being put up ar the Courthouse by Mr. John ldrige, is going up very rapidly d will be ready for occupation out the first of September.

The "Ehrman" B. B. C. of this lace, will play a match game with e Montevallo club shortly. The Ehrmans" have some good play- rs, and is composed of the second ine of the "Chilton View" club.

The barbecue at Providence Church, on last Friday, was largely attended. Addresses were made by . S. Edwards, Esq., of Clanton, ol. E. G. Walker and Walter Cary, Esq., of Montevallo. After the peaking a bounteous repast was pread, to which ample justice was one. Many thanks are due Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Vanderveer, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Curry, and others, for heir efforts to make the occasion njoyable to all. As far as we re concerned, their efforts succeed- ed admirably.

The following from the Birming- ham Iron Age, speaks for itself in regard to our county: "Mr. N. D. Sherman, of this city, handed us Monday some specimens of ores taken from his copper mines in Chilton county. The ores, Mr. Sherman informs us, are rich in silver and copper, and the vein from which they were taken five feet thick. This is only another evidence of the incalculable miner- al wealth of this favored section of Alabama."

Jemison Jettings.

Health of the community good.

Crops the best ,that have been seen in this section for years.

The Jemison Institute is again under full headway, and progressing finely under the skillful management of Prof. A. E. Burns and Miss Julia Fancher.

I will say to "Occasional" that I was not insinuating a doubt as to Verbena's brain power. I was only wondering why he did not keep us posted through the VIEW as to Verbena's grand improvements. Yes, Mr. VIEW boils my items down every week, and if he is purchasing all the stone coal that passes this station going South, to boil our items, I think he would save expenses by enlarging his paper.

Dr. J. P. Robinson, county health officer of Chilton Co., delivered an interesting health lecture at this place Saturday. Also Messrs. Edwards and Hall delivered interesting political addresses. Most of our citizens hurrah for Hall.

Miss Sudie Allen, who has been visiting friends at Brierfield, has returned home.

Mr. J. P. Allen's new dwelling is being painted, and we hear of several more buildings being built shortly.

I will close for fear of that boiling. It is to be hoped that the people of our county will realize the fact that we now have a good county paper, and give it such support as to justify enlargement at no distant day.

Z. Y. X.

Maplesville Dots.

Plenty of rain. Crops booming.

We hear that the church building will be moved to a more suitable site soon.

Maplesville wants to have a base ball club.

Mr. Wm. Walker, Jr., Mrs. Thos. DuBose, and Miss Lula DuBose are on a visit to friends at Orrville, Ala.

Mr. Rodgers will preach here the first Sunday and Mr. Green the 2d Sunday in August.

A barbecue at Clanton ford, five miles from here, Aug. 12th.

Mrs. Crossland died near here on the 22d.

We had a picnic at Fuller's mill, on the 22d, but no barbecue anywhere that we know of.

BIJOU.

He Was Not a Candidate.

A countryman came to town the other day in search of a lawyer in order to get advice on a few legal points. He approached a young legal friend of ours, and after getting the necessary information, and being presented with a bill, he enquired:

"Aren't you a candidate for the Legislature?"

Our young limb of the law assured him that he was not.

"Well, sir, I thought you was the candidate, and I've been waiting fur 'bout six months fur candidates to git ripe, thinkin' I'd come to town and git this little advice fur nothin'."

◆

The literary entertainment on last Monday evening, by Rev. T. F. Thomasson was well attended and deserves more than a passing notice. Mr. Thomasson undoubtedly possesses considerable elocutionary talent, and by continued application he is in a sure way to carry the art to perfection. His humorous selections are new and he recites them with distinctness. His audience was very attentive and appreciative.

◆

Read the double column advertisement of A. A. Clisby & Co., wholesale druggists, Birmingham, Ala. This is a substantial house and makes a specialty of furnishing lubricating oils by wholesale to saw mills and other manufacturing establishments, at Nashville prices. Dr. S. W. Gillespie, so well know in this section, represents this house. Keep your orders for him and you will not regret it.

◆

A match game of base ball will be played at Clanton, on Saturday, the 5th day of August, between the Chilton View club and the Robinson club. The last named club is so called from the fact that seven of its members bear the name of Robinson. This will be the first match game played at Clanton during the season.

◆

A Philadelphia young woman signs her poem "A Scared Girl." She doesn't know that a poem scares an editor more than it frightens a girl.

◆

The French and German Yorktown visitors are being congratulated that they got out of the country and eluded Hubbell.

◆

One of the characters in Mr. Trollope's new novel is Miss Clara Demijohn. The book will have a walk-over in Illinois.

Voluntary Contributions.

The New York Herald publishes an interesting collection of evidence on the subject of "voluntary" contributions to campaign funds. It consists of the successive letters demanding money sent out during the campaign of 1880. First, in April, the poor Government clerk, with a salary, say, of $1,200, on which he has to support a wife and children, gets a letter informing him that the Congressional Committee thinks that, "under the circumstances in which the country finds itself placed," he will "esteem it both a privilege and a pleasure to make its fund a contribution, which it is hoped may not be less than $—." Having secured two per cent, of the $1,200 in this way, six months later comes a circular from Mr. Hubbell asking for "an additional one per cent." to make the "coming victory complete." Meanwhile the Republican State Committee are sending requests for "voluntary" contributions too. On August 27 they ask for "a contribution of $—(one-half before September 3)," the amount fixed being three per cent. on the salary. September 13, the clerk receives a reminder of the previous letter. October 16, he is dunned again by a third letter, and asked to send on the money "by return mail," and finally, October 27, the Secretary of the State Committee, Mr. Glidden, throws off the mask altogether, and instead of sending a letter to the clerk himself, sends it to the head of the department in which he is employed. His letter incloses a schedule of names of employes, with the amounts "yet due" opposite each name, and winds up in the following significant terms: "The total unpaid at this date and due from the employes in your office appears to be $—. Your immediate attention to this matter is very important." In this way seven per cent. is wrung out of the clerk. Seven per cent. on $1,200 is $84, or very nearly an entire month's income. The beauty of it is the pretence that the whole thing is voluntary. And this is the way the Republican party keeps in power.

Determined to Die.

LONDON, July 24.—Arabi Pasha wrote the following letter to Gladstone a few days before the bombardment of Alexandria, but Gladstone did not receive it until after the bombardment: "The Koran commands us to resist if war is waged against us. Hence England may rest assured the first gun she fires in Egypt will dissolve Egyptians from all treaties. Control will cease, property of Europeans will be confiscated, canals will be destroyed and Jehad be preached in Syria, Arabia and India. The first blow which England strikes Egypt will cause blood to flow through the breadth of Asia and Africa, the responsibility of which will be on the head of England. Egypt is still ready to be fast friends with England and keep her road to India, but she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. Finally England may rest assured that we are determined to die for our country.

One Argument Against Prohibition.

"Prohibition doesn't prohibit, because men sell liquor and get drunk where prohibition exists," say the friends of license.

Suppose we use the same argument in other matters; for instance.

Christianity doesn't Christianize because these are sinners in the world.

Wisdom doesn't make wise, because fools are still to be found.

Cultivation doesn't cultivate, because weeds still come up in the field.

Education doesn't educate, because it doesn't exterminate the ignorance that persists in such silly arguments as the above.

The Difference in Moustaches.

"Kiss me, darling."

She looked up at him in sweet surprise, and puckering her lips into an osculating bouquet, was enjoying his pledge of love, when she screamed;

"Ouch!"

"Is it so nice as that, darling?"

"Oh, dear, George, your moustache tickles so—it is just like a shoe-brush. My other sweetheart has such a nice silken moustache that it gives me a most exquisite feeling. But your old shoe-brush—"

He was gone.

John Smith's Comprehensive Business.

In a North Georgia town the following sign is posted: "John Smith teacher cowtillians and other dances—grammar taut in the neatest manner—fresh salt herrin on draft—likewise Goodfrey's corjial rutes sassages and other garden truck—N. B.—bawl on friday nite—prayer meetin chuesday—also salme singing by the quire."

The want of the country—money.

School Books a Specialty
—AT—
The Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

"Quick sales and small profits,"
IS THE MOTTO AT
THE CHEAP CASH STORE
—OF—
W. M. WILSON

"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
:o:
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.
:o:
Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.
The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.
For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
1st AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 29-6m

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical
Instruments, Fine
Oil Paintings,
Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.
"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Feb 15-tf

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &cc&,,
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to. June 22-6m

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.
I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 18 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Civhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)
Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-1y

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address
C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new, capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE FLEA

This is the tale of the philosopher and the flea:

1. The former, having been bitten by the latter, seized and was about to dispatch his foe, when he reflected that the little insect had only acted from instinct, and was not to be blamed. Accordingly he deposited the flea on the back of a passing dog.

2. This dog was the poodle of a lady, and she was very fond of the pretty animal. On his return to the house his mistress took him upon her lap to caress him, and the flea embraced his opportunity to change his inhabit.

3. The flea, having in the course of the night engaged in active business operations, awakened the lady. Her husband was sleeping peacefully beside her, and in the silence of the chamber she heard him in his dreams whisper, with an accent of ineffable tenderness, a name! The name was that of her most intimate female friend!!

4. As soon as it was day, the outraged wife hurried to the house of her rival, and told the rival's husband of the big, big discovery she had made. He, being a man of decision, at once called out the destroyer of his household's peace and ran him through.

5. The widow, when her husband was taken home to her upon the medium of a shutter, was so terribly smitten with remorse that she precipitated herself from the fourth-story window.

6. The other lady convinced her husband that he had wronged her by entertaining any suspicions as to her fidelity, and, becoming reconciled with him, seized an early opportunity of poisoning him.

7. Inasmuch as the jurors of that country had never heard of "extenuating circumstances," and the Chief Magistrate thought that he could put a murderer to better uses than not guillotining him, the guilty woman was duly decapitated, and the sole survivors of the tragedy were the philosopher and the flea.

THE PECULIARITIES OF SMALL-POX.

It is one of the most communicable of all diseases, being both contagious and infectious; that is, it may be communicated by touching a person who has it, or by touching a garment he has worn, or an article that he has handled, or it may be carried in the air, and thus communicated to a person who never saw nor ever came very near to one afflicted with it. It may come from handling paper money; it may be brought by mail in a newspaper or letter, or in a package by express; it may be caught by a fellow-traveler on a railroad, or from a passer-by in the street, or from the casual visit of a friend. The germs of it will remain in bed-clothing, carpets, and the like, for months, and, perhaps, for years. It respects no season of the year and no spot on the earth. It visits the tropics; it has slain its millions in Mexico; it nearly depopulated Greenland; it reaches the mountain tops and breaks out in mid-ocean; it has no favored localities; the whole earth is its home. Its most frightful slaughter was in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. But in those days there were no railroads and no steam, and but little commerce, no express companies, and but little mail matter, and but very little travel in any way. In these days of ceaseless intercourse and perpetual running to and fro, if the disease were unchecked as it was then, its ravages would soon depopulate the whole civilized world; and perhaps this proposition would remain true if the word civilized were stricken out, for it is a well-established fact that the dark-skinned races are much more susceptible of it than the whites, and are also much more likely to die from its effects.

CHEMISTRY.

Some time since the director of the museum was granted leave to provide himself with apparatus and chemicals in order that he might make some experiments for the benefit of the club. Being now called upon to report progress, he came forward with his first experiment. Taking up an egg, he explained its proportions of lime, albumen and sugar, and broke it into a tin dish. He then poured in a gill of whisky, and explained that whisky was the juice of corn and was principally used to tone up the system, prevent baldness, cure lockjaw and produce pleasant dreams. He grated in a little nutmeg, and explained that the nuts couldn't grow in this country on account of the weather fooling around so much. Milk was added without comment, and the mixture well shaken and poured out in a tumbler and handed to Brother Gardner. He gulped it all down with evident relish, and remarked that he should hereafter encourage chemistry with all his might.—*Lime-Kiln Club.*

PROPER RESPECT.

During breakfast at the Hard-Chew-ing House, Skidmore, the star boarder, jumped up, and, with a profound bow, opened the door for the colored waiter.

"Getting very pelite, seems to me," growled old Maj. Boggs.

"It isn't politeness; it's respect for age," said Skidmore, gloomily. "Didn't you see he carried the butter in one hand and a spring chicken in the other?"

And the landlady retired to make out his bill.—*Derrick Dodd.*

A WOMAN'S ROMANCE IN A NUTSHELL.

He was introduced to her at a ball; she danced with him and forgot him.

She met with him again at a reception, was reintroduced, and remembered she had seen him before. Where, she did not know. Yet for some moments his arm had been around her slender waist.

At the reception she talked to him, and found him dull. She looked at him. He might be called handsome, but was awkward. When he sat down he was prone to sprawl. He stood with his head forward, and stumbled ungracefully in his walk. She flushed with annoyance, left him, and went into the conservatory with a man more to her taste.

She found him one evening at the house of a friend. She conversed easily on topics of general interest. He sat in a chair too low for him and his feet were painfully apparent. She disdainfully turned her shoulder toward him. Presently she rose to go, and dropped her handkerchief. He bent lightly forward and caught it up, almost before it touched the carpet. As an intimate friend at the house, he prepared to see her home. He arranged her cloak with eager deference, and she smiled. He trampled on her skirt as she passed out of the door, and she frowned.

They arrived at her gate; he pushed it open, took off his hat, and almost ran away.

One day she was coming home from a shopping expedition with a small parcel in her hand. He came up with her, bowed awkwardly, blushed, and asked if he might take her parcel. He did not say much, but listened in adoring silence. When he left her she laughed, and said he was intolerably stupid, yet not a bore.

Pretty soon he began to call often and attended her to the opera and theater when she would permit him. He was always near her and anxious to be of service. He was manly, and among men a favorite. He rode well, but danced indifferently. The other girls laughed at him, but he did not heed it. She danced perfectly, was talkative, daring and impulsive.

She snubbed him, and shook him off for more accomplished men.

He finally said he loved her. She laughed, said "Impossible," tormented him, neglected him, refused more eligible suitors, and finally married him and adored him for all time.

Of such is the nature of women.

THE HISTORY OF GERRYMANDERING.

It is interesting to recall the history of "gerrymandering." It began in Massachusetts, and this was the way of it: In 1811, when party feeling ran high and voters in the State were very evenly divided, the Republican-Democrats for the first time in a number of years elected the Governor and a majority of both branches of the General Court, and, to preserve their power, they rearranged the Senatorial districts and made them of irregular shape so as to give themselves a majority in as many as possible. Nothing of the kind had ever been done before, the move excited bitter opposition among the Federalists, and Eldridge Gerry, then Governor and for years a leading Democrat, came in for a great share of the denunciation. One district was made of a line of towns on the westerly and northerly sides of Essex county, forming something like an irregular letter F. The Boston *Sentinel* was the leading Federalist paper, and Russell, its editor, to show plainly what was being done, took a map of the county, colored the towns on it included in the peculiar district and hung it up in his office. One day Gilbert Stuart happened to see it, and, saying that it resembled some monstrous animal, took a pencil, and, with a few strokes, indicated upon it head, wings and claws, so that the new district looked like some kind of a strange dragon. "There," said he, "that will do for a salamander." "Salamander!" exclaimed Russell; "call it 'a Gerry-mander!'" And so the new proceeding found a name. This was in the spring of 1812, and at the election of that year it appeared that the first gerrymandering was effectually done for; although the Federalists elected their Governor, they got but eleven out of the forty Senators, and this while they had a handsome majority for their State ticket and actually cast 1,500 more votes for Senators than did their opponents who elected so large a majority of them. This result, however, made a great uproar, and the gerrymandering was not allowed to stand.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

A GEORGIA SNAKE STORY.

A Georgia woman set a hen upon thirteen eggs. A few days afterward, looking into the nest, she was surprised to find the hen missing and the eggs gone, and in their stead a huge rattlesnake comfortably coiled up. Noticing the swelled condition of his snakeship, she procured a spade and pinned his head to the ground. Then, with a rake, the tail was drawn out and fastened down to prevent wiggling. A penknife soon split the reptile from head to tail and the eggs were taken out. Being carefully washed they were placed under the same hen and eventually every one hatched out, and the chickens grew and thrived.

THE IMPENDING FATE.

An Interesting Chapter From the Life of a Prominent Bostonian.

[Boston Globe.]

The readers of this paper were more or less amazed at a most remarkable statement from one of our leading citizens which appeared in yesterday's issue. So unusual were the circumstances connected with it, and so much comment did it occasion on the street and in social circles, that a representative of this paper was commissioned to investigate its details and verify its facts. The article referred to was a statement made by Mr. B. F. Larrabee, of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company, whose office is on Arch street. Mr. Larrabee was found by the newspaper man in his private office, and on being questioned said:

"Well, sir, logically I have been dead, but really I am as you can see me. A little over a year ago I was taken sick. My trouble was not severe at first, and I thought it was the result of a slight cold. Somehow I felt unaccountably tired at times, although I took an abundance of sleep. Then, again, I had dull and strange pains in various parts of my body. My appetite was good one day and I had none whatever the next and my head pained me more or less much of the time. A while afterward I noticed much that was peculiar about the fluids I was passing and that a sediment, scum and a strange accumulation appeared in it. Still I did not realize that these things meant anything serious and I allowed the illness to run along until on the 28th day of October I fell prostrate while walking along Tremont street. I was carried home and did not go out of the house until the middle of December. I then went down town and attempted to attend to my business until the 13th of last January, when I was taken with a very severe relapse. My symptoms were terrible. I was fearfully bloated; I suffered severe pains in all parts of my body and it was almost impossible to get my breath. For six days I never laid down and never slept. I was constantly attended by my regular physician, Doctor Johnson, and Doctor Bowditch also came to see me nearly every day. There was no doubt that I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys in its worst form and last stages, accompanied by other troubles in my liver and heart. In spite, however, of the skill of the physicians, I kept growing worse and finally they tapped my side in the vicinity of the heart, taking away forty-six ounces of water. This relieved me for the time, but I soon became as bad as before. Then the doctor gave me up entirely, declared I could not live more than twenty-four hours, and my daughter, who was residing in Paris, was telegraphed for. Still I lingered along for several weeks, far more dead than alive, but never giving up hope. One night—it was on the 20th of April, I very well remember—my attendant, who was reading the paper to me, began an article which described my disease and sufferings exactly. It told how some severe cases of Bright's disease had been cured, and so clearly and sensibly did it state the case that I determined to try the means of cure which it described. So I sent my man to the drug store, procured a bottle of the medicine, unknown to my physicians and friends, and took the first dose at 10 o'clock. At that time I was suffering intensely. I could not sleep; I had the short breaths and could scarcely get any air into my lungs. I was terribly bloated from head to foot, and the motion of my heart was irregular and painful. The next morning I was able to breathe freely; the pain began to leave me and the bloating decreased. I continued to take the medicine, and to-day, sir, I am as well as I ever was in my life, and wholly owing to the wonderful, almost miraculous power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I do not know what this medicine is made of, or anything else about it, but I know it saved my life when I was given up by the doctors and had really been dead for weeks; that it has kept me in perfect health ever since and has cured many of my friends to whom I have recommended it. There are a number of very remarkable cases in Lynn and Salem, as well as in this city, that it has cured. My recovery is so remarkable that it has excited much attention, and physicians as well as others have investigated it thoroughly. I am glad they have, for I feel that the results of such a wonderful cure should be known to the thousands in all parts of the land who are suffering from troubles of the kidneys, liver or heart, in some of their many dangerous forms."

The representative of the press thanked Mr. Larrabee for his very frank and clear statement, and was about to leave the office when a gentleman stepped up to him and inquired if he were seeking information about Mr. Larrabee's sickness and recovery. The scribe replied that he was, whereupon the gentleman said:

"And so am I, and I have come all the way from Chicago for that very purpose. Kidney troubles seem to be alarmingly increasing all over the country, and I have a very near relative who is afflicted much as Mr. Larabee was. I have been to see the physicians of whom Mr. Larrabee speaks, and I tell you, sir, it is simply wonderful."

"What did they say," asked the man of news.

"Say! why, sir, they fully confirm everything Mr. Larrabee has stated. I went to see Dr. D. A. Johnson, at 29 Worcester street. He was absent when I called and so I stepped into the Commonwealth hotel, where Mr. Larrabee was living at the time of his sickness. Messrs. Brugh & Carter are the proprietors, and I asked them about Mr. Larrabee's case. Mr. Brugh pointed to the electric annunciator and said: 'why, for weeks and weeks every time that bell rang, I said: That means the death of Mr. Larrabee. No one around the hotel ever dreamed that he would recover and when the doctors would come down from his room they would shake their heads and say there was no hope. The arrangements for the funeral were made, and his recovery was simply a miracle.'

I then called on Dr. Johnson, who said that Mr. Larrabee's case was a very remarkable one. He was his family physician, and expected his death every hour for a number of weeks, and never called to see him during that time, but he was prepared for it. The doctor said the recovery was due to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and if he had friends, male or female, troubled with Albumen or any kidney troubles, he should certainly advise them to use this remedy. Dr. Johnson said kidney difficulties are more common than most people think, and that many symptoms which are supposed to be other diseases arise from the kidneys. He said that ladies after gestation are specially subject to albuminous troubles, which require prompt attention.

Well; I then came down and called on Dr. H. Ingersoll Bowditch on Boylston street. The old doctor was inclined to be reticent, but fully confirmed all I had previously learned. He had attended Mr. Larrabee, and supposed him beyond all hope, and he was afterwards restored, as he said, by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

I next went to see Dr. Melville E. Webb, at the Hotel Cluny, for you see I was determined to be thorough in the matter. I found Dr. Webb a most clear-headed and well-informed gentleman, and he said:

"I know of Mr. Larrabee's case from having thoroughly investigated it as a medical director of a Life Insurance company, and it is one of the most remarkable cases I have ever met. Mr. Larrabee had all the manifestations of a complication of diseases, an in their worst forms. He had albumen and casts in the urine, and a terribly diseased liver and spleen. Indeed, he was so bad that he threw himself upon the floor, and with his head upon a hassock, struggled for breath. It was on the night when he was so bad and when all his medical advisers had long given him up that he began using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The next morning at 10 o'clock he was able to breathe freely, and has been ever since. I subjected him to the most thorough examination possible, after his recovery, and 'I can't find out about him.' His kidneys, liver, lungs and heart are perfectly well and sound. I can only add that from what I have seen, I would unhesitatingly recommend this remedy."

The conclusions from the statements above made which come to the newspaper man as well as the general public, must be two-fold. First, that a modern miracle of healing has been performed in our midst, and that, too, by the simplest means and one which is within the reach of every one. It should be remembered that Bright's disease is not usually a sudden complaint. Its beginnings are slight and its growth slow. The symptoms by which it may be detected are different with different persons, no two people usually having the same. This fact was manifest in the case of Mr. Larrabee, and he had no idea of the terrible complaint which had attacked him until it became fixed upon him. Secondly, testimonials of such high character and so outspoken in tone, conclusively prove the value of the remedy and its superior nature to the proprietary articles with which the public have been flooded. "The greater includes the less," and the remedy which has been proven so valuable and has saved a life after it was brought down to death's door, must unquestionably be certain in all minor troubles, which are so disastrous unless taken in time.

◆

THERE are two ways of being happy—we may either diminish our wants or augment our means. The result is the same; and it is for each man to decide for himself, and to do that which may happen to be the easier.

GAVE instantaneous relief. St. Jacobs Oil. Neuralgia. Prof. Tice.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

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Yours truly, T. H. LONG,
Galveston, Texas.

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whose sedentary lives increase those troubles peculiar to women, should use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which is an unfailing remedy. Sold by druggists.

THE country uses over 800,000,000 postal cards a year. This is 1,000,000 a day, or several tons every twenty-four hours.

Still Another.

OPELIKA, Ala., Nov. 1, 1880.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs:*—I have been cured of an affection of the kidneys by the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
J. C. CONDON.

STATISTICS show that there are just seventy-seven elephants in this country.

THOSE *bearing-down pains* can be removed by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A CLERGYMAN of Worcester says Masonry and Odd Fellowship are the twin evils in the world of the present day.

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WRITE it on your heart that every day is the best in the year.

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MENSMAN'S peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

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COMFORT BY THE WAY.

The small boy's idea of genuine comfort and happiness was to be pitched into a pond of ice cream whose shores were made of sponge cake. His misery was the absence of these pleasant substances. That boy simply represents humanity. Comfort is appreciated by contrast—we enjoy a thing in proportion to our conception of the disadvantages of our deprivation thereof. This applies to material things as well as to immaterial considerations. The icicle, whose appearance in the wintry cold and bleakness sends the shiver of discomfort through the observer, would suggest notions of the coolest comfort in hot and sultry days of the summer season. And in both seasons—that in which the icicle flourishes best and in the one wherein its absence is conspicuous—that most uncomfortable and torturing disease, rheumatism, plentifully abounds, causing pain and agony to myriads of people. And yet it need not be thus afflictive if sufferers would only use ST. JACOBS OIL, the surest, safest and speediest remedy in the whole world for the eradication and cure of rheumatism and all painful [illegible] The following from the [illegible] Courier (Ind.) [illegible] shows how some [illegible] rheumatism: "When a young husband had gone [illegible] and with fond solicitude [illegible] his little wife—'What have you for breakfast, and how's the baby?' he received the brief, practical and suggestive reply—'Buckwheat cakes and the measles.' We have the report of a case in our midst, not where measles was in the bill of fare, but where sciatic rheumatism confined Mr. J. Dawson, the well known Rochester druggist, to his room for a long period. It was stated to our reporter in the following words: 'The senior member of this firm was attacked with sciatic rheumatism about December 10th last, and for four weeks succeeding Feb. 10th, could scarcely leave his room. He used St. Jacobs Oil, and is now able to attend to his place of business, feeling not much the worse for his recent attack.' The inference is convincing. The rub which St. Jacobs Oil is having is, we say, unprecedented, and the article is rapidly displacing all other rheumatic remedies as fast as its virtue become known. [illegible] Esq., druggist, writes from Chicopee Falls, Mass., [illegible] Springfield (Mass.) [illegible] that Mr. Albert Guenther, [illegible] White Hotel, has used that remarkable remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL, for a severe case of rheumatism, and it cured him as if by magic."

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Recently closed at Milan, was probably the MOST EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, old and new, ever brought together; fully illustrating the great progress which has been made and present high excellence of this department of manufacture. After exhaustive examinations, tests and comparisons, extending through a period of several months, more than 250 Awards were made of medals and diplomas, in recognition of degrees of super-excellence attained in the various departments of musical art and manufacture. For REED INSTRUMENTS, including Organs and Harmoniums of all descriptions, European and American,
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Probate Judge

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VOL. 1.
CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.
NO. 38.

SHADOWS.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the dreaming air.

[illegible]
[illegible] that at [illegible] the light,
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] fluttering hands,
[illegible] the leaf-strewn floor.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] and und.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] and murmuring trees.

But comes the dawn,
[illegible]
[illegible] is fled
[illegible]

—*Harper's Magazine.*

A DROLL ADVENTURE.

[illegible] started at sunrise one morning with a pair of oxen and a cart, to Woodstock, to market. In the cart [illegible] two shotes and twenty-seven tur[illegible], which had been killed and dressed [illegible] night before.

[illegible] was early in November, and I re[illegible] that the ruts in the road were [illegible] the frost was so thick on [illegible] it would al[illegible]

[illegible] and lived in the [illegible] country, as the Province of [illegible] called. [illegible] though it [illegible] in the woods, raised large numbers of cattle, pigs [illegible] poultry. Father worked at lumbering in the winters, and at the time I am [illegible] of had already gone up the [illegible] to build a "camp" for a gang [illegible] choppers who were to begin work the [illegible] of the month. So my brother Ranse and I had the winter's wood to cut, [illegible]

[illegible] was seven miles from our place to [illegible] and for the first three miles [illegible] a cart-road. We had [illegible] that there was to be a shooting-match at Woodstock that day. Geese [illegible] to be fired at, at 6d a shot. The dis[illegible]ce was only fifteen rods, for any sort [illegible] guns that competitors might bring.

[illegible] and I, of course, took our guns, [illegible] Joe Ethridge, a neighbor from over [illegible] river, went with us. If we should [illegible] to town in time, we meant to try a [illegible]

[illegible] a mile or more, and [illegible] through a second growth [illegible] thick clumps [illegible] on each side of [illegible] road, when Ranse and I heard the [illegible] of a hedgehog, such as the [illegible] often makes in November mornings.

[illegible] who was walking a little ahead of [illegible] lookout for partridges, [illegible] "Just look at the 'quill-pigs' [illegible] across the hollow!"

[illegible] was a valley on the west side of [illegible] road. Across it, on the mountain[illegible] twenty-five or thirty rods off, the [illegible] grew thick and tall. The leaves [illegible] dropped from their branches, and [illegible] tops of the poplars we saw four [illegible] hogs gnawing at the bark.

[illegible] sun had just risen, and shone [illegible] them so that we could see the ani[illegible] very plainly.

"They're fat now," said Joe. "They're as good as geese. Let's git [illegible] and take 'em along in the cart."

We did not dare to leave the team in [illegible] road, for our cattle were a yoke of "sparked" 4-year old steers, not very [illegible] broken. Turning them partly [illegible] to a tree, Ranse chained them to [illegible] with a spare ox-chain that was in the [illegible] through the staple of the yoke.

That done, we took our guns out of [illegible] cart and ran after Joe, across the [illegible]low. He had fired at the hedgehogs [illegible]fore we reached him, and had brought [illegible]wn one great fellow. The others [illegible] in plain sight in the bare poplar [illegible]

Ranse and I soon had two more lying [illegible] our feet in the dry leaves. But the [illegible] one, which Joe now shot, lodged as [illegible] fell in the crotch of a limb, where [illegible] clung, being still alive.

Just then we heard a tremendous [illegible]se, that came from the place [illegible]ere we had hitched the steers. The [illegible]ain was rattling, and we could hear [illegible] cattle thrashing the yoke against [illegible] tree.

"They're breakin' away!" exclaimed [illegible]nse, and he shouted, "Whoa-hush! [illegible]hoa-hush!"

But the noise increased, and we heard [illegible] of the steers suddenly bawl out, [illegible]aking a queer guttural sound.

"Something's biting 'em!" cried Joe.

We each of us caught up a hedgehog by the hind legs, and, without stopping for the one in the tree, ran toward the cart as fast as we could.

The steers broke loose and were wheeling round to run for home with the cart, as we came up through the white birches and caught sight of them.

"What's that in the cart?" panted Ranse.

Through the trees I could see something that looked black, as the steers darted away.

We dashed into the road, but were too late to head them off. They had ten or a dozen rods the start, and were going as fast as they could leap. The cart was bumping and rumbling over the frozen ruts, and in it was a block creature that looked as large as a yearling steer. The animal was staggering in his endeavor to keep on his feet as the cart jounced along, and he turned round constantly in making attempts to jump out.

"It's a bear!" Joe shouted. "There's a bear in the cart!"

We ran on after the cart as nimbly as we could. There was quite a long hill to go up; but the cattle got further from us at every leap. I never saw steers run so.

"Must—er—smelt—er—ther—meat—er—the—turkeys!" panted Joe. "An'—got—in—the cart. No wonder—the steers—was scairt!"

Steers and bear got to the top of the hill a long way ahead of us, and then the cart went rumbling down on the other side.

When we reached the top they were "streaking it," as Joe said, across the sandy flat below us, and the bear was still in the cart.

"They'll haul him home!" exclaimed Ranse.

It seemed curious that the animal did not spring out but we could see him lurching from side to side and turning round, apparently afraid to jump off the cart.

Our house and barn were in plain sight from the hill. We had left the great door of the barn open that morning, propped back, so that "Thenty" could drive the sheep in toward night. She could shut the barn door, but could not open it.

She and little "Sile" were standing near the well sweep when we reached the top of the hill. They soon heard the cart coming. We saw them turn and look a moment, then they both ran into the house, and in a second mother came to the door.

The steers turned into the yard at full run. One wheel of the cart bumped over a big stone and struck against a post that held the bars, breaking it with a crash that we heard away back where we were coming down the hill.

But the bear still clung to the cart, and when mother saw it and its occupant tearing through the yard she ran into the house and shut the door.

The steers, in their blind fright, dashed on toward the barn, going over a pile of stove-wood, smashing the saw-horse, and knocking off the well-curb.

The barnyard gate was open. Rushing into it, they broke with the nigh wheel one of the gate-posts short off at the ground.

We took the shortest cut across the field, but as I jumped the fence I saw steers and cart go with the speed of a locomotive into the barn at the great door. They knocked down or jarred down the prop against the door, and it slammed to after them.

"Now we've got 'um!" exclaimed Ranse; "they're all in there together!"

In a pen at the farther end of the barn floor was an old hog with a litter of ten little pigs, and in another temporary pen, in the cattle "tie-up," were two other hogs, which we were going to kill in a day or two.

The rest of our turkeys, thirty or more, were shut up in one of the empty bins of the "hay-bay."

We rushed to the barn. I never, in all my life, heard such a noise as there was inside! Boards were being smashed. The old hogs were barking like wild boars, and one of the little pigs was going rock-ok-ok-ok-ok; the turkeys were all flying and fluttering and "quitting" and "yeaping."

Mother and Thenty had ventured out, pale as ghosts, wanting to know what, "for mercy's sake," was the matter.

"Matter enough, I should think!" said Joe.

"Well, we must go in and get 'em apart, somehow!" exclaimed Ranse, excitedly.

He got an ax, and I pulled open the small door of the "tie-up."

I had no sooner got it half open when out ran one of the fatted hogs, followed by one of the pigs. A turkey came flying out over their backs. There was such a dust that we actually couldn't see into the barn.

"Shut it up!" cried Joe, "or the bear'll be out in our faces!"

Then he and Ranse got their guns ready, and I threw open the great door.

All the turkeys came out at once.

As soon as we could see through the dust, we found that one of the steers was unyoked. He had broken through the partition into the turkey-bay. The other steer was threshing about over the cart tongue, and had knocked down both the pig pens. The little pigs were rushing this way and that, under the cart and all over the barn.

But we could not see the bear anywhere. We had supposed that he would rush out. Ranse and Joe had their guns cocked, and I was ready for him with the ax.

"Don't s'pose he's got out, do ye?" exclaimed Joe.

We ventured into the barn a little, and, happening to look up to the roof, I saw his black hide away up on one of the "great beams," where he had climbed to get out of the scrimmage.

There were the marks of his nails on one of the posts. When he saw we were looking at him, he sang out at us lustily, and then growled his very savagest.

"I'll fix him!" muttered Joe, taking aim.

"Oh no, no! Hold! Don't fire!" shouted Ranse. "It won't do. You'll have the barn all in a blaze!"

And indeed he would, for everything inside was as dry as tinder. There was hay on one side and straw on the other, mowed up almost to the beams the bear was on.

Then we stoned him, and threw sticks of firewood at him. But the creature seemed to be scared. He growled but hugged the beam desperately. There had been such a racket that he was actually terrified.

Finding there was no probability of his coming down voluntarily, we drove the steers out of the barn and shut up the pigs.

"Now, old fellow, you must take it!" exclaimed Joe.

He took a long pole off the fence, and began to punch the bear, Ranse and I standing ready to shoot him if he jumped off the beam and came out of the barn.

But he wouldn't leave his beam. Back and forth he skulked from one end of it to the other, growling and tearing at Joe's pole.

He was a big old fellow, but he did not seem to have much fight in him. At length we got so we were not at all afraid of our game. Joe declared he would have him off that beam if he had to go up and push him off.

Ranse ran and got the clothes line. We made a slip-noose at one end of it. Joe then set the long ladder against the beam, and, while Ranse pushed the bear on the other side with the pole, he climbed part way up the ladder and flung the noose over the animal's head.

I had hold of the other end of the rope and jerked it tight. The bear reared up on the beam and clawed at the noose, but couldn't get it off.

We all three caught and pulled. He hung on to the beam for dear life, with his nails, and then got his fore paws round it.

"Heave-ho!" Ranse shouted.

We surged and jerked, but couldn't start him.

The rope soon choked him, however, so badly that his tongue stuck out, and he toppled over to the under side of the beam.

But he still hung with his paws, and for some time we couldn't break his hold. At last, with a tremendous jerk, we forced him off, and he came down into the middle of the floor with a bump that shook the whole barn. While he was kicking round to get up, Joe struck him on the head with the ax, and killed him.

It was one of the largest bears that had ever been seen in our neighborhood, and weighed as much as our heaviest hog.

We did not go to Woodstock that day, and so lost the shooting-match; but, on the whole, I think we had more sport at home.

We concluded that the bear had been near the road where we left the steers—in one of the hemlock clumps, perhaps—and that the smell of the fresh meat had led him to climb into the cart to help himself.

Two or three of the turkeys were eaten, but otherwise the load was not injured.—*Youth's Companion.*

—The Hartford *Times* thinks that Pittsburgh will never make a success of glass shingles. There is no chance for the carpenters to waste nails.

"MEBBE" JOE'S TRUE FEESH STORY.

Is "Old Joe the boatman" still alive and able? Old Joe, familiar to visitors on the Canadian side of the Thousand Islands, a mighty teller of mighty stories, in a tedious manner and with a French accent which lent them a charm all their own.

"Well," said Joe on one occasion, when his fares had been telling anecdotes of singular recoveries of things lost, "once there was an American young couple came here on their honeymoon—ah, she was a beauty that, 16 years—mebbe 17—mebbe 18 years old, and he was devoted to her like nothing. Well, and so those young couple hired me to take them out in my boat one evening, and that young woman she had on a diamond ring—ah, that was a beautiful ring, worth a thousand dollars—mebbe two thousand dollars, mebbe three thousand dollars. Well, and so that young woman was playing with her hand in the water—so!—mebbe five minutes, mebbe six, mebbe seven—and all at once she screamed 'My ring! My r-r-ring!' Well, and so the ring had slipped off her finger and gone down into the lake. The water was deep—thirty feet deep, mebbe forty, mebbe fifty—and so she was deestracted. My! I was sorry. I could 'ave cry. And that young fellow, her husband, but he was sorry, too! And he says he will give me five hundred dollars—mebbe six hundred, mebbe seven hundred—if I find him that rings. But what was the use, eh? Well, and so we turned the boat about, and I was rowing home—my! it would have made you sorry to see that young womans—when z-z-zing goes the fishing line I had over the stern of the boat. Well, and so I pulled in the feesh. My! that was the biggest feesh I ever caught—two feet long, mebbe two and a half, mebbe three—and when I hauled him into the boat there was a great, g-g-great lump on his side, like as mebbe if he had swallowed somethings. And that young womans—my! how excited she was. She just scr-r-reams out: 'Oh, do open those feesh—I am sure it must have swallowed my rings.' And her husband, he tried to make fun of her: but no, sare, that young womans—hello! was that a feesh jumped there?" (Pauses in his rowing and gazes eagerly in the distance.)

Omnes—"Never mind the fish; go on with the story."

Joe—"Well, and so that young womans prevailed upon her husband to buy that feesh and have me open it, no matter what it coss—a dollar, mebbe two, mebbe three—and so I take my knife and I open the feesh. Mebbe you think it was a lie, but I have lived here twenty-two years—mebbe twenty-three, mebbe twenty-four—and I never heard anything like it. Well, and so I opened that feesh, and (resting on his oars and lowering his voice to the sub-cellar of solemnity) what you think I find in the feesh?"

Omnes—"The ring! The ring!"

Joe (resuming his rowing)—"No; it was a little bit of brick!"

There was a dead silence for some moments, and then the old boatman added, deprecatingly:

"Mebbe you think it was a lie? No! that was the truth I was telling you!"

WATER.

We may judge something of the relative value of water, in the human economy, when we remember that most of the body and its solvent juices are pure water. For example, the saliva is 99 per cent. water, the gastric juice 97, the bile 87, pancreatic juice 90, blood 79, and even our bones 10, as solid as they seem. Since the Creator made us as we are, established these relations of water to the system, it is reasonable to infer that a large per cent. of alcohol combined with these solvent fluids would not increase their effectiveness. If the change of starchy foods into grape sugar, as an important step in the digestive process, demands 99 per cent. of water for its perfection, I cannot believe that an addition of 10 per cent. of alcohol would render that process any easier or more expeditious. On reaching the stomach for another change, if the Creator, in infinite wisdom, has made the gastric juice principally of water, I do not feel justified in recommending ale or porter as an aid to digestion. The same principles will equally apply to all of the remaining processes. Water is the best solvent known—more nearly universal than any other. This constitutes it the best possible drink for all living creatures.—*Dr. J. H. Hanaford.*

MR. H. B. BRYANT, who founded forty-eight business colleges in this country, has now an interest in only one.

SOWING WILD OATS.

The most magnificent specimen of young manhood that I have ever known was a young fellow student named Henry Haines. As an athlete on the campus, as a scholar in the school-room, as an orator in the arena of debate, he was facile princeps, everywhere and always. We were not so much envious of him as proud of him, and we fondly fancied that there could be no height of fame or fortune too difficult for his adventurous feet to climb, and that the time would come when he would fill the world with the echo of his fame, and it would be a proud thing for any of us to declare that we had known him. A little tendency to dissipation was by some of us observable—a little dash of dare-deviltry—but this was only the wild-oat sowing which was natural to youth and genius, and which we did not doubt that after years would chasten and correct.

But the years came and the years went, and the young collegians were scattered through the world, and ever and anon would some of us wonder what could have become of Henry Haines. We looked in vain for his rising star, and listened long for his coming feet. Some time ago, for a single Sabbath, I was preaching in New York. My theme in the morning had been "The Ghost of Buried Opportunity." On my way to my hotel I discovered that I was "shadowed" by a desperate-looking wretch, whose garb, whose gait, whose battered, bloated look all unmistakably betokened the spawn of the slums. What could the villain want with me? I paused at my door, and faced about to confront him. He paused, advanced, and then huskily whispered: "Henson, do you know me?" I assured him I did not, whereupon he continued, "Do you remember Henry Haines?" "Aye, aye, well enough, well enough, but surely you are not Henry Haines?" "I am what is left of him—I am the ghost of him." I shuddered as I reached for his hand, and, gazing intently into his face, discovered still some traces of my long-lost friend, still doubly lost, though found again. I put my arm about him in brotherly embrace, and drew him to my room, and drew from his lips the sad story of his shattered life. I begged him by the old loves and unforgotten memories of better days to go back with me to my Philadelphia home, and, under new auspices and with new surroundings, to strike out for a noble destiny, which I hoped might still be possible. But, striking his clenched fist on my table, he said: "Henson, it's no use to talk to me. I'm a dead-beat, and am dead broke. I'm a burnt-out volcano, and there's nothing left of me but cinders now. I have come to New York to bury myself out of sight of all that ever loved me. I know the ropes here, and shall stay here till I rot. I live in a muskrat hole near the wharf. I shall die as I have lived, and I have lived like a dog."

In vain were my earnest protests and brotherly pleading. He tore himself from me, and went shambling off to his den by the wharf.

He had sown the wind and was reaping the whirlwind. He had sown to the flesh, and was reaping corruption. He had sown "wild oats," and the oats were now yielding a dread harvest of woe.—*Rev. P. S. Henson, of Chicago.*

BULLS AND BEARS.

The etymology of the term "bear" is believed to be this: When a dealer in stocks, or for that matter in merchandise, had sold more than he was capable of delivering he was naturally bare of the article, and it was naturally his interest that prices should fall in order that he should cover his engagements and be no longer bare. From the adjective, the transition to the substantive of the same sound (bear) was easy. The growing bear being thus embodied, his antitype, the bull, was not long making an appearance. It is somewhat curious to find in the popular mind a diffused notion that bulls are the more virtuous creatures. This is sometimes a fallacy. The bull is usually a speculator who proposes to gain merely by market fluctuation, and to fish in troubled waters. The real investor, for instance, is often a bear in spirit because he awaits an opportunity to buy cheaply. The cotton manufacturer who contracts to sell cloth is in spirit a bear of yarn and other materials, which he requires to buy cheaply—that is, unless he has already bought too much of such materials, in which case he has over-traded. Some amount of speculation is no doubt good, wholesome and necessary in business. It is only when the one party is much overpowered by the opposing party, that mischief results.—*London News.*

GEMS FROM DICKENS.

TRIFLES make the sum of life.—*David Copperfield.*

SELF-PRESERVATION is the first law of nature.—*Oliver Twist.*

CULTIVATE habits of punctuality and method.—*Our Mutual Friend.*

GRATITUDE and devotion are Christian qualities.—*Pictures from Italy.*

WE count by changes and events within us. Not by years.—*The Battle of Life.*

DETESTATION of the high is the involuntary homage of the low.—*A Tale of Two Cities.*

A CONTEMPLATIVE man can always employ himself in meditation.—*Pickwick Papers.*

WHEN you meet with real talent, and native, too, encourage it. That's what I say.—*Scenes.*

THE men who learn endurance are they who call the whole world brother.—*Barnaby Rudge.*

WHEN you don't know the meaning of an expression why don't you seek for information?—*Dombey and Son.*

A MAN in any station can do his duty, and, doing it, can earn his own respect.—*The Seven Poor Travelers.*

IT'S enough for a man to understand his own business, and not to interfere with other people's.—*Christmas Carol.*

INCULCATE habits of self-denial and contentment, and teach good doctrines of enlarged benevolence.—*American Notes.*

IT is with languages as with people, when you only know them by sight you are apt to mistake them.—*Somebody's Luggage.*

NO MAN of sense who has been generally improved, and has improved himself, can be called quite uneducated as to anything.—*Little Dorrit.*

THERE is one quality which all men have in common with the angels—blessed opportunities of exercising, if they will, mercy.—*Nicholas Nickleby.*

REFLECT upon your present blessings, of which every man has many, not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some.—*Sketches by Boz.*

INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIMENTS.

It will be news to most people that ordinary gas will pass through stone work, and that the human breath can be sent through a brick wall so strongly as to deflect a candle on the other side. At the New York Academy of Sciences lately Prof. Doremus demonstrated the truth of these things. He had before him a piece of sandstone, rectangular, and four and three-quarters inches in thickness. Placing against this a tube, he passed gas from one of the street pipes against the brick. After waiting a few minutes he put a light against the other face of the sandstone and immediately a small flame sprang up, showing that the gas had gone through the substance. He then took a mass of brickwork, made of best Philadelphia brick. Against one face of this he put the tube, and at the back of it a candle. As he blew through the tube the light was plainly deflected. Very little pressure, he said, was enough to send the air or gas through. Sewage gas penetrates substances with just as much or greater ease. A water trap is perfectly useless, unless there be a ventilating pipe with it; then the water will check the gas, and the latter will naturally seek its easiest way out. The walls of hospitals, Dr. Doremus says, become saturated with disease, and the only way to cure them is to adopt the Hebraic plan and leave not one stone standing upon another. He had found chlorine gas the best disinfectant for such purposes. He had once generated three tons of this gas in a ward of Bellevue Hospital, where pyæmia was constantly occurring through the saturation of the walls with poison, and there had been a marked improvement since. The chlorine treatment, he says, should be resorted to every few months in such places.

USEFUL dentistry: "You look cheerful, Mr. Spiser?" said a friend who met the old gentleman ambling down the avenue. "Yes," said the interrogated; "I have just had a troublesome grinder pulled." And when the sympathizing gentleman asked him if it hurt him much, Seth cheerfully responded, "Not a bit; it was an organ-grinder, and a policeman pulled him."

"A PRIZE of solid gold, and not an inch of gilding," is the way they speak of a paymastership in the army—a position which is accounted among applicants at Washington as one of the most desirable in the public service.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 3, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - -	$1.50
One copy six months - - - -	75
One copy four " - - - -	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to
THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

A communication to the New York Sun, which we republish, speaks highly of Senator Morgan as a suitable head for the Democratic Presidential ticket of 1884.

A Western journal says: "One more evidence of the superiority of "newspaper men" to the rest of the world is given in the circumstance that the correspondents in Egypt of the London Times have successfully opened a line of communication with Arabi's camp, and ascertained the full extent of the weakness of the Arab chief.

Mr. Chas. P. Lane, of Athens, Ala., candidate for Attorney-General on the Independent-Greenback-Republican ticket, and Col. J. N. Carpenter, candidate for Congress in the 6th district, on the same hyphenated ticket, have been canvassing the State for the past three weeks in the interest of their very-nearly-all-name concern.

The Lucky Lottery Ticket.

An advertisement of the Louisiana lottery company is being extensively published in the daily newspapers, telling of a Mr. Irwin, of Louisville, drawing fifteen thousand dollars on a one-fith ticket which he held. This is the only advertisement of a "lucky" ticket in said lottery that has been published this year, though it is a matter of fact that every fortunate drawer of a prize has his name advertised throughout the country, by the lottery company, in order to keep up the reputation of the unrighteous concern.

This lottery is said to have as a head-piece, Mr. Charles Howard, with Gens. Beauregard and Jubal Early, as agents. It is to be much regretted that two Southern Generals should give their endorsement to such an immoral institution. Mr. John H. Stone, a lawyer of Baton Rouge, has made a statement that even the government of the State is ruled by the managers of the lottery. "The press throughout the State," says Mr. Stone, "is in large part in the pay of this miserable gambling concern. The Legislature is absolutely in its control. Every measure of legislation is pooled with the lottery question. Nothing can pass without its permission. The State Government is reeking with a moral leprosy, and the rottenness is fast killing the Democratic party in Louisiana."

Such a debasing prostitution of the Government of a State is deplored by all right-minded men. There are only a few States in which lotteries are now tolerated. And these States should be branded as cess pools to be shunned by all industrious immigrants. States in which the Legislatures are controlled by gambling houses, are not fit homes for working men. If the press of other States will do its duty by holding them up as such, a blessing will be conferred upon a large body of mankind. Such States are sowing the wind and should reap the whirlwind. Let lotteries be branded as swindles, and wiped out of existence.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

An Ohio man has just died at the age of 108. An Ohio man may die, but he won't resign.

American tourists are pouring into Canada, and Canada is pouring what she can into American tourists.

During a thunder storm out west, a book canvasser took shelter under a tree and was struck on the cheek by lightning. The lightning was badly damaged.

This is the third time Alexandria has been burned. The famous library there was destroyed by order of the Caliph Omar, after the city had been captured by the Saracens in A. D. 640.

Last week there were about one hundred Russian Jews sent home from New York, there being no employment for them in this country. Labor is overstocked and no more pauper immigrants are wanted for the present.

True greatness shows itself in ignoring or quickly forgetting personal injuries when meaner natures would be kept in unrest by them. The less of a man one is the more he makes of an injury or an insult. The more of a man he is the less he is disturbed by what others say or do against him without cause.

Admiral Porter's office in his handsome house at Washington is a nautical curiosity shop. In one corner are half a hundred models of torpedoes,on a stand in one corner of the room is a working model of the steamer Alarm and bits of ships and various naval relics are scattered around.

A Georgia man, his friends thought, lay fatally ill, and they went to Augusta and bought a nice suit of clothes in which to bury him. Last Monday the Georgia man went to the same store and exchanged the suit for one better suited to the use of a healthy and vigorous man, such as he has become.

Three young girls were servants in Brown's eating house in Denver. They were 14, 16 and 17 years of age. Being dissatisfied with their occupation as well as with life generally, they agreed to commit suicide together, and borrowed twenty-five cents to buy arsenic. Two died and the third was in a critical condition.

Every western girl at heart secretly admires and looks up to the New Yorkers for their style and to the Bostonians for their culture; but she does not want to be reminded of it by these same people. A very superior New York lady, who has lived all her life on Manhattan Island, varied only by the routine of a dozen summers at Narragansett Pier, complacently said to one of your beauties: "I suppose you Western girls think a great deal of the shopping in New York?" The bold answer was, "Oh, no, we always prefer to shop in Paris."

The story of Mrs. Lincoln writing when a young girl, a letter in which she expressed a determination to become the wife of a President, is confirmed by the production of the document, now in the possession of General Preston, of Lexington, Ky. It was addressed to a daughter of Governor Wickliffe, and contained a playful description of the gawky young Lincoln, to whom she was betrothed. She said; "But I mean to make him President of the United States all the same. You will see that, as I always told you, I will yet be the President's wife."

Arabi Pasha recently gave orders to have the life of Napoleon I. translated into Arabic, saying to his friends: "Napoleon is my model; I will do what he did—nay, I will do more. I will found an Arabian empire." He has also tried to play the role of a prophet by frequently quoting the Koran and professing to have familiar interviews with the ghost of Mohammed. One day, a month ago, while on his way to the mosque, he suddenly stopped and stared wildly at the air, as if seeing a vision. Then he stamped upon the ground, and cried out that a gun was buried beneath the spot. Excavations were afterward made, and surely enough, a gun was found at a depth of several feet.

It is reported that Arabi Pasha was once a major in the New Orleans artillery and once confectioner of that city. He was then named Dumonteil. Afterward fought in the Franco-Prussian war, in which he was distinguished for bravery and won the decoration of the Legion of Honor. The next heard of him, he had joined the Egyptian army, where he had risen to a high rank and became very popular with all classes. The startling resemblance between the picture of Arabi Pasha and Dumonteil has revived a hope in the bosoms of the latter's creditors in New Orleans, of whom he left a goodly number. There is hardly a doubt that Frelinghuysen will soon be called to intervene in Egypt in behalf of these American creditors.

Alabama Views.

J. J. Hinds has been appointed U. S. Marshal for the Northern district of Alabama.

Fayette Journal: The prospect for "hog and harmony" was never so flattering in Dale.

Mr. H. C. Reynolds was shot, at Montevallo, on last Saturday evening by W. S. Cary, Esq., a lawyer of that place.

Mr. W. R. Johnson, of Lee county, made this year $1,500 worth of oats on the same land that produced $365 worth of cotton last year.

Prattville Signal: No worms reported in the cotton in this immediate section. It is to be hoped that the crop will be spared this year from devastation.

Mr. Strickland, of Bibb county, this State, died from a tick bite few days ago. In pulling off the tick, the head was left in the flesh, which so inflamed as to cause death in four days.

A thorough and heated canvass is being made of the Eighth District, and it is hoped that the speeches may all have a good effect, and that the result may be a grand victory for the Democrats. Lowe has already announced his determination to stand again for congress.

Says the Wetumpka Times: "At the last election for Governor in Alabama, Cobb, Democrat, received 134,911 votes, and Pickens, Independent Greenbacker, 43,353. Cobb's majority 91,468. Our Independent-Greenbacker readers can calculate their chances next month with the above vote as a basis."

Birmingham Iron Age: The managers of the American Iron and Steel Association have adopted a call for a general convention of all iron ore producers and iron and steel manufacturers in the United States, to meet here September 12th, to consider the duties on iron and iron ore, and prepare a report for the Tariff Commission.

Union Springs Journal: The dreaded caterpillar has put in his appearance on many farms in the prairies. The weather for several days has been most favorable for his development. It will be several weeks befor they can do much damage, and by that time a good bottom and middle crop of cotton will be made.

Iron Age: House breaking and robberies are getting to be so numerous in Birmingham of late, that the announcement of such occurrences fails to excite interest. Night before last some of the scoundrels broke into the shoe shop of Mr. Light on Second Avenue, also into the store of Mr. Webb, on Twentieth street. They bored with an auger, and the skilled workmanship exhibited by the intruders is proof conclusive that they are trained for the business. They succeeded in getting some valuable articles from both places, but must have been frightened at Mr. Light's, for they dropped the auger in his shop. This tool Mr. L. brought yesterday morning to this office where it can now be seen.

A Voice for Senator Morgan.

From the New York Sun.

To the Editor of the Sun:

According to an interview, ex-Senator Stockton appears to deplore the fact that our representatives are frequently changed. He says: "My own experience and observation make me think it is a pity that our United States Senators are changed so often." My own observation is that they are not changed often enough about these times, for the simple reason that the prominent idea of the great majority of Senators and others nowadays is solely to legislate for constituencies instead of for national affairs, and to raid the Treasury for local benefits instead of protecting it for national good. What both of the great parties need to bring them out of popular contempt and place them on a solid footing with the country is a strict constitutionalist for a leader, and as such I will mention Senator Morgan of Alabama as thoroughly able in every respect to head the ticket of 1884.

K.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Ben C. Class and his wife Mary Ann Glass on the 30th day of June 1882, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose far sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: N W ¼ of S E ¼ Section 31 Township 24 N Range 14 E situated in Chilton County, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce

A. J. HALL

as a candidate to represent Chilton county in the Lower House of the General Assembly of Alabama. Election first Monday in August.

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST.
CLANTON, ALA.
Solicits the patronage of the public.

PRICES FOR WORK:

Shaving - - - - - 10 cents.
Hair cutting - - - - - 25 cents.

☞ The only barber in the world who never talks. Jul27-1y

PUBLIC SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, under section 2455 of the revised statutes of the United States, we hereby make known that a public sale of valuable government land will be held at the Land Office at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, 1882, at 12 m., at which time will be offered the following described lands, viz:

North of base and east of the St. Stephen's meridian, in the former Greenville, now Montgomery, Alabama, Land District.

South west quarter of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 20, township 22 north, range 15 east.

The sale will close immediately after the offering and should any of the above lands not be purchased at the public sale, they will subsequently be regarded and treated as subject to private entry.

All of the above lands will be disposed of at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.
Paul J. Strobach, Receiver.

Jul27-5w

Probate Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Chilton County.
Probate Court, July 12, 1882.

Notice is hereby given to Newton Williams, Isaac White, Thena Jones, Shelby Jones and all interested that this day came Robert J. Williams and filed his application in said court, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described in said petition as belonging to him and others as joint owners for partition or division amongst those entitled alledging that the same cannot be equitably divided or partitioned without a sale thereof. It is, therefore, ordered that the matter of such application be set for hearing on the 26th day of August, 1882, and that notice of the nature of such application be given by publication for thirty days from the filing of said petition, in The Chilton View, a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested to appear before this court at the time aforesaid, and contest the same if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

Jul 20-3w

H. L. WHEELER. W. F. SMITH.

Wheeler & Smith.

(Successors to Thos. Peters & Co.)

Real Estate and
Fire Insurance Agents

—AND—

Agents for the sale of Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroad Lands.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Office on First Avenue, Second Floor of Bank Building. Jun15-1y.

A SPLENDID OFFER!

The Chilton View

—AND—

THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY

Courier-Journal,

One year for only $2.60. Two papers for little more than the price of one.

By paying us $2.60 you will receive for one year your home paper with the Courier-Journal, the representative newspaper of the South, and the best, brightest and ablest family weekly in the United States. Those who desire to examine a sample copy of the Courier-Journal can do so at this office.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
County Surveyor.

Nov24-1y

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electra-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Ju 8-1y

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & co., Augusta, Maine.

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKE

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
New Store---New Goods!
: WHERE YOU CAN FIND :
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMIL
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HA
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinwa
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles a

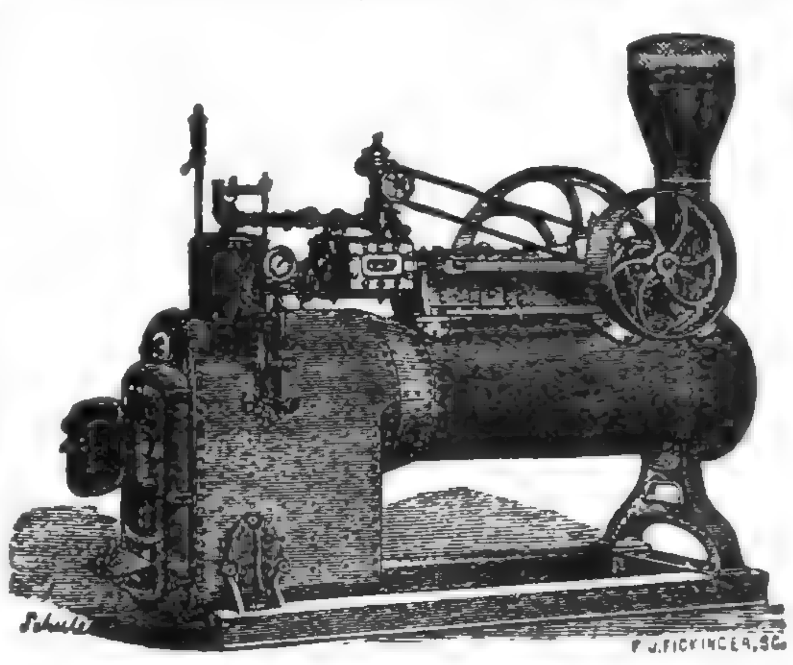
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Cl intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKENSMI

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882.

The Eclipse Leads the World



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HE CHILTON VIEW.

LANTON, ALA., AUG. 3, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Divis-
—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
rby.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congres-
nal District- Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District
William P. Oden.
Representative—William A. Collier.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E.
wart.
Sheriff James E. Lowe.
Treasurer James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor -Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education - James M. Corderic.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon-
utt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	8:45 p. m.
No. 11	3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2	*9:00 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	8:15 p. m.
No. 12	10:35 a. m.

* Don't stop.

HEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

ing North	Daily Mail	Going South
e. 6:30 a. m.	Selma	Arr 9:15 p. m.
9:45 "	Calera	Lve. 6:02 "
4:16 p m	Rome	" 11:32 a m
6:15 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
8:13 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
1:01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

tward	Daily Mail	Westward
e. 11:00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:20 p m
ave 8:50 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
ave 5:35 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

LODGES. — Regular communications
nton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No.
first Saturday in each month at 7
ock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge
32 K. of P. every second and fourth
urday nights in each month, at 7
ock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Next Monday is election day.

The base ball fever is still rag-

A brass band has been organized
Clanton

Rev. J. W. Shores visited rela-
es in Shelby county last week.

We would like to hear from some
our correspondents more regular-
as well as oftener.

Thanks to Messrs. W. A. Candler
Willis Lowe, we have been en-
ing some fine watermelons
ly.

The Montgomery B. B. C. is anx-
to play the "Chilton Views,"
its expected that a game will
off at Clanton some time next
k

Rev. W. A Rice, the eloquent
odist minister, who occupied
pulpit here two years ago,
married on the 18th ult., to
Laura Savage, of Camden, Ala.

Dr. B[illegible] has had a neat cot-
[illegible] erected at Bivings,
& [illegible] switch. Other im-
provements are going on which
[illegible] station for that

A [illegible] generally is ex-
at Columbiana to-mor-
United Senator Gen. John
Morgan is expected to address
fellow citizens on the political
es of the day.

There is the greatest dearth of
local news so far as this county
concerned. We haven't had
opportunity of getting up any
like a real newsy item on
subject since the campaign
ened.

Mr. R Ehrman and Stonie War-
went to Selma, last Friday, to
ness the match game of ball
at [illegible] between the Hirschers,
Columbiana, and the Pastimes, of
[illegible] They report the score 7 to
in favor of the Pastimes.

The vacation session of Clanton
[illegible] is progressing very fine-
and the number in attendance
on the increase. We are glad to
able to make this statement, as
speaks well for our community.
regular session of the institu-
will begin about the middle of
ptember

Some of the principal wholesale
se of Birmingham are showing
mmendable enterprise by adver-
ng liberally, as our columns
l show. Birmingham will soon
trol the trade of this section,
ich has heretofore been tribu-
y to Montgomery. The Magic
y is so far outstripping the Cap-
in enterprise, that she will
long leave her in the lurch as
usiness centre.

One of the wealthiest business men of Cincinnati, Mr. Burkhardt, recently made an address in which he said: "I have cast my mind's eye hurriedly back over my experience in Cincinnati, and I am fully convinced that in fifteen years, with the advertising I have done, I have pushed my business to a standing that it would have taken thirty years to reach without advertising. In truth, it is doubtful if I could have at all attained the results I have without the aid of the newspapers. Certainly the great newspapers are the cheapest medium for making your trade known to the greatest number of people. Printed circulars may possibly reach a thousand persons whose names you know, your old customers. Your announcement in a leading journal will reach a hundred thousand whom you never heard of. New dealers coming into the field will see your name and business and know where to find you. Your standing advertisement is a standing notification to buyers that you are alive and there. It is a perpetual letter of introduction to your traveling salesman. The country merchant will be twice as apt to buy as if your firm name was one he had never heard of, though you were long since dead."

Maplesville Dots.

Rain nearly every day, with some hard wind.

The railroad section houses two miles below here are nearly completed.

Mr. A. E Mott's family, of Selma, will spend the summer with us. They occupy the Jackson cottage.

Prof. Williams, county surveyor, was at work near Dixie, the past week.

What is the matter with your Callierville man? A big barbecue will come off there next Saturday, Aug. 5th, and still he is silent. Make another threat of bumblebees. That will bring him to time.

BIJOU.

Qualifications.

An old lady walked into a lawyer's office in Detroit lately, when the following conversation took place:

Lady—Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy and make a lawyer of him.

Lawyer—The boy appears to be rather young, madam; how old is he?

Lady—Seven years, sir.

Lawyer—He is too young decidediy too young, have you no older boys?

Lady—Oh! yes; I have several, but we have concluded to make farmers of the others. I told the old man I thought this little fellow would make a first rate lawyer, so I called to see if you would take him.

Lawyer—No, madam; he is too young yet to commence the study of the profession. But why do you think this boy is better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons?

Lady—Why you see, sir, he is just seven years old to-day. When he was only five he'd lie like all nature; when he got to be six he was saucy and impudent as any critter could be, and now he'll steal anything he can lay his hands on.

* * *

If an editor omits anything he is lazy; if he smooths down the rough places, he is bribed; if he calls things by their proper names, he is not fit for the position of editor; if he does not furnish his readers with jokes, he is stupid; if he does, he is a rattle head, lacking stability; if he condemns the wrong, he is a good fellow, but lacks discretion; if he lets wrongs and injuries go unmentioned, he is a coward; if he indulges in personalities, he is a blackguard; if he does not, his paper is insipid. In short, if he edits a paper properly and sticks to truth and facts, he is a fool, and doesn't know how to edit a paper half as well as his readers could.

Beat to Death.

Our community was shocked, on Wednesday morning, by the intelligence that Mr. Robert Mullins had met his death, on the night previous, near his residence in the Yellowleaf neighborhood, by being beat to death with a club. It is not known who committed the deed, but we understand that relatives of the murdered man have suspicions as to the perpetrators, and it is to be hoped that justice will be meted them.

* * *

We regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late Robert Wilson, and mother of Mr. James Wilson. She died at the residence of Mr. James Wilson, on Tuesday evening last.

* * *

We learn that the grass or army worm has appeared in the Verbena neighborhood, and is eating the millet and the fodder of corn and sugar cane.

* * *

Rain—Watermelons—Peaches—Rain—Applie Pie—Cut Worms—Rain—Big Corn Crop—Fruit Plentiful—and rain more so.

The Montgomery Music Bazar, one of the best establishments of the kind in the South, will soon change its location from Perry to Market Street, where Mr. Child, the proprietor, has fitted up new and elegant quarters, that are really beautiful to behold.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March 1881, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the N W ¼ section 13, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact. aug3-5t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Samuel L. Arledge and his wife Martha Arledge on the 26th day of February, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: N E ¼ of S W ¼ and the N W ¼ of S E ¼ of section 35, township 24 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Jeremiah G. Barnett, and his wife Nancy Barnett, on the 23d day of September 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door, in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The S E ¼ of the S E ¼ of section 31, township 24 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James E. Lowe and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the ninth day of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N W ¼ of the S W ¼ of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife Adaline Smith on the 8th day of August 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 12th day of September 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the S E ¼ of Section 29 Township 22 North, Range 14 East situated in Chilton County, Alalabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this day 1st of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by John W. Goodgame, and his wife M. A. Goodgame on the 27th day of November 1882, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: E ½ of N W ¼ Section 13, Township 23 N, Range 14 E, situated in Chilton County, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

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W. M. WILSON.

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W. M. WILSON,
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And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
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nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

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June 22-6m

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Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

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B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
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Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

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DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE AND THE USE SHOWMEN MAKE OF IT.

It is not generally known that force is never instantaneously communicated, and that a succession of impulses are required to communicate motion. In like manner, no force can be instantaneously arrested, and a gradual resistance to motion is necessary to make it disappear. Examples showing the gradual nature of the retardation of force are numerous. It is by the gradual or continued resistance of the air that the motion of a cannon-ball is destroyed. Now if, instead of this gradual resistance, any hard substance, as a block of granite, were opposed to the progress of the ball, it would be at once dashed asunder. We see, then, the reason that a hard substance of moderate thickness does not offer so effectual a resistance to a body moving very rapidly as a substance of a more yielding kind and of greater bulk. For example, a bale of cotton will arrest a ball which would pass through a plank, for the cotton, yielding easily, permits the force of the ball to be felt and resisted by a larger bulk, while the wood, not yielding, opposes but a small portion of its whole bulk to the force of the ball, and, therefore, does not arrest it: in other words, the momentum of the ball is communicated to a much larger quantity of matter in the cotton than in the wood. These principles afford a ready explanation of a feat which is sometimes performed. A man lies upon his back, and, having an anvil carefully placed upon his chest, allows some one to strike a heavy blow with a hammer upon the anvil, and no injury is received. Why? Because the momentum, or force, of the hammer is diffused throughout the bulk of the anvil, and then again throughout the bulk of the yielding chest. The man takes good care to have his lungs well filled with air at the moment of the blow, for this increases the bulk and elasticity of the chest, and thus promotes the diffusion of the momentum. If the blow of the hammer were received directly upon the chest, terrible injury would be done, for the force would be spent upon one small spot alone. The principles above elucidated are applied by men instinctively in their common labors and efforts. Watch a man catching bricks that are tossed to him. As he receives the bricks in his hands he lets his hands and the bricks move together a little way, so that he may gradually arrest the motion of the bricks. To do it suddenly would give him a painful lesson on momentum. So, when a man jumps from a height he does not come to the ground in a straight position. This would cause a sudden and therefore painful arrest of the motion of the whole body. To avoid this he comes to his feet with all the great joints of his body bent, so that the different portions approach the ground successively, his head having its motion arrested last.

At New Orleans during the war of 1812 the effect of the balls from the English guns was effectually neutralized by bales of cotton, where even stone would have been penetrable.

CANNIBALISM IN FIJI.

It was only people who had been killed that were considered good for food. Those who died a natural death were never eaten—invariably buried. But [illegible] islands were put altogether depopulated, owing to the number who were killed. Thus, in Namena, in the year 1851, fifty [illegible] cooked for one feast. And [illegible] men of Bau were at war with [illegible] they carried off 260 bodies, seventeen of which were piled on a canoe [illegible] to Bau, where they were received with wild joy, dragged about the town and subjected to every species of indignity ere they finally reached the ovens. Then, too, just think of the number of lives sacrificed in a country where infanticide was a recognized institution, and where widows were strangled as a matter of course! Why, on one occasion, when there had been a terrible massacre of Namena people at Viwa, and upward of 100 fishermen had been murdered and their bodies carried as *bokola* to the ovens at Bau, no less than eighty women were strangled to do honor to the dead, and corpses lay in every direction of the mission station! It is just thirty years since the Rev. John Watsford, writing from here, described how twenty-eight victims had been seized one day while fishing. They were brought here alive, and only stunned when put into the ovens. Some of the miserable creatures attempted to escape from the scorching bed of red-hot stones, but only to be driven back and buried in that living tomb, whence they were taken a few hours later to feast their barbarous captors. He adds that more human beings were eaten on this little isle of Bau than anywhere else in Fiji. It is very hard, indeed, to realize that the peaceful village on which I am now looking has really been the scene of such horrors as these, and that many of the gentle, kindly people around me have actually taken part in them.—*At Home in Fiji—Cumming.*

The Paterson (N. J.) Police Magistrate has decided that the members of the salvation army are a public nuisance, and the captain and lieutenant have been fined and warned to desist from singing and shouting on the streets.

IGNORANT OF HOUSEWIFERY.

The ignorant young lady may be a beautiful creature, graceful in her manners, pleasant in her deportment, and possessed of a sufficient stock of conversational power to intrap some poor fellow into matrimony. Under our laws there is no bureau of examination to test her qualifications for assuming the responsibilities of married life. The young man who takes her for better or worse can act as examining board at his leisure, and report at his convenience or inconvenience, as the case may be. He is likely to find that, although she may have entranced him with the fluency of her speech at party or ball, during the blissful experience of courtship, her endeavors at housekeeping are anything but blissful. When she undertakes to bake biscuits the products of her first day's work may be sold either for paving stones or baseballs. When she wrestles with cobwebs, the industrious spider gets the best of her. When she attempts to set a room to rights, she leaves it looking as if her neighbors had been holding a picnic in it.

But it is when the ignorant young lady becomes a mother that her natural lack of knowledge is most conspicuously displayed. Such a case occurred in one of the pretty villages on the Hudson river. The lady had been brought up among surroundings of luxury and wealth, and had allowed much useful information to skip past her without taking the trouble to improve it. One day it became necessary for her to give her bouncing baby boy a bath in his little tin bath-tub. She put him in the water, which was too cool for him, when, happily, her mother-in-law came into the room and told her that the child would be chilled to death unless the water was made warmer, and so, instead of adding some hot water to the cold contents of the tub, she stood the whole thing, baby and all, over the gas-stove. Presently heat had its effect. The child wriggled around in a way which showed that he was not comfortable. As it grew warmer and hotter, he set up [illegible] piercing yell. [illegible] was not alarmed by this, for since the days of Cain, the first recorded infant, it has been customary for baby boys to yell when they felt like it. But soon the heat increased so much that the baby, with one agonizing [illegible], kicked the tub over and rolled out on the floor, upsetting the gas-stove, drenching his mother with scalding water and summoning the afflicted mother-in-law to the rescue. While young Mrs. [illegible] was busy [illegible] the child [illegible] the parboiled infant and put him in a place of safety. Thus does the young woman who never learned in girlhood to become acquainted with the relations of hot water to babies and of babies to hot water. It is never too late to learn.

WHALEBONE.

The best whalebone is obtained from the Greenland whale. From the mouth of one of these monsters from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds are often taken. The manufacture of whalebone into articles of use and ornament is not so extensive as one might imagine. It is principally confined to New York and Boston, four manufactories being in the former and three in the latter. When the raw whalebone is first received at the factory the hair is cut off the slabs. They are then soaked in water until they are soft, after which they are scraped of all the gum that adheres to them. They are put in a steam box, where a workman straightens them with a knife, they are finally polished, and are then ready to be made use of for any purpose that the dresser may see fit. Whalebone is principally used nowadays in the manufacture of whips and corsets. Umbrella frames used to be made altogether of whalebone, but since its scarcity and high price, steel is mostly used for this purpose. Whalebone hats and whalebone ribbon have just come into vogue. The former look very beautiful and are comfortable on the head.

Whales, like seals, do not get time to grow, for they are slaughtered mercilessly, young and old, in the pursuit of wealth. The old ones are often killed before the young are able to take care of themselves, and the result of this cruelty is a loss of thousands and thousands of whales and seals in a year. Mankind will have to be more thoughtful in the work of slaughter if it wishes to be better compensated by these animals, and the whale must be let alone for a few years if the ladies are to have fine corsets and the gentlemen fine walking-sticks and riding-whips.

VITAL STATISTICS.

It has been calculated by a recent writer that of ten children born in Norway a little over seven reach their twentieth year; that in England and the United States of America somewhat less than seven reach that stage; that in France only five reach it, and in Ireland less than five. He tells us that in Norway, out of 10,000 born, rather more than one out of three reaches the age of 70; in England one out of four; in the United States, if both sexes be computed, less than one out of four; in France less than one out of eight, and in Ireland less than one out of eleven.—*London Sanitary Record.*

AN OPEN LETTER.

Some Outspoken Statements of Great Value from Parties of the Highest Standing.

When the people of America become so thoroughly aroused, and on a subject of such serious importance as the preservation of their lives and health, it is but natural that the ones who have been largely instrumental in the origin of this movement should speak frankly and directly to the people most interested. It is for this reason that we thus come before the public and make the following revelations.

Every careful observer who has sought to keep pace with the march of events has noticed the alarming increase of certain peculiar physical troubles within the past few years. These troubles have come at unexpected moments and in a most treacherous way. They have manifested themselves in [illegible] forms, but they have always [illegible] the same cause. They have not [illegible] the minor parts of the body, but [illegible] direct to the strongholds of the [illegible] of their work has usually been [illegible] it is fatal. Their treacherous [illegible] nature has often prevented [illegible] analysis of what causes them. [illegible] result, intense suffering and final [illegible] have usually ensued. The real [illegible] has been a derangement of [illegible] and all of these troubles are [illegible] symptoms of the terrible [illegible] disease, which has cast its dark [illegible] over so many homes in the land [illegible] is increasing wonderfully and continually. It is now conceded by the ablest physicians in every land and by eminent scientists the world over, that this disease [illegible] the result of blood poisoning. This [illegible] is brought about by wasted and [illegible] kidneys that permit the poison [illegible] in the blood, instead of throwing it from the system. But it is equally evident to all who have studied into the effects and have become conversant with the facts, that a disordered state of the kidneys and [illegible] produces most of the common [illegible] and pains which afflict the [illegible] race, and they can be traced to [illegible] as certainly as can Bright's [illegible]. To purify a stream we must go to [illegible] source, and to cure a disease we must [illegible]. It being true, therefore, [illegible] of all human ailments are [illegible] diseased kidneys or liver, the [illegible] way to cure these troubles is [illegible] treating the organs which cause them. How intimately the kidneys are associated with the entire system may be understood [illegible] the fact that over 1,000 ounces of [illegible] pass through them every hour, being [illegible] than 200 gallons, or nearly one ton in the [illegible] of twenty-four hours. This vast mass of living fluid is sent to every part of the body, and if the kidneys are diseased [illegible] that are in the blood are not removed, and hence pass through the veins, [illegible] in some one of its many [illegible]. The horrors which accompany [illegible] disease caused by disordered [illegible] cannot be described [illegible] the dangers surrounding [illegible] greater than the agony. [illegible] may be troubled for [illegible] without knowing the cause of the [illegible] that have attacked him. Some of [illegible] of the first stages, any one of [illegible] kidneys or liver [illegible] the back and around [illegible] headaches, dizziness, in[illegible] eyes, a coated tongue and a dry [illegible] of appetite, chilly sensations, [illegible] stomach never is in order [illegible] restless, night [illegible] inability, despondency, a [illegible] especially at night, puffing or [illegible] the eyes, etc. If any of the [illegible] are noticed about the [illegible] from the system, it shows that [illegible] liver are out of order. A [illegible] the surface an un[illegible] thickness or thinness, a very dark [illegible] sensation in [illegible] odor, a [illegible] void and inability to [illegible]

The above are a few of the hundreds of [illegible] which indicate the beginning of [illegible] of kidney or liver diff[illegible] [illegible] If these symptoms are not checked at once, [illegible] are almost certain to result in some [illegible] of the many terrible diseases of the [illegible] the symptoms [illegible] diseases may be, they [illegible] compared to the last stages [illegible] complaints. The kidneys waste away by degrees, accompanied by intense [illegible]; the heart becomes uncontrollable; [illegible] the eyesight grows [illegible] the entire system is reduced [illegible] For weeks before death [illegible] looks forward to it as a [illegible] and anything that can [illegible] even temporary help is gladly [illegible] bloating [illegible]; [illegible] becomes puffy and pallid, the [illegible] only caught in gasps, speech [illegible] finally sinks into a [illegible] to every thing [illegible] pains which are racking him, [illegible] comes by certain but slow [illegible]. There can be but one conclusion [illegible] of care and judgment [illegible] these facts, which is the [illegible] treating the disease *in time* and [illegible] which has been proven the [illegible]

[illegible] been our privilege to treat more and effect more cures of this terrible [illegible] ever been known before in the history of the world. The wonder[illegible] which our remedies have attained is due wholly to the fact that they have [illegible] the ones who have used them. The [illegible] and value of any remedy must rest solely on a basis of worth, and here is where our Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has found its wonderful power and success. But in this connection comes one [illegible] fact: It has always been true [illegible] articles of merit are subject to imitations. No one seeks to counterfeit the bills [illegible] bank. The productions of a [illegible] inventor or witless writer are [illegible]. It is just so with a healing [illegible]. If it possess no merit it will not be subjected to imitations. If, however, it has power and value, imitations [illegible] springing up on every side. While it is a tribute to the value of this medicine that [illegible] has imitations, still, in justice to those [illegible] suffering, we feel that all should [illegible] warned against them.

There is but one known remedy that has [illegible] been able to cure serious kidney troubles or control these great organs when [illegible] deranged and that remedy is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. There [illegible] numerous nostrums on the market [illegible] claiming to be just as efficient and some [illegible] even claim to be the same. The test [illegible] merit, however, is in what has been accomplished, and we therefore say unhesitatingly that for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure stands alone, not only in point of excellence, but in the wonderful results it has achieved. In order to successfully avoid the purchase of spurious and injurious medicines, observe these facts.

Our remedy is put up in dark amber glass bottles, with the Safe (our trade mark) [illegible] on the back. A private proprietary [illegible] internal revenue stamp is affixed to the neck and covers the top of the cork and is of a light brown color. In the middle thereof is a Safe in outline, and on it the picture of a negro gathering herbs. If this stamp is not found on every bottle of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, or if there is any evidence that it has been tampered with, and if a Safe is not blown on the back of the bottle, reject the bottle at once, and insist on having a genuine one.

We are led to publish the foregoing in order that the public may know and realize just where we stand. We have always sought to keep our personality from obtruding upon the public, knowing full well that the value of our remedy was the essential thing, but the unexampled use which has been made of this medicine, and the volumes of letters we are constantly receiving demand a personal statement from us. We are justly gratified at the confidence which has been shown us, and thankful for the myriads of cures our remedy has performed, and we pledge ourselves for the future as we have endeavored in the past, to furnish the best and only valuable remedy that can control and cure all the many and terrible troubles arising from disorders of these great organs.

Sincerely,
H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

A MINISTER'S HEAD.

One Sunday morning, as a noted minister was riding along to meet his congregation, he came to where some small boys had mashed up a pile of rotten pumpkins and added clay enough to the pumpkins to make a stiff mortar of it, and had covered the mortar up in the form of a church steeple, and with the minister in the pulpit complete, except his head. Here the boys stood, apparently in a deep study, when the reverend gentleman, seeing their church, was led to inquire into the ideas of the boys, and asked: "Well, boys, what are you building?" They replied: "We have built a church and made the preacher, all but his head." "Well," said the minister, "why did you not put his head on?" "Well," replied one of the boys, "we did not have *rotten* pumpkins enough to make his head." The minister rode on.

KNOW THYSELF.

"The wisest of all sayings," said some one in the hearing of Charles Lamb Kenney, an old journalist who has just died in London, "is the old Greek maxim, 'Know thyself.'"

"Yes," said Kenney, "there's a deal of wisdom in it. 'Know thyself,' but never introduce a friend."

IN the London Zoological Garden is an otter that can write. It probably spends its time writing otter-graphs.

PROF. ROBERT ODLUM, of the Natatorium, this city was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil.—*Washington (D. C.) Star*

THE Queen of Italy is described as having an interesting but sad and pathetic expression of countenance. She has no majesty of presence, her walk is ungraceful, but her manners are affable and gracious, and she puts the shyest strangers instantly at ease.

THE Boston *Pilot* says: St. Jacobs Oil stands without an equal.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE photographer has grouped representatives of five generations on one card. Mrs. Weston, of Peterboro, aged 104, and her son, 86; her granddaughter, 58; her great-granddaughter, 32, and her great-great-grandson, 7.

Too Thankful for Words.

COAL RUN CROSSING, ARK., May 23, 1880.
H. H. WARNER & CO.: [illegible] I am too thankful to express in words the good your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has done my family. REV. P. F. MAL[illegible]

—Switzerland has 1,504 miles of railroad, representing over $200,000,000 of capital. These railroads do not pay well; some have paid no interest for years, even to debenture holders. Over 13,000 persons are employed.

"MEN must work and women weep,
So runs the world away!"
But they need not weep so much if they use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all the painful maladies peculiar to women. Sold by druggists.

"AND now," shouts an excited exchange, "where shall we look for independence?" Oh, friend and brother, searching and long-suffering fellow-sufferer, look in the kitchen, look in the kitchen.—*Hawk-Eye.*

"Golden Medical Discovery"

has been used with signal success in consumption of the lungs, consumptive night-sweats, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, weak lungs, coughs, bronchitis and kindred affections of throat and chest. Sold by druggists.

Napoleon was a major at twenty-four, general of brigade at twenty-five, and commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at twenty-six; achieved all his victories and was finally overthrown before the age of forty-four.

THE huge, drastic, griping sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

THE Kidneys are nature's sluice-ways. Kidney-Wort keeps them healthy and active.

—The London *Spectator* recommends authors to leave the selection of the titles of their works to their publishers. Some authors should also leave the writing of their works to their publishers.—*Chicago Journal.*

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the bladder passages, discharges, &c., cured by Buchupaiba. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

Scipio Africanus, the elder distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus at sixteen, and at twenty-nine overthrew the power of Carthage at Zama.

FOR dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

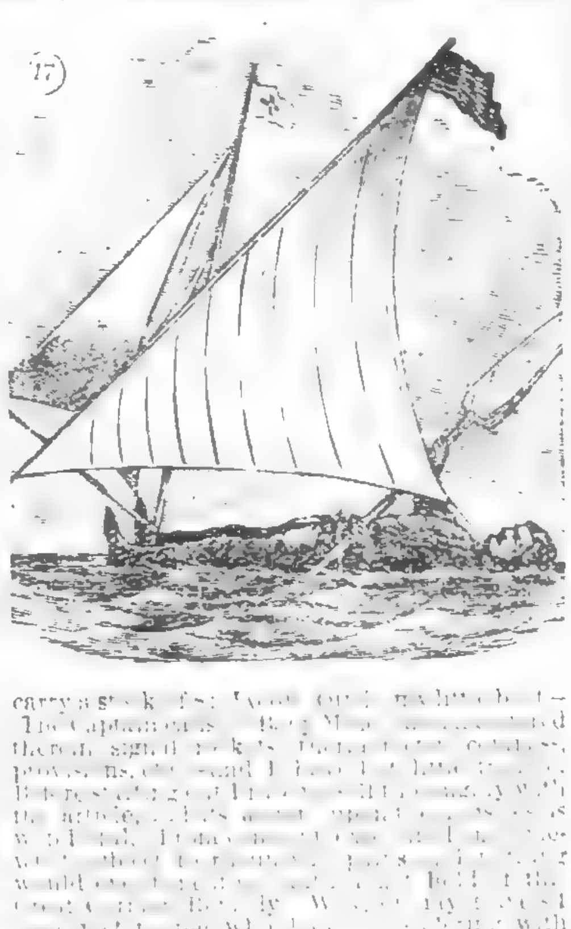
OPIUM & MORPHINE EATING A Treatise on their speedy cure SENT FREE. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, P.O. Box 138, Chicago, Ill.

MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Ga. One of the best practical schools in the country. Circulars mailed FREE.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

"During my trip down the River Tagus, in Spain," said Captain Boyton to a representative of this journal in a recent conversation by the sea shore, "I had to 'shoot' 105 waterfalls, the largest being about eighty-five feet, and innumerable rapids. Crossing the straits of Messina, I had three ribs broken in a fight with sharks; and coming down the Somme, a river in France, I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled huntsman. Although this was not very pleasant and might be termed dangerous, I fear nothing more on my trip than intense cold; for, as long as my limbs are free and easy and not cramped or benumbed I am all right. Of late I



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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the [illegible]

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

SIX CTS. [illegible]

ATTENTION GIN OWNERS
Scott's Improved Horse-Power.
The work of [illegible] horses done by three. [illegible] Send for circulars. Address CALHOUN & WALKER. Holly Springs, Miss.

ALBEMARLE FEMALE INSTITUTE
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
Able Faculty. Healthful and beautiful location. Instruction thorough. [illegible] Session begins Sept. [illegible] Order catalogue. REV. A. [illegible] WM. P. DICKINSON, Principals.

GOOD NEWS LADIES! [illegible] The Great American Tea Co., Importers, [illegible] Vesey St., New York.

[illegible] WHEN YOU MARRY

COMFORTABLE FEET
One pair of our Ladies' Fine, Soft, Waterproof, Durable, Sensible, Front Lace WALKING BOOTS mailed to any address upon receipt of $3.00, money or stamps. INGALLS & CO. Wholesale Boot & Shoe Dealers, Louisville, Ky.

PAINLESS EYE WATER!
RELIEVES AT ONCE. Cures inflamed and weak eyes in a few hours. Gives NO PAIN. The BEST REMEDY in the world for granulated lids. Price 25 CENTS a bottle. Ask for it. Have no other.
DR. J. A. DICKEY, Proprietor, BRISTOL, TENN.
(Use DANDRIFFUGE for the hair.)

BEAUTIFUL FEET
One pair of our Ladies' Fine Fashionable Best French Kid BUTTON BOOTS mailed to any address upon the receipt of $4.00, money or stamps. INGALLS & CO. Wholesale Boot & Shoe Dealers, Louisville, Ky.

RS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, M

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. [illegible] Change of Life. [illegible] General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. [illegible] LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. [illegible] Address as above. Mention this Paper.
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
Sold by all Druggists.

KIDNEY-WOR
IS A SURE CURE
for all Kidney Complaints and for diseases of the
LIVER.
[illegible]
FAIL NOT TO TRY IT.
PRICE $1. SOLD BY DRUGGIS
KIDNEY-WOR

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[illegible] Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., [illegible]

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[illegible]

HEALTH IS WEAL
DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT [illegible] G. J. LUHN, Charleston, S. C. [illegible] promptly attended to.

STRONG'S PECTORAL P
A SURE REMEDY FOR
COLDS AND RHEUMAT
Ensure healthy appetite, good digestion, [illegible] For Pamphlet address P. O. Box 6[illegible]

NEW RICH BLO
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. [illegible] I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED [illegible] Address Jay Bronson, [illegible]

THRESHERS [illegible] free. THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO.

STOCK OWNERS! CURE [illegible] Free. F. A. MILLER [illegible]

ENGINES. [illegible] WORKS.

TEAS In abundance [illegible]
10 lbs. Good Black or Mixed
10 lbs. Fine Black or Mixed
10 lbs. Choice Black or Mixed
Send for pound sample, 17 cts. [illegible] ROBT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N.Y.

DR. HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in my [illegible] twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, [illegible] impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made [illegible] cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great [illegible] remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. [illegible] as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
DR. ROBERT [illegible]
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 22, 1881.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

[illegible] Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum

VOL. I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882. NO. 39.

[illegible] there was a conscientious [illegible]ness about her which [illegible] her mind whenever she [illegible] duty to do so. [illegible] advantageously to [illegible] cultivated a rather less ab[illegible] manner, and so have found favor [illegible]. But, nevertheless, it so [illegible] that Mr. John Bayberry, who [illegible] himself, never took [illegible] words and occasion[illegible]. And this perhaps [illegible] she had a [illegible] serious [illegible] manner, and [illegible] on one subject.

[illegible] found the large parlor [illegible] presence [illegible] ladies, just [illegible] exclamations over the [illegible] rural scenes, to the astonish[illegible] [illegible], who saw nothing to [illegible] fields and vines, and was [illegible] if the greasy spot in [illegible] over-skirt was [illegible]

"[illegible] here's Bess, your little country [illegible] Mr. Bayberry, drawing her [illegible] from the shadow of the win[illegible] from which she had been [illegible] Miss Leonie.

"Dear me!" drawled the elegant Mrs. Horton, as she gazed down an [illegible]surable distance at the girl, for Mrs. Horton was very tall, and of a [illegible] carriage withal, "this is Bess, is it? We didn't dream of finding you [illegible]"

"Why should we?" queried Miss Leonie, languidly settling back against [illegible] sofa cushions. "She [illegible] relation of yours, is she, Mr. [illegible]"

"Not at all," returned Mr. Bayberry. "[illegible] But she is quite as wel[illegible] Meadowlands as if she were; [illegible] as her blood relations choose [illegible] existence."

Mrs. Horton flushed a little; Miss Le[illegible] [illegible], and Bess shook her curls [illegible] at Uncle John on the sly.

[illegible] same evening, Bess was sitting [illegible] back door step, peeling velvety, crimson, race-ripe peaches for supper, [illegible] Ashley Gray came along the clo[illegible] path leading from the stile [illegible] orchard, which he, as a [illegible] friend of the family, [illegible] Meadowlands, [illegible] it convenient now and then to [illegible]

"Go round to the parlor and see the [illegible]," said Bess, as she laid the last [illegible] glowing and pink-hearted, in the [illegible] dish.

"I [illegible] want to see city folks," said [illegible] man.

"[illegible] you must go this time," an[illegible] Bess, "for I must go in. I [illegible] to set the table for Aunt Peg."

So he went, and it somehow happened [illegible] next night he went without [illegible] the next night. Ah, Bess! [illegible] white pillow soaked up two [illegible]

[illegible] summer days were waning [illegible] sultry but [illegible] vague prece[illegible] autumn, odorous [illegible] of herbs, and bright [illegible] color here and [illegible] the hills, and [illegible] everywhere.

[illegible] her [illegible] against a [illegible] of the Madeira-vines [illegible] sweeping her dusk-brown [illegible]

Mr. John Bayberry stood and [illegible] her, watched her with his [illegible] brows drawn together in a [illegible] his mouth [illegible] beneath his shaggy [illegible]

"[illegible]," he said, at last, "you have [illegible] all this flirtation and tomfoolery [illegible] on between young Gray and your [illegible]"

"Yes," answered Bess.

"And do you care? Excuse me, B[illegible] but I want to know."

"[illegible] Uncle John, I don't care a [illegible]," replied Bess, lifting her head and [illegible] straight in his eyes. "I cared [illegible] [illegible]t I don't now—not a [illegible]"

[illegible] Bayberry came a little nearer her. "Bess, Bess," he said, lingering [illegible] over the name. "I have found cause lately to rejoice that you are real[illegible] no relation of mine. Can you guess why, Bess? Are you glad, too?"

She dropped her head again, answering nothing.

"Tell me," he said. "You can surely guess my meaning?"

"[illegible] what right have I—I—"

"Never mind about the right. Just tell me if you are glad. You shall not [illegible] it."

"Yes, then," she murmured, radiant[illegible] blushing; "I am glad."

Meanwhile Mrs. Horton and her [illegible] were holding a private conversation in their own room.

"Mr. Gray proposed last night, Leonie."

Mrs. Horton spoke carelessly, yet she glanced half uneasily at the young lady rocking idly by the window.

"He did."

"I hope—I suppose you refused him."

"Of course," returned Miss Leonie, carelessly. "That was only a neat flirtation. Bess is welcome to him now. I presume she will be consoled, if he is a cast off glove."

"Meadowlands is a splendid place, Leonie, and valuable."

"And Mr. Bayberry is a very handsome man."

The two ladies smiled and undestood each other perfectly.

Later Miss Leonie sauntered down to the balcony.

Bess was still standing in the shade of the Madeira-vine.

Leonie sat down upon the step and [illegible] Bess, [illegible] that she should [illegible] herself to be ceremonious.

"Don't you find your position here very trying?" asked Leonie, in her [illegible]

"Why?" queried Bess.

"O, it must be [illegible] unpleasant to be dependent on a man who is in no way related to you."

"I don't mind it a bit," said Bess, indulging in a little laugh all to herself in the Madeira shadow.

"You see, Miss Leonie," said John Bayberry, directly behind her, "Bess is soon to have the best right in the world to be dependent on me. You have often observed that we are not related; but we shall be, for Bess will be Mrs. Bayberry before the autumn wanes."

The Senses of Ants.

That ants can talk with each other in any proper sense of the term seems improbable. It would seem, for example, that one ant has no power to tell another where a store of food is to be found; she may take her friends to the place, or they may find their way by the smell of her track, but that is about all. Their sense of smell is very powerful, and no doubt it is by this they mainly recognize their friends, the denizens of the same nest. Sir John Lubbock made many special experiments on this point, experiments that cannot leave a shadow of doubt as to the power the ants have of distinguishing between friends and strangers; and with them every stranger is an enemy, at whom their first impulse is to "heave arf a brick." The evidence that ants have a sense of hearing is by no means satisfactory; if they have it must be very different from that of ours, though Sir John seems inclined to believe that they may be able to perceive sounds below or above the reach of the human organ.

That this is the case with their sight there can be no doubt from the beautiful experiments which Sir John has carried out. That they can see the colors beyond the violet end of the spectrum, colors which human beings have never seen, but which we know to exist from their chemical action, he has clearly proved. Every one knows how exquisite is the structure of an insect's eye; ants at least seem to have a double optical system, [illegible] of cyclopean eye in the center of the head, and the multiple [illegible] on each side, some of which have a thousand facets. What the special function of each set is we cannot say; but that the world as seen through the eyes of an ant presents a very different aspect from that which it [illegible] to the simple [illegible] of man, Sir John's experiments have made very clear. Socially and economically there are many differences between various kinds of ants, as there are between different races of men. Sir John believes he has detected the degrading influence of slavery among those ants addicted to what we call the inhuman practice. In some cases the slavers are so degraded as to be utterly helpless and dependent for everything on their so-called slaves, but really their masters; they cannot even move without being carried. Others, again, which probably have only recently begun the degrading practice, are not so degenerate, and really themselves work as well as their slaves. Among ants, as among men, there would seem to be different stages of civilization: "there seems to be three principal types, offering a curious analogy to the three great phases—the hunting, pastoral and agricultural stages—in the history of human development." So among the same community there seem to be great differences of social morality; among ants, as among men, there are Priests, Levites and good Samaritans; though it must be said that ants are far more attentive to the sick and wounded than bees, who rather suffer from Sir John's investigations.

We are compelled from the circumscribed range of our experience to refer to the doings of these tiny creatures in terms of our own organization. There is thus an anthropomorphism downward as well as upward, and both are probably wide of the reality; though after all, unless our senses and our reasoning powers are entirely misleading, we cannot but ascribe to our humble relations, with whom Sir John Lubbock has made us so well acquainted, some little share of that faculty which has enabled us to build our fleets, rear our cathedrals, and subdue the most potent forces of nature to our service. "When we consider the habits of ants, their social organization, their large communities, and elaborate habitations; their roadways, their possession of domestic animals, and even, in some cases of slaves, it must be admitted that they have a fair claim to rank next to man in the scale of intelligence."—*London Times.*

Exposed by Chloroform.

About six years ago a man by the name of Littlepage was convicted in the Henrico Circuit Court of forgery and sentenced to the penitentiary. Shortly after his sentence he appealed to the Governor for a pardon, on the grounds that he became paralyzed and could not speak. For more than a year the prisoner was not known to have uttered a word. Governor Kemper appointed a medical commission, consisting of two or three eminent medical men, to examine the prisoner. Littlepage was put under the influence of chloroform, when he laughed and talked as glib as any one. The pretended paralytic told how he had deceived the officials. Of course the Governor refused to grant the pardon, and Littlepage was sent to the penitentiary, where he served his full term.—*Richmond State.*

Rules for Horseback Riding.

Mounting.—Facing the near side of the horse, stand opposite his girth; take the reins in the right hand and with it grasp the pommel of the saddle, shortening the reins until you feel the mouth of the horse.

Hold the stirrup with the left hand and insert the left foot; seize a lock of the mane in the left hand, close to the crest of the neck, turning the thumb uppermost.

Rise in the stirrup, aided by both hands, until the left leg is straightened; carry over the right leg and sink into the saddle.

When the seat is obtained, release the holds upon the mane and pommel, and pass the reins into the left hand.

After the left hand has seized the mane, the horse cannot prevent the rider reaching his seat, and the rider firmly establishes himself before he withdraws the support of either hand.

The Seat.—After having reached the saddle, disengage the left foot from the stirrup. Then, bearing the weight of the body upon the buttocks, make the inner sides of the thighs, from the knee up, grasp the saddle. The body must be held erect, the shoulders thrown back and the chin drawn in, and the elbows should be carried close to the sides. The legs, from the knee down, should hang without stiffness, and the feet will, without effort, find their proper place, parallel with the body of the horse.

The length of the stirrup leather will be found when the tread of the iron strikes the heel of the boot immediately above the junction of the sole. The toes will be raised and inserted in the stirrup as far as the balls of the feet.

The stability of the seat is dependent upon the weight of the body, the balance and the grasp of the thighs. The erect seat upon the breech that we have described permits the body to make most readily those motions that are necessary for preserving the perpendicular application of the weight and for keeping the balance. The strongest hold upon the saddle possible is with the inside thighs.

There should be no pressure upon the stirrups, for this would relieve the weight, disturb the balance and loose the grip of the thighs. It is no argument in favor of riding upon the stirrups that the horsemen of the East carry their knees up to the pommel of the saddle, for the Mexicans, who are better riders, extend the leg to its full length. It is in spite of bad system that these people who live on horseback become skillful in the management of their steeds. Because a circus performer standing upon one leg keeps his horse under circumstances that would [illegible] a poor rider from keeping in his saddle it does not follow that the proper way to ride is upon one leg.

The seat having been found and the stirrups having been adjusted, no changes should be made for the divergent circumstances under which the rider will be called upon to exercise his skill. It is bad art when the principles are not suited to every emergency, and the seat that has been found to be that in which the center of gravity can best be preserved in the high airs of the manege, where the horse makes the most violent movements of the forehand and of the croup, should answer all requirements.

Hints for Ladies.—The lady should so sit upon the horse that her weight will fall perpendicularly to the back of the horse; her face directly to the front, her shoulders drawn back and her elbows held to her sides. She will permit her body from the hips upward to bend with the motions of the horse, in order that she may preserve her balance. The reins are to be held in the manner prescribed for men, the hand in front of the body and in a line with the elbow. The whip is to be carried in the right hand, with the point toward the ground. The horse should never be struck with the whip upon the head, neck or shoulder. To apply the aid upon those parts will teach him to swerve, and render him nervous at the motions of the rider. In a lady's hand the whip simply takes the place of a spur for the right side. The horns of the saddle, the superfluous one at the right side being dispensed with, should be of such length and curvatures as will suit the rider. The right leg will hold the upright horn close in the bend of the knee, by such a pressure as the action of the horse or other circumstances will dictate. The left foot will be thrust into the stirrup to the ball of the foot, and the heel will, as a rule, be carried down; but when the heel is elevated, the upper part of the left knee should find support in the side horn, and for that end the stirrup-leather will be given such a length as will permit this. By the grasp given by the elevation of the left knee from the stirrup and the embrace upon the upright horn by the right leg the rider will have as strong a seat as her strength can afford, and with a proper balance she will not be likely to find a horse that will unseat her.—*Edward L. Anderson.*

—The Dutch Government and people are making the greatest efforts to secure the success of their exhibition next year. Every Governor of a province has been named a Commissioner. It is proposed to have a loan exhibition to which wealthy Hollanders throughout the country will contribute pictures, plate, etc., of which there are hoards in the Netherlands, the accumulation of centuries.

—Wastefulness treads on the heels of extravagance, and the model farmer will not tolerate either on his premises.

Food Adulterations.

A glance at the possibilities which may be concealed in a cup of tea or coffee will convince the reader of the necessity of some method of determining the pure beverage, while it need cause no one to deny himself his morning or evening enjoyment. The teas of commerce are known as black and green, the latter being the favorite with most housewives. In adulterating tea foreign leaves, such as ash, plum, birch, willow, poplar and hawthorn are used. A species of lie tea is also manufactured, sometimes from the dust of the leaves, but oftener the mixture of certain metals with other leaves and a solution of starch. Mineral substances are used for artificial coloration, and to increase the stringency. Sand, quartz, turmeric, soap-stone, Prussian blue, and the like are the principal substances. Chemical analysis is, of course, the only thorough method of discovering the adulterations; but a close examination of the tea-leaves after they have been boiled for some time will show that the foreign easily separate from the genuine tea-leaves, and lye-tea reveals itself by not unfolding under boiling water. Quartz, sand, or oxides of iron reveal themselves by their gritty taste.

Coloring substances are discovered under the microscope. In roasted coffees, the main adulterations are in mixing inferior grades of berries with those of good quality. These can be detected without trouble if the purchaser will examine his purchase. In ground coffee chicory is such a favorite adulteration with the dealers that they put chicory apartments in their coffee-mills. Rye, roasted peas, wheat, corn, and beans, and other vegetables are also used. If the roasted stuff cakes when pressed between the fingers, it has been adulterated. A few pinches put in cold water will also determine its purity. The foreign substances sink to the bottom, while the coffee remains for a time on the surface. If the water becomes deeply discolored, it is another evidence. The sugar with which the coffee or tea is sweetened is an easy prey to the greed of the grocers. Glucose is used perhaps most extensively, and is manufactured expressly for the purpose. Starch, sand, chalk, gum, bone-dust, and common salt are also used. Large-grained sugars are the purest, because they are the hardest to adulterate. Cheap brown sugars should be banished everywhere. A test good enough for all practical purposes is to put the substance in clear water, and, if there is no sediment, the sugar can be considered reasonably pure. The "town pump," according to tradition, is the milkman's best friend. It causes trouble by necessitating the use of other adulterating agents, such as chalk, to whiten milk, sugar to sweeten, salt to bring out its flavor, and annatto to give it the proper tint. Milk is heavier than water, and a cork, floated with a thick wire or darning-needle, will not sink as deep in pure as in the adulterated article.

The baker is as untrustworthy as his fellows, and he will get as much water baked in his bread as possible, by mixing the dough over a hot oven, after it has been well soaked. Potatoes and rice are also used for the same purpose, and alum is worked in to neutralize damaged flour and give the bread a whiter appearance. The whiter the bread the greater the adulteration.

The methods of adulterating butter are known to all, and the less said about so greasy a subject the less will be the loss of appetite. Lard is easily detected, and the artificial coloring matter can also be told at sight. Lard and other animal fats are the main ingredients in adulterated cheese, and leaves of different herbs are used to give the much-valued green color. Detection in many cases is difficult, but to always bear in mind the fact that pure cheese is never colored will be the best guide for getting a good article. The whitest lard may be a composition of diseased animal fats of a waxy nature, and it is a good plan to have a little nitrate of mercury on hand to mix with it. If the stuff turns black the lard is impure.

In buying meat a practical familiarity with the quality and appearance of beef is the best safeguard. Immature veal is so profitable an article to the greedy dealer that it is well to pass it by altogether. A bright red, or flesh color, is the surest sign of fresh, healthy beef. When the flesh is of a deep purple tint it is an indication that the animal has died without being bled. Diseased meat betrays itself by a sickly, corpse-like smell.

Confectionery furnishes a toothsome subject, and in it the adulterer finds his richest field. A hundred varieties of cheap articles are used, glucose being the main adulterant where sweetening is wanted. Mineral substances are largely used and with a most pernicious effect. Color is an indication of adulteration. When the candy is dissolved in water, whatever is precipitated to the bottom may be set down as either mineral or insoluble starch, or some insoluble substance like chalk, or the different varieties of clay. If plaster of Paris has been used, it becomes solid when moistened with water. Vegetable or animal matter is not precipitated, and may be discovered in the water.

The failure of the bees to supply honey enough to meet the demands of the public has attracted the attention of philanthropic dealers, and they have been equal to the emergency. Delicate machinery has been invented by which even an artificial comb is made and filled with liquid sweetness in the shape of glucose mixed with a little of the honey produced by the bees. Its test is one of difficulty, and the best way is to beware of the neat glass jar bearing the trade-mark of a New York or Chicago dealer, and to buy the tin pails or common fruit-cans with the name of the producer on the vessel. Glucose itself is the cheapest of all sweets and is manufactured from corn at a profit which has caused several large manufactories to spring up.

The extensive use of tobacco has made its adulteration a profitable work for the dealers. Cheap chewing-tobacco is treated with molasses and some gritty substance and mixed with the refuse of the shop. Cheap cigars are made from inferior leaves, highly flavored, and their narcotic properties heightened by chemical processes. The smoker's or chewer's taste is the best protection against adulteration.

Most of the baking powders which flood the market are made of alum and bicarbonate of soda, with some starch or flour. There is no reliable test except by chemical analysis. Cream tartar, which is used by many in place of baking powder, under the delusion that they get a pure article, is largely adulterated with terra alba, lime and flour. Caustic potash leaves the impurity undissolved where terra alba has been used.—*Chicago Times.*

Late Fashion Items.

Prune de monsieur is the name of the new French shade of mauve.

The very handsome shade of red now in vogue is made odious by calling it *sang de beuf.*

White "Indiana" silk is a sheeny material much used for evening dress for young girls.

Black will be very fashionably worn all summer, handsome toilets of silk, satin or grenadine being profusely trimmed with jet bands, special ornaments and jetted-lace, or relieved by a bright color, as preferred.

Beautiful wash-costumes are made of sheer high-colored ecru batiste, or Saxony muslin, the skirt being trimmed with embroidered flounces and kiltings and the waist with embroidered bands and narrow flounces to match.

Jaunty-looking corsages for young girls are shown, made of tinted satin, to be worn over skirts of white surah, nuns' veiling, or French muslin, adorned with embroideries. They are high at the throat, with Marguerite sleeves reaching to the elbow. In front they are open all the way down, but laced together over a chemisette of silk-embroidered tulle, with silken cords the color of the corsage material. For older persons this style is reproduced in fabrics of velvet or moire.

The tight-fitting habit basque of Pekin, or, in other words, of satin and velvet stripe alternating, is still a garment that meets with much favor, many ladies not caring for the "independent" jacket of moire, while those of brocade, whether of silk or velvet, have been literally "done to death." The Pekin fabric, if not new, has never become so commonly worn, and has also the indubitable merit of wearing admirably.

A very handsome carriage costume is made of fawn-colored French cashmere, with pointed corsage and Watteau tunic, over and underskirt of dark fawn-colored moire, box-plaited to the waist. A long Spanish carriage cloak of fawn-colored vigogne is lined with scarlet satin, with elegant trimmings of fawn-colored and bronze chenille around the neck, and oddly-shaped sleeves. The bonnet, of golden fawn-colored straw, is trimmed with surah of a shade to match and a cluster of scarlet ostrich tips, veiled by three drooping ostrich tips of fawn color tipped with bronze.

For skirt trimmings one wide flounce headed by several small ones, two narrow knife-plaited frills, headed by a wide, falling bouillonne, and several small flounces, or the skirt covered to the knees by alternate narrow ruffles and puffings, are the favorite styles. Above these skirt trimmings—set on in whatever manner they may be—is the inevitable scarf, draped around straight a la Espagnole, or shirred in the center and arranged en panier. In very rich materials the skirt is usually plain, the only trimming consisting of a full wide garniture around the bottom, three puffings, with a fluted edge each way, a double box-plaited flounce lined with a contrasting color, or a coquille ruche, feathery and full, being three popular modes of forming this trimming.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Curing Clover.

We have had several inquiries recently as to the best way to cure clover. If cured as grass usually is the result is naturally discouraging, for by the time the stems are dry the leaves are so dry that they fall off in large quantities and are lost. On the other hand, if the curing is not sufficient, heating and souring will ensue. The proper way is to cure in the cock. After the cutting, which should be done when the heads begin to turn brown, but while most of them are green, let the clover lie long enough to become wilted, then turn it so that the lower side may become wilted, and then put it in small cocks, in which it may remain for several days. In this way the curing is effected gradually, and a great deal of the virtue preserved, which would be lost if the clover was exposed to the sun until cured. When ready to haul it into the barn turn the cocks over, and let them remain for a few hours exposed to the sun, so that the dampness next to the ground may be dried up. After this the clover may be safely mowed.

One difficulty will suggest itself in this slow way of curing—the danger of storms. To prevent damage from this source every clover grower should provide himself with hay caps. These caps are useful to cover hay, and they will prove of the utmost benefit in securing safety to curing clover.—*Western Rural.*

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 10, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

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All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The veto of the River and Harbor bill by President Arthur says the New York Sun, will create an Arthur boom in 1884.

Ottoman, a name applied to the Turks is derived from Othman, or Othoman, or Osman, the founder of the Turkish power. The meaning of his name is "young buzzard."

Messrs. Forney, Herndon, Oats and Williams of Alabama, voted against the President's veto of the river and harbor bill. Messrs. Herbert, Hewitt, Shelly and Lowe were among the pairs.

Yellow fever prevails in Brownsville, Matamoras and Loredo, Texas. Reports indicate than it is very bad in all these places—especially in Matamoras. There has been one well defined case in New Orleans. The city however is reported healthy and in good sanitary condition.

An enthusiastic Briton: First John Bull. "Hadmiral Seymour's the boy! Hi wouldn't give much for Harabi when the Hadmiral's done with 'im!" Second J. B. "Them's the very words Hi said meself this hevening. Hi 'ope the Hadmiral will bring 'ome the 'arem!"

The scene of Irish crime seems to have somewhat shifted of late. In driving through the king's county or Tipperary, a few years ago, a resident would point out at every mile or two the spot where "poor So and So was shot," but to-day Galway seems to be the most murderous of counties. Three of her landlords have fallen in nine weeks, without the least prospect of the perpetrators being discovered.

There has been some doubt whether the Tariff Commission were thoroughly conversant with their duties and competent to perform the buiness entrusted to their charge. But their first official act ought to satisfy every body that they know just what they are about. They have established themselves at Long Branch for a month and have gone to work in the real old orthodox way. Who ever heard of a well-regulated commission that didn't go to a watering place to perform its arduous duties.

Memphis Appeal: Gen. Chalmers has already commenced the canvass in the Second Mississippi district, and his speeches are a curiosity. He is trying to convince the people that he is a Democrat, Greenbacker and Republican, and before the close of the canvass he will probably attempt to show that he is a Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist. Even the stomach of an alderman will revolt at too much turtle soup, and office-seeking politicians still have some self-respect and decency. But it seems Gen. Chalmers scruples at nothing.

A man in England has eloped with his mother-in-law. His wife says that they had been very happy until her mother, who was a widow, came to live with her. Her husband's manner then changed: he became cool and offhand with her, while his manner to her mother was very affectionate. She at last made up her mind that she would speak to her mother upon the subject, but before she could find an opportunity her husband and her mother eloped together. Her mother had money, while she had none, she believed that that was the bait which had allured her husband. When advised by the magistrate to apply to the parish authorities to make her husband support her she said she would rather starve than do that.

The State Election.

A much lighter vote was cast than at the last State election. As a matter of course, the Democracy carries the State by a large majority, estimated by the Montgomery Advertiser at 50,000. Several counties in the eighth district, give the mongrel Greenback ticket majorities. The same ticket carries Elmore county by 125 majority, and Coosa county is reported close. The counties so far heard from are:

Autauga, Democratic majority 500.

Barbour, Democratic majority 2,500.

Bullock, Democratic majority 1,000.

Chambers, Democratic majority 750.

Conecuh, Democratic majority is small, about 300.

Dallas, Democratic majority with three precincts to hear from, 2,498. No opposition to the Democratic Legislative nominees.

Etowah gives O'Neal 1,929, and Sheffield 628. Independent candidate for Legislature elected by a small majority.

Elmore, Sheffield's majority, 125, and Goree beats Lary, Democrat, for the Legislature by 94.

Escambia, Democratic majority 250.

Lawrence, Independent majority 250.

Lee, Democratic majority 1,400.

Limestone, State Democratic ticket carries county by 150. Independent Legislative candidates elected by small majorities.

Lowndes, Democratic majority 2,000.

Madison, Independent majority 500.

Jefferson, Democratic majority 300.

Marengo, Democratic majority small.

Montgomery, Democratic majority 2,500.

Morgan, Democratic majority 20.

Pike, Democratic majority 1,330.

Russell, Democratic majority 1,158.

Shelby, Democratic majority 600.

Talladega, Democratic majority 150.

Tallapoosa, Democratic majority 2,000.

Tuskaloosa, Democratic majority 1,200.

The Vote for Representative.

We publish the vote for representative only, as the vote on the State ticket has not been definitely ascertained. We give the vote for each candidate by boxes. The total vote is 1,164. Edwards receiving 551, Foshee 380, and Hall 233. Edwards' plurality, 171.

	Edwards	Foshee	Hall
Mullins'	43	4	5
Providence	29	3	10
Jemison	52	52	5
Benson	43	47	20
Clanton	141	40	50
Cooper's	101	4	42
Verbena	87	3	85
Swift Creek	4	32	14
Maplesville	11	129	1
Dixie	40	66	1
Totals	551	380	233

Georgia Republicans.

ATLANTA, Aug. 2.—The State Republican Convention was called to order to-day by W. A. Pledger, Chairman of the State Central Committee. There were about 180 delegates present, about 100 having gone into another convention, headed by the Executive Committee and certain white Republicans known as the "Georgia syndicate," among them being Gen. Longstreet and Col. H. P. Farrow. Nothing of consequence was done beyond the appointment of committees. Pledger was arrested at the instigation of the opposition ten minutes before the time to call the convention to order on account of a row last night, and gave bond for his appearance. The convention meets again to-morrow.

Double and Twisted.

A laughable circumstance once took place upon a trial in Lancashire, where the Rev. Mr. Wood was examined as a witness. Upon giving his name, Ottiwell Wood, the Judge addressing the reverend person, said: "Pray, Mr. Wood, how do you spell your name?" The old gentleman replied:

"O double T, I double U, E double L, double U, double O, D."

Upon which the astonished lawyer laid down his pen, saying it was the most extraordinary name he had ever met in his life, and after two or three attempts, declared he was unable to record it. The court was convulsed with laughter.

All's Well that Ends Well.

Buena Vista in Ohio, has its idyl. Two or three years ago, a Mr. Farney took charge of the High School there. One of his pupils was Miss Woolfton and almost instantly teacher and pupil fell in love and became engaged. Old Mr. Woolftan proved a Wolf indeed, and refused to consent to their union. Farney resigned the school, but before he left town he called, with the Woolfton consent for the last interview with the beautiful brunette. At his request she sang the sadful song of Burns. "Had we never loved so kindly, had we never loved so blindly," they wouln't have come to grief. Then Mr. Farney went away in the darkness and tears, and three days afterward his body was found in the Ohio river six miles above Cincinnatti, and buried. The girl was inconsolable, but last June she married a gentleman who consented to take her with the perfect understanding that she did not, would not and should not love him. In December the husband was killed in a railroad accident on the Cincinnatti Southern near Lexington.

The widow withdrew entirely from society, but in March a gentleman presented himself for acceptance, and in a twinkling was accepted. It was Mr. Farney, who was not dead, and never had been, the man drowned above Cincinnatti being another party altogether, whose identity will never be known; and when the June roses bloom again the wedding bells of Buen Vista will break into joyous peals once more in behalf of the Wolfton girl.

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"There is only one State in the United States, and only one representative in Congress that has no interest in the River and Harbor bill," said Representative Cassidy of Nevada. "The State," he continued, "is Nevada, and I am the representative. We haven't got a river or a creek even, in the entire State of Nevada. I did not like the idea of our State getting left in this combination affair, and hunted up and down the mountains, but could not find a bit of water we wanted to improve. It is a cold day when Nevada is left, but we got the go-by in this bill. Still there will be some money left after this bill is passed, and I'll make a big pull to get some of it for a public building at Carson City, which we need very much. This haul on the Treasury," continued Mr. Cassidy, "reminds me of an occurrence in the early days of California. The Legislature had been in session the allotted time, and was about to adjourn. Everybody had got his bill and appropriation through, but just before the motion to adjourn was put a member rose to a 'question of privilege.' 'What is it?' asked the Speaker. 'Mr. Speaker,' answered the member, 'I ask of you as a question of privilege, now that all the bills and drains and hauls have got through, how much money is left in the Treasury?' The Speaker made a little calculation, and answered: 'About $100,000.' 'Then,' said the member, 'I move to rake her.' In the raking in this case, I want to get money enough to put up one public building in Carson City."

Bravery of the Egyptians.

London Daily News.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.—The truth is the Egyptians fought much better than was at all expected. They have well earned the honor of being the first to face throughout a long day the most tremendous artillery fire ever opened in any warfare. Nor can it be said that ignorance made them bold, for the first few rounds from our heavy guns produced effects positively frightful to witness even from a point of safety, while to have stood under such avalanches of iron without flinching proves the Egyptians to have some good stuff among them.

If the Egyptians oppose our troops with the same gallantry with which they fought their four last guns, our soldiers will have their work cut out for them before they reach Cairo. With the tremendous fire of four ironclads concentrated upon them, with the forts crumbling in ruins among them, their gunners yet sent shot after shot back through the storm of shell and bullets for more than an hour. Sir Beauchamp Seymour himself expressed his sense of relief when at last it was evident that the guns were silenced, and the unequal and heroic contest at an end.

A New Hampshire toad rolls himself in meal to attract flies. In this way he gets flies for his meal.

I hope to tie a beautiful knot in the lion's tail before I'm done with him.—Achmet Arabi.

For Sale.

A very desirable farm of one hundred acres, situated ten miles from Clanton. A dwelling house and all necessary outhouses on the the place. Also, a good orchard. Apply to
W. H. MARCUS, Clanton, Ala.

HAVE YOU WOOL TO CARD?

We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us, with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us who from, and if you want it tolled. Put your name on express card.
E. G. WALKER,
aug10-3m Montevallo, Ala.

Clanton Academy.

:o:

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.
W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

PUBLIC SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, under section 2455 of the revised statutes of the United States, we hereby make known that a public sale of valuable government land will be held at the Land Office at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, 1882, at 12 m., at which time will be offered the following described lands, viz:

North of base and east of the St. Stephen's meridian, in the former Greenville, now Montgomery, Alabama, Land District.

South west quarter of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 20, township 22 north, range 15 east.

The sale will close immediately after the offering and should any of the above lands not be purchased at the public sale, they will subsequently be regarded and treated as subject to private entry.

All of the above lands will be disposed of at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.
THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.
PAUL J. STROBACH, Receiver.
Jul27-5w

H. L. WHEELER. W. F. SMITH.

Wheeler & Smith.

(Successors to THOS. PETERS & CO.)

Real Estate and

Fire Insurance Agents

—AND—

Agents for the sale of Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroad Lands.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Office on First Avenue, Second Floor of Bank Building. Jun15-1y.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.
J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West

Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address
C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

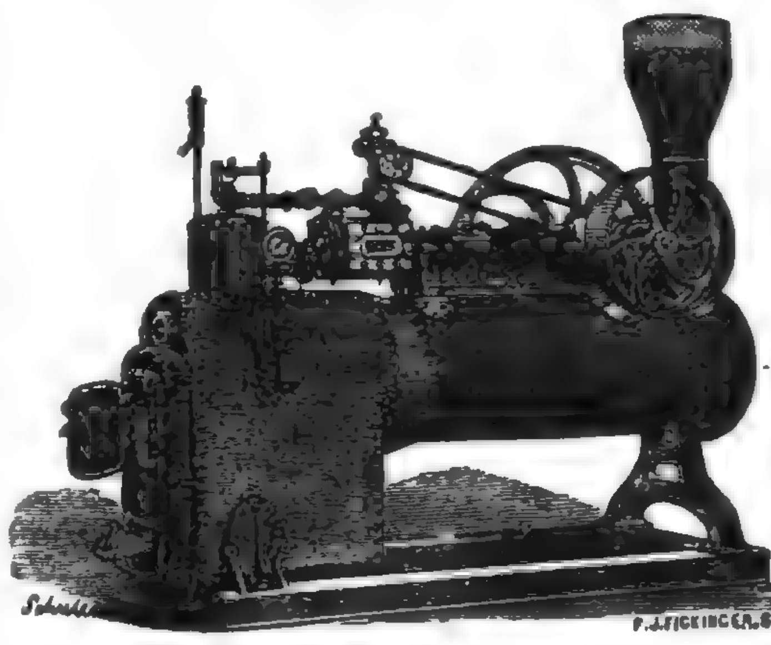
Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-1y

J. F. MAULL.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
New Store—New Goods!
WHERE YOU CAN FIND:
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles an
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.
MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGIN
OF ALL SIZ
FROM TWO TO T
HUNDRED HOR
POWER,
—AND—
OF ALL KI

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHE
The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.
For Catalogue and Prices address
MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,
General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham,
Agents wanted in every county in the State.

W. N. RANEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
:o:
Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Gr
and Produce Sold at Importer's Price
SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.
Dec 22-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacture
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIV PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your to us.

No Connection with the former Publishers. An entirely new and enlarged 15 Volumes, 9¾ x 6¾ inches.

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E CHILTON VIEW.

NTON, ALA., AUG. 10, 1882.

OUNTY DIRECTORY.

ncellor Eastern Chancery Divis-
N. S. Graham.
e Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. B.
citor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
nber of Congress—Fifth Congres-
l District—Thomas Williams.
ator Fifteenth Senatorial District
lliam P. Oden.
resentative—William A. Collier.
ate Judge—H. J. Callen.
uit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
ister in Chancery — Dr. W. E.
art.
riff—James E. Lowe.
asurer—James M. Parish.
Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
pt. Education—James M. Corderie.
missioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon-
, R. C. Lanoir, Buchner Harris.

EDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
ins pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

1 at 6:33 a. m.
3 7:15 p. m.
9 8:45 p. m.
11 3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

*9:00 a. m.
2 *9:42 p. m.
4 8:15 p. m.
8 10:35 a. m.
12
on't stop.

DULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

North	Daily Mail	Going South
6:30 a. m.	Selma Arr	9:15 p. m.
9:45 "	Calera Lve.	6:02 "
4:16 p m	Rome "	11:32 a m
6:15 "	Dalton "	9:40 "
8:13 "	Cleaveland "	7:00 "
11:35 "	Knoxville "	3:30 "
:01 a m	Norristown "	1:45 "
4:15 a m	Bristol "	10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ward	Daily Mail	Westward
11:00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:20 p m
e 8:50 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
e 5:35 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

DGES. — Regular communications
on Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No.
and Saturday in each month at 7
k p. m.
gular conventions Chilton Lodge
2 K. of P. every second and fourth
day nights in each month, at 7
k p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

e base ball excitement is sub-
g.

ilton is the best fruit country
hristendom.

gular term of the commission-
court next Monday.

iss Philips, of Talladega is on
it to relatives in Clanton.

e State election will be fol-
l by the Congressional elec-
in November.

r. John Duncan, of the depot,
been on a visit to his former
e, Decatur.

iss Hallie Ray, of Montgomery,
been on a visit to friends in
ton.

ad advertisement of Clanton
lemy, which begins its second
on Sept. 18th.

l. E. G. Walker, at Montevallo,
ts every one who has wool to
to send it to him. See adver-
ment.

r. W. H. Marcus offers his
, situated ten miles from Clan-
for sale. He will sell at a bar-
.

om all that we can learn, we
certain that Chilton county
this year raise enough corn to
two years.

he election in this beat passed
very quietly. And we have
heard of a disturbance any
re in the county.

has been decided to have the
nton Camp meeting on the
p grounds, one mile from Clan-
beginning Sept. 6th.

apt. Geo. Bivings is now a very
lar visitor to this section on
day afternoons. He rarely
es nearer than a mile of Clan-
.

e are always glad to welcome
friends from other sections of
county, and extend them a
dial invitation to visit the VIEW
e whenever they may be in
nton.

r. Moses Robinson, of Cooper's,
in to see us Tuesday. He
that he has never seen better
s at this season of the year
n there are in his neighbor-
d.

itizens from every portion of
county have been in Clanton
ing the past week, called hither
the election and the murder
l.

r. Will D. Lanier left Clanton
terday morning for Anniston,
ere he will take a position in
store of the Woodstock Iron
We regret to lose him, and
e that success may attend him.

Jemison Jottings.

Health of community continues good.

Dr. Dawson, of Jemison, is visiting his son at Bridgeton, Shelby county.

A new dwelling house is being erected by Mr. W. L. Bandy.

What is the matter with you, "Rufus?" Have you forgotten the important fact that you are Calera's correspondent to the "View"? Wake up and let us hear from you.

Rev. I. U. Wilkes preached an interesting sermon at this place, the fifth Sunday in July.

We occasionally see the "View" man in Jemison. But he generally goes off as suddenly as he comes, and we don't know whose ahead.

Plenty of rain in this section.

We have two base ball clubs. We wish winter would come and put an end to the base ball mania.

Z. Y. X.

Maplesville Dots.

A few of our citizens went to Columbiana on the 4th inst.

The barbecue at Callierville, the 5th inst., was well attended. Capt. John F. Burns and Messrs. Edwards and Foshee were the speakers. A match game of base ball was played by the Maplesville and Callierville clubs, the score stood 21 for Maplesville and 1 for Callierville. Had justice been done the defeated club the result would have been far different.

There is talk of a Sunday School being "organized." "Bijou" thinks there are organs enough here to do it.

BIJOU.

The Killing.

On last Thursday morning, Mr. R. M. Goodgame was arrested, charged with the killing of Mr. Robert Mullins. The preliminary examination began on Friday morning, and closed yesterday. Sixteen witnesses for the prosecution were examined, and only one witness for the defence. After the hearing of the testimony, and the arguments of counsel, the prisoner was committed to jail without bail, to be tried at the next term of the circuit court.

Camp Meeting.

The Clanton Camp Meeting will commence on Wednesday evening, Sept. 6th, and will be conducted on the self-supporting plan. Several families will camp on the ground, and persons who cannot tent are invited to attend and give assistance in making the meeting a success. Ministerial aid is solicited. Provision will be made to take care of ministers.

J. W. SHORES, P. C.

Head Notes of Decisions Supreme Court.

In a few days a pamphlet will be published containing all decisions rendered by the Supreme Court from the meeting of the Court December 1st, 1881, to adjournment, July 31st, 1882. None of the head notes in this pamphlet will be contained in either of the three volumes of reports next to be published. The pamphlet will contain a complete index and list of cases. As a limited number only will be published, those desiring a copy (Price $1.00) will do well to send in their names and the money at once to

THE ADVERTISER,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Presbyterian Church Services at Verbena

Will be held in the new hall over Brooks' store, on Sunday, the 13th of August, at 11 a. m., conducted by Rev. Dr. Petrie, of Montgomery, and Rev. Mr. Petrie, of Charlottsville, Va. The attendance of the citizens of Verbena and vicinity, is cordially invited. The presence also of friends from Montgomery, Mountain Creek, Cooper's Station and Clanton, will be most welcome.

One of the mysterious "brain-waves" on which so much conjecture has lately been expended rolled through space from Egypt to England on July 18. On the evening of that day a young man living at Devonport called upon the editor of the Western Daily Mercury, at Plymouth and asked if any telegram had been received giving the names of Englishmen killed that day in Alexandria. He said that during the afternoon the mother and wife of a petty officer named Revington, serving in Alexandria, had what they regarded as a "token of his death." They were sitting together in their house talking and working, when they heard the voice of the absent son and husband say "Mother!" three times. Nothing had been heard about Revington at the newspaper office, but on Wednesday the relatives received a telegram from the Admiralty stating that he was shot in the streets of Alexandria on Tuesday while serving on police duty.

"It is high time for the Republican party to take warning," says a Massachusetts paper. True. It has taken pretty much everything else.

Mr. Hubbell, it is presumed, will send the river and harbor bill a circular.

Thanks.

The nicest present that the VIEW office has yet received came from Mrs. T. M. Ternan, on Monday, in the shape of a basket of delicious grapes. Such presents always stir the editorial heart with gladness, and the "devil" says he hasn't had such a treat in many a day.

A Wisconsin pauper, eighty years of age, has just paralyzed the community by marrying a giddy young female of twenty-five.

A hog was dragging away an Iowa baby, when the little one's mother put in an appearance and snatched away her squalling off-spring.

Mrs. Reid, of Montgomery is visiting Mrs. R. H. Knox, in Clanton.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March 1881, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the N W ¼ section 13, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact. aug3-5t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James E. Lowe and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the ninth day of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N W ¼ of the S W ¼ of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife Adaline Smith on the 8th day of August 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 12th day of September 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the S E ¼ of Section 29 Township 22 North, Range 14 East situated in Chilton County, Alalabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this day 1st of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by John W. Goodgame, and his wife M. A. Goodgame on the 27th day of November 1880, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: E ½ of N W ¼ Section 13, Township 23 N, Range 14 E, situated in Chilton County, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Ben C. Class and his wife Mary Ann Glass on the 30th day of June 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose far sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: N W ¼ of S E ¼ Section 31 Township 24 N Range 14 E situated in Chilton County, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

School Books a Specialty
—AT—
The Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

"Quick sales and small profits,"
IS THE MOTTO AT
THE CHEAP CASH STORE
—OF—
W. M. WILSON

"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
:o:
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.
:o:
Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.
Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.
☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.
Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Over 25 years experience.
I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.
The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.
For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
1st AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 22-6m

GOLD Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical
Instruments, Fine
Oil Paintings,
Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
Theatre Building, Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.
"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Feb-15-tf

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 22-6m

A. A. CLISBY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
—DEALERS IN—
DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS, SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE.
DEPOT FOR
Burning and Lubricating Oils, White Lead,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Miners' Supplies.
—WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN CIGARS—
BIRMINGHAM.
Aug. 1—3m

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.
I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. R. P. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. B. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 4-1y

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 15 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST.
CLANTON, ALA.
Solicits the patronage of the public.
PRICES FOR WORK:
Shaving - - - - - 10 cents.
Hair cutting - - - - - 25 cents.
☞ The only barber in the world who never talks. Jul27-1y

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 10, 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at $1 per inch first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time less than three months. Quarterly, Semi-annual or Yearly contracts will be made on liberal terms.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect 10 cents a line.

Local Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

All communications recommending individuals for office, will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office $5, strictly in advance.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. These are not requested for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

All advertising accounts due and payable after first insertion.

All communications for the paper, and business letters, should be addressed to THE VIEW,
Clanton, Chilton Co., Ala.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The veto of the River and Harbor bill by President Arthur says the New York Sun, will create an Arthur boom in 1884.

Ottoman, a name applied to the Turks is derived from Othman, or Othoman, or Osman, the founder of the Turkish power. The meaning of his name is "young buzzard."

Messrs. Forney, Herndon, Oats and Williams of Alabama, voted against the President's veto of the river and harbor bill. Messrs. Herbert, Hewitt, Shelly and Lowe were among the pairs.

Yellow fever prevails in Brownsville, Matamoras and Loredo, Texas. Reports indicate than it is very bad in all these places—especially in Matamoras. There has been one well defined case in New Orleans. The city however is reported healthy and in good sanitary condition.

An enthusiastic Briton: First John Bull. "Hadmiral Seymour's the boy! Hi wouldn't give much for Harabi when the Hadmiral's done with 'im!" Second J. B. "Them's the very words Hi said meself this hevening. Hi 'ope the Hadmiral will bring 'ome the 'arem!"

The scene of Irish crime seems to have somewhat shifted of late. In driving through the king's county or Tipperary, a few years ago, a resident would point out at every mile or two the spot where "poor So and So was shot," but to-day Galway seems to be the most murderous of counties. Three of her landlords have fallen in nine weeks, without the least prospect of the perpetrators being discovered.

There has been some doubt whether the Tariff Commission were thoroughly conversant with their duties and competent to perform the buiness entrusted to their charge. But their first official act ought to satisfy every body that they know just what they are about. They have established themselves at Long Branch for a month and have gone to work in the real old orthodox way. Who ever heard of a well-regulated commission that didn't go to a watering place to perform its arduous duties.

Memphis Appeal: Gen. Chalmers has already commenced the canvass in the Second Mississippi district, and his speeches are a curiosity. He is trying to convince the people that he is a Democrat, Greenbacker and Republican, and before the close of the canvass he will probably attempt to show that he is a Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist. Even the stomach of an alderman will revolt at too much turtle soup, and office-seeking politicians still have some self-respect and decency. But it seems Gen. Chalmers scruples at nothing.

A man in England has eloped with his mother-in-law. His wife says that they had been very happy until her mother, who was a widow, came to live with her. Her husband's manner then changed: he became cool and offhand with her, while his manner to her mother was very affectionate. She at last made up her mind that she would speak to her mother upon the subject, but before she could find an opportunity her husband and her mother eloped together. Her mother had money, while she had none, she believed that that was the bait which had allured her husband. When advised by the magistrate to apply to the parish authorities to make her husband support her she said she would rather starve than do that.

The State Election.

A much lighter vote was cast than at the last State election. As a matter of course, the Democracy carries the State by a large majority, estimated by the Montgomery Advertiser at 50,000. Several counties in the eighth district, give the mongrel Greenback ticket majorities. The same ticket carries Elmore county by 125 majority, and Coosa county is reported close. The counties so far heard from are:

Autauga, Democratic majority 500.

Barbour, Democratic majority 2,500.

Bullock, Democratic majority 1,000.

Chambers, Democratic majority 750.

Conecuh, Democratic majority is small, about 300.

Dallas, Democratic majority with three precincts to hear from, 2,498. No opposition to the Democratic Legislative nominees.

Etowah gives O'Neal 1,929, and Sheffield 628. Independent candidate for Legislature elected by a small majority.

Elmore, Sheffield's majority, 125, and Goree beats Lary, Democrat, for the Legislature by 94.

Escambia, Democratic majority 250.

Lawrence, Independent majority 250.

Lee, Democratic majority 1,400.

Limestone, State Democratic ticket carries county by 150. Independent Legislative candidates elected by small majorities.

Lowndes, Democratic majority 2,000.

Madison, Independent majority 500.

Jefferson, Democratic majority 300.

Marengo, Democratic majority small.

Montgomery, Democratic majority 2,500.

Morgan, Democratic majority 20.

Pike, Democratic majority 1,330.

Russell, Democratic majority 1,158.

Shelby, Democratic majority 600.

Talladega, Democratie majority 150.

Tallapoosa, Democratic majority 2,000.

Tuskaloosa, Democratic majority 1,200.

The Vote for Representative.

We publish the vote for representative only, as the vote on the State ticket has not been definitely ascertained. We give the vote for each candidate by boxes. The total vote is 1,164. Edwards receiving 551, Foshee 380, and Hall 233. Edwards' plurality, 171.

	Edwards	Foshee	Hall
Mullins'	43	4	5
Providence	29	3	10
Jemison	52	52	5
Benson	43	47	20
Clanton	141	40	50
Cooper's	101	4	42
Verbena	87	3	85
Swift Creek	4	32	14
Maplesville	11	129	1
Dixie	40	66	1
Totals	551	380	233

Georgia Republicans.

ATLANTA, Aug. 2.—The State Republican Convention was called to order to-day by W. A. Pledger, Chairman of the State Central Committee. There were about 180 delegates present, about 100 having gone into another convention, headed by the Executive Committee and certain white Republicans known as the "Georgia syndicate," among them being Gen. Longstreet and Col. H. P. Farrow. Nothing of consequence was done beyond the appointment of committees. Pledger was arrested at the instigation of the opposition ten minutes before the time to call the convention to order on account of a row last night, and gave bond for his appearance. The convention meets again to-morrow.

Double and Twisted.

A laughable circumstance once took place upon a trial in Lancashire, where the Rev. Mr. Wood was examined as a witness. Upon giving his name, Ottiwell Wood, the Judge addressing the reverend person, said: "Pray, Mr. Wood, how do you spell your name?" The old gentleman replied:

"O double T, I double U, E double L, double U, double O, D."

Upon which the astonished lawyer laid down his pen, saying it was the most extraordinary name he had ever met in his life, and after two or three attempts, declared he was unable to record it. The court was convulsed with laughter.

All's Well that Ends Well.

Buena Vista in Ohio, has its idyl. Two or three years ago, a Mr. Farney took charge of the High School there. One of his pupils was Miss Woolfton and almost instantly teacher and pupil fell in love and became engaged. Old Mr. Woolftan proved a Wolf indeed, and refused to consent to their union. Farney resigned the school, but before he left town he called, with the Woolfton consent for the last interview with the beautiful brunette. At his request she sang the sadful song of Burns. "Had we never loved so kindly, had we never loved so blindly," they wouln't have come to grief. Then Mr. Farney went away in the darkness and tears, and three days afterward his body was found in the Ohio river six miles above Cincinnatti, and buried. The girl was inconsolable, but last June she married a gentleman who consented to take her with the perfect understanding that she did not, would not and should not love him. In December the husband was killed in a railroad accident on the Cincinnati Southern near Lexington.

The widow withdrew entirely from society, but in March a gentleman presented himself for acceptance, and in a twinkling was accepted. It was Mr. Farney, who was not dead, and never had been, the man drowned above Cincinnatti being another party altogether, whose identity will never be known; and when the June roses bloom again the wedding bells of Buen Vista will break into joyous peals once more in behalf of the Wolfton girl.

◆

"There is only one State in the United States, and only one representative in Congress that has no interest in the River and Harbor bill," said Representative Cassidy of Nevada. "The State," he continued, "is Nevada, and I am the representative. We haven't got a river or a creek even, in the entire State of Nevada. I did not like the idea of our State getting left in this combination affair, and hunted up and down the mountains, but could not find a bit of water we wanted to improve. It is a cold day when Nevada is left, but we got the go-by in this bill. Still there will be some money left after this bill is passed, and I'll make a big pull to get some of it for a public building at Carson City, which we need very much. This haul on the Treasury," continued Mr. Cassidy, "reminds me of an occurrence in the early days of California. The Legislature had been in session the allotted time, and was about to adjourn. Everybody had got his bill and appropriation through, but just before the motion to adjourn was put a member rose to a 'question of privilege.' 'What is it?' asked the Speaker. 'Mr. Speaker,' answered the member, 'I ask of you as a question of privilege, now that all the bills and drains and hauls have got through, how much money is left in the Treasury?' The Speaker made a little calculation, and answered: 'About $100,000.' 'Then,' said the member, 'I move to rake her.' In the raking in this case, I want to get money enough to put up one public building in Carson City."

Bravery of the Egyptians.

London Daily News.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.—The truth is the Egyptians fought much better than was at all expected. They have well earned the honor of being the first to face throughout a long day the most tremendous artillery fire ever opened in any warfare. Nor can it be said that ignorance made them bold, for the first few rounds from our heavy guns produced effects positively frightful to witness even from a point of safety, while to have stood under such avalanches of iron without flinching proves the Egyptians to have some good stuff among them.

If the Egyptians oppose our troops with the same gallantry with which they fought their four last guns, our soldiers will have their work cut out for them before they reach Cairo. With the tremendous fire of four ironclads concentrated upon them, with the forts crumbling in ruins among them, their gunners yet sent shot after shot back through the storm of shell and bullets for more than an hour. Sir Beauchamp Seymour himself expressed his sense of relief when at last it was evident that the guns were silenced, and the unequal and heroic contest at an end.

◆

A New Hampshire toad rolls himself in meal to attract flies. In this way he gets flies for his meal.

◆

I hope to tie a beautiful knot in the lion's tail before I'm done with him.—Achmet Arabi.

For Sale.

A very desirable farm of one hundred acres, situated ten miles from Clanton. A dwelling house and all necessary outhouses on the the place. Also, a good orchard. Apply to
W. H. MARCUS, Clanton, Ala.

HAVE YOU WOOL TO CARD?

We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us, with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us who from, and if you want it tolled. Put your name on express card.
E. G. WALKER,
aug10-3m Montevallo, Ala.

Clanton Academy.

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

PUBLIC SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, under section 2455 of the revised statutes of the United States, we hereby make known that a public sale of valuable government land will be held at the Land Office at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, 1882, at 12 m., at which time will be offered the following described lands, viz:

North of base and east of the St. Stephen's meridian, in the former Greenville, now Montgomery, Alabama, Land District.

South west quarter of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 20, township 22 north, range 15 east.

The sale will close immediately after the offering and should any of the above lands not be purchased at the public sale, they will subsequently be regarded and treated as subject to private entry.

All of the above lands will be disposed of at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.
PAUL J. STROBACH, Receiver.
Jul27-5w

H. L. WHEELER. W. F. SMITH.

Wheeler & Smith.

(Successors to THOS. PETERS & CO.)

Real Estate and

Fire Insurance Agents

—AND—

Agents for the sale of Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroad Lands.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

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NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.
J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville

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Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

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J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKEN

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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

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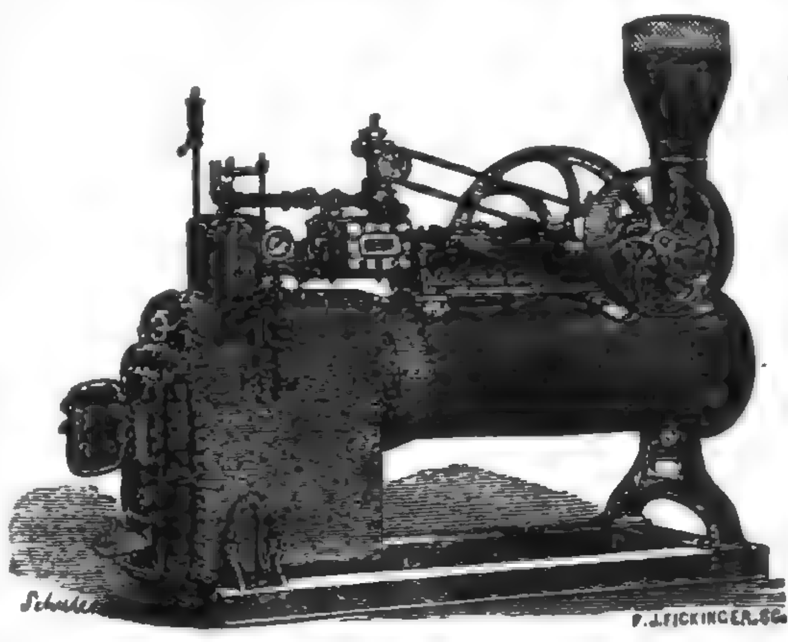
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



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And Blank Book Manufacture

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E CHILTON VIEW.

NTON, ALA., AUG. 10, 1882.

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ncellor Eastern Chancery Divis- N. S. Graham.
ge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
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HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
ins pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

	6:33 a. m.
. 1 at	7:45 p. m.
. 3	8:45 p. m.
. 9	3:55 p. m.
11	

GOING NORTH.

	9:00 a. m.
. 2	*9:42 p. m.
. 4	8:15 p. m.
. 8	10:35 a. m
. 12	

on't stop

HEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.
SELMA DIVISION.

g North	Daily Mail		Going South
6:30 a. m.	Selma	Arr	9:15 p. m.
9:45 "	Calera	Lve.	6:02 "
4:16 p m	Rome	"	11:32 a m
6:15 "	Dalton	"	9:40 "
8.13 "	Cleaveland	"	7:00 "
11:55 "	Knoxville	"	3:30 "
1:01 a m	Norristown	"	1:45 "
4:15 a m	Bristol	"	10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ward	Daily Mail		Westward
11:00 a m	Selma	Lv.	4:20 p m
e 8:50 "	Demopolis	"	7:00 "
e 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive	10 p m

sons. Regular communications ton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. first Saturday in each month at 7 k p. m.

gular conventions Chilton Lodge 2 K. of P. every second and fourth day nights in each month, at 7 k p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

he base ball excitement is sub- ing.

hilton is the best fruit country Christendom.

egular term of the commission- court next Monday.

iss Phelps, of Talladega is on sit to relatives in Clanton.

he State election will be fol- d by the Congressional elec- in November.

r. John Duncan, of the depot, been on a visit to his former e, Decatur.

iss H[illegible] Ray, of Montgomery, been on a visit to friends in nton.

[illegible] of Clanton [illegible] its second [illegible]

. F. G. W[illegible] Montevallo, [illegible] wool to [illegible] See adver- ment

r W. H. Marcus offers his- [illegible] from Clan- for sale. He will sell at a bar- n

rom all that we can learn, we certain that Chilton county [illegible] this year raised enough corn to two years.

he election in this beat passed very quietly. And we have heard of a disturbance any re in the county.

t has been decided to have the nton Camp meeting on the [illegible] one mile from Clan- beginning Sept. 6th.

Capt. Geo. Bivings is now a very ular visitor to this section on nday afternoons. He rarely es nearer than a mile of Clan-

e are always glad to welcome friends from other sections of county, and extend them a dial invitation to visit the VIEW e whenever they may be in nton.

Ir. Moses Robinson, of Cooper's, s in to see us Tuesday. He s that he has never seen better ps at this season of the year n there are in his neighbor- d.

itizens from every portion of county have been in Clanton ing the past week, called hither the election and the murder l.

Ir. Will D. Lanier left Clanton terday morning for Anniston, ere he will take a position in store of the Woodstock Iron We regret to lose him, and e that success may attend him.

Jemison Jottings.

Health of community continues good.

Dr. Dawson, of Jemison, is visiting his son at Bridgeton, Shelby county.

A new dwelling house is being erected by Mr. W. L. Bandy.

What is the matter with you, "Rufus?" Have you forgotten the important fact that you are Calera's correspondent to the "View"? Wake up and let us hear from you.

Rev. I. U. Wilkes preached an interesting sermon at this place, the fifth Sunday in July.

We occasionally see the "View" man in Jemison. But he generally goes off as suddenly as he comes, and we don't know whose ahead.

Plenty of rain in this section.

We have two base ball clubs. We wish winter would come and put an end to the base ball mania.

Z. Y. X.

Maplesville Dots.

A few of our citizens went to Columbiana on the 4th inst.

The barbecue at Callierville, the 5th inst., was well attended. Capt. John F. Burns and Messrs. Edwards and Foshee were the speakers. A match game of base ball was played by the Maplesville and Callierville clubs, the score stood 21 for Maplesville and 1 for Callierville. Had justice been done the defeated club the result would have been far different.

There is talk of a Sunday School being "organized." "Bijou" thinks there are organs enough here to do it.

BIJOU.

The Killing.

On last Thursday morning, Mr. R. M. Goodgame was arrested, charged with the killing of Mr. Robert Mullins. The preliminary examination began on Friday morning, and closed yesterday. Sixteen witnesses for the prosecution were examined, and only one witness for the defence. After the hearing of the testimony, and the arguments of counsel, the prisoner was committed to jail without bail, to be tried at the next term of the circuit court.

Camp Meeting.

The Clanton Camp Meeting will commence on Wednesday evening, Sept. 6th, and will be conducted on the self-supporting plan. Several families will camp on the ground, and persons who cannot tent are invited to attend and give assistance in making the meeting a success. Ministerial aid is solicited. Provision will be made to take care of ministers.

J. W. SHORES, P. C.

Head Notes of Decisions Supreme Court.

In a few days a pamphlet will be published containing all decisions rendered by the Supreme Court from the meeting of the Court December 1st, 1881, to adjournment, July 31st, 1882. None of the head notes in this pamphlet will be contained in either of the three volumes of reports next to be published. The pamphlet will contain a complete index and list of cases. As a limited number only will be published, those desiring a copy Price $1.00 will do well to send in their names and the money at once to

THE ADVERTISER,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Presbyterian Church Services at Verbena

Will be held in the new hall over Brooks' store, on Sunday, the 13th of August, at 11 a. m., conducted by Rev. Dr. Petrie, of Montgomery, and Rev. Mr. Petrie, of Charlottsville, Va. The attendance of the citizens of Verbena and vicinity, is cordially invited. The presence also of friends from Montgomery, Mountain Creek, Cooper's Station and Clanton, will be most welcome.

One of the mysterious "brain-waves" on which so much conjecture has lately been expended rolled through space from Egypt to England on July 18. On the evening of that day a young man living at Devonport called upon the editor of the Western Daily Mercury, at Plymouth and asked if any telegram had been received giving the names of Englishmen killed that day in Alexandria. He said that during the afternoon the mother and wife of a petty officer named Revington, serving in Alexandria, had what they regarded as a "token of his death." They were sitting together in their house talking and working, when they heard the voice of the absent son and husband say "Mother!" three times. Nothing had been heard about Revington at the newspaper office, but on Wednesday the relatives received a telegram from the Admiralty stating that he was shot in the streets of Alexandria on Tuesday while serving on police duty.

"It is high time for the Republican party to take warning," says a Massachusetts paper. True. It has taken pretty much everything else.

Mr. Hubbell, it is presumed, will send the river and harbor bill a circular.

Thanks.

The nicest present that the VIEW office has yet received came from Mrs. T. M. Ternan, on Monday, in the shape of a basket of delicious grapes. Such presents always stir the editorial heart with gladness, and the "devil" says he hasn't had such a treat in many a day.

A Wisconsin pauper, eighty years of age, has just paralyzed the community by marrying a giddy young female of twenty-five.

A hog was dragging away an Iowa baby, when the little one's mother put in an appearance and snatched away her squalling offspring.

Mrs. Reid, of Montgomery is visiting Mrs. R. H. Knox, in Clanton.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March 1881, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the N W ¼ section 13, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact. aug3-5t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James E. Lowe and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the ninth day of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September. 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N W ¼ of the S W ¼ of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife Adaline Smith on the 8th day of August 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 12th day of September 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the S E ¼ of Section 29 Township 22 North, Range 14 East situated in Chilton County, Alalabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this day 1st of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by John W. Goodgame, and his wife M. A. Goodgame on the 27th day of November 1880, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: E ½ of N W ¼ Section 13, Township 23 N, Range 14 E, situated in Chilton County, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Ben C. Class and his wife Mary Ann Glass on the 30th day of June 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose far sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: N W ¼ of S E ¼ Section 31 Township 24 N Range 14 E situated in Chilton County, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

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The Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
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Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
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OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
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COOPER'S STATION, ALA.
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Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

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FIRST AVENUE,
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Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
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☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 22-6m

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

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"Louisville Clothing House,"
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Feb 15-tf

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PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 22-6m

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
—DEALERS IN—
DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS,
SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE.
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A Corner in Coffins.

Once, in a certain mining town in Nevada, a man died. It was an isolated town, and its people had to procure their supplies from a distance. The man died because, among other reasons, he could not postpone it.

The brother of the dead man ordered a handsome coffin for the occasion. He ordered it of an undertaker named Hotchkiss. The mother-in-law of the deceased, not knowing this, ordered a coffin, too—a cheap one. She ordered it of Sudberry, another undertaker.

Hotchkiss came, measured the corpse, and withdrew. Shortly afterward Sudberry appeared. He took the measure of the remains, too, the attendants supposing that he was in some way connected with the other undertaker.

In the afternoon Hotchkiss came with his coffin. It fitted like a glove. Just as he was giving the finishing touches, and making the corpse feel comfortable, Sudberry arrived with his coffin. They looked at each other. The latter saw that the former had got ahead of him; but that was not all. Hotchkiss' coffin was not only a very handsome one, but he arranged things so that the corpse looked like it was proud of being dead. Its appearance cheered grief-stricken friends and relatives. They were elated. Sudberry's coffin was cheap and coarse—and it was empty.

They had words. Sudberry blurted out:

"You've taken a mean, sneakin' advantage of me."

"Coffin was ordered of me in a reg'lar way," returned Hotchkiss.

"I'd like to furnish a coffin to bury you in," continued Sudberry.

"I'd rather live forever than to be buried in one of your old cheap coffins."

"I'll cut down the price of coffins until you'll have to pack your blankets out of town."

"Cut away."

He did cut down prices so low that he got all of Hotchkiss's business. Then Hotchkiss cut below Sudberry's prices. It was getting cheaper to die than to live. Several availed themselves of the reduced rates. Old Gudsey, who, as a matter of economy, ate only one meal a day, took this occasion to get off and avoid the expense of even one meal a day.

Sudberry cut again. Hotchkiss met it. Then the former began to pay a dollar for the privilege of undertaking a corpse. His business livened up. Teddy O'Flynn, who had a partner in a bootblack stand that he could not get along with, availed himself of this opportunity to dissolve the partnership and make a dollar. His partner died very unnaturally. The increase of the death rate of the town was very noticeable. A good many people seized the occasion to get rid of their enemies and turn an honest dollar.

Hotchkiss, too, began to offer a reward of $1 a corpse and a drink of whisky thrown in. The next morning Rattlesnake Bill, a desperate character of the town, stopped before Hotchkiss's shop with four dead Chinamen in a wagon. He wanted $4 and the drinks. The undertaker objected to taking the four Chinamen. Bill told him he could take them or be dumped dead in with them and go over to Sudberry's. Hotchkiss took the four Chinamen. Bill took the four drinks. Hotchkiss had cut the prices as far as he could. He had a large family dependent upon him. Sudberry had no family—no family at the time. He had previously buried the several members of his family, as it came right in his line, and he did it at first cost. The former approached the latter to see if they could not agree to restore old prices. Sudberry would not entertain any such proposition. Said he would sell. Hotchkiss bought.

Then, to retrieve his losses, he put up coffins to exorbitant prices. He knew, if anyone else set up in the undertaking business weeks would elapse before his coffins arrived. There was a great falling off in the mortality that had prevailed. None but the wealthy could afford to die—that is, to die decently. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction. People expostulated with Hotchkiss. They said it was perfectly legitmate to make a corner in other articles of trade, but to make it in coffins was sacrilegious and ought not to be endured. He answered by showing that he had as much right to put up the price of his wares as a baker or a butcher had to put up prices in his business; that he did not cause the death of people and was under no obligation to bury them. Said, though, that he would bury all he killed. He further explained that there was no overwhelming necessity for a man to have a coffin, or even to be buried. Such arguments did not satisfy the people. None of them were needing coffins, either.

Old man Eli Stone was taken sick before the undertakers had compromised matters, and was not keeping abreast with the coffin war. He was known to be the most contrary man in Nevada. He was old and failed rapidly. The doctors told him to make whatever preparation he desired, as the end was not far off. A lawyer, being called in, was writing the old man's will. The dying man's words were scarcely audible, and he would have to cease speaking, at short intervals, to get his fleeing breath. He could hear well. As the writing of the will progressed, he overheard some of his friends in an adjoining room talking about the monopoly in coffins—the unheard-of charges. He told the lawyer to stop right where he had got. Said he was not going to die. He didn't.

The feeling of hostility toward Hotchkiss increased. There were mutterings for a day or two. Finally a mob gathered in front of his establishment. The men comprising the mob did not happen to be suffering for coffins, either. They were healthy-looking, and some of them would have weighed 200 pounds. One Dutchman—he was very mad—would have weighed 400 pounds. No one ever thought of his being buried in a coffin. Hogshead. They hardly knew how to proceed, their knowledge of mobbing coffin-shops being quite limited. It was first proposed to burn the building and contents. This was objected to, as it would leave the town without coffins, and, consequently, without inducements to the citizens to die. Then one infuriated little man shouted:

"We can't use his coffins."

"I don't want to use one," said another.

"Durned 'f I do," exclaimed a third.

"Me nuther," chimed in a man dressed in buckskin.

And "me nuther" seemed to be the general feeling.

At last Hotchkiss, speaking through an auger-hole, agreed to a compromise. He was to reduce prices for poor people, and where a whole family died to allow them excursion rates.

Old Eli Stone got well. It was thought he would put up an opposition undertaker's shop, to punish Hotchkiss for his meanness. No. He presented Hotchkiss with a $200 gold watch, inscribed: "Yours gratefully."—*The Californian.*

Ancient Syracuse.

Syracuse (or Siracuse, as it is called to-day,) was the largest and most important of the Hellenic cities. Strabo says it was twenty miles in circumference. Against its impregnable walls the power of Athens was dashed to pieces in B. C. 413, and the city of the arts lost there the prestige and leadership which it never recovered. For a period of about nine centuries, down to the year 212, when the city was plundered of its valuables, and reduced to a provincial town by the Romans under Marcellus, Syracuse, with varied fortune, was always a city great in war and distinguished in arts and letters. It was many times attacted and robbed thereafter, but it did not wholly lose its importance, till the year 828, when the Saracens reduced it to insignificance. Of all the cities of the ancient world that have had a continued existence, after a fashion, Syracuse is now the most desolate, impressive and melancholy waste. Even Girgenti is hardly so swept of remains of power and prosperity. The city of the middle ages of to-day occupies only the small, walled and fortified island of Ortygia, which was not a fifth part, though it was the oldest portion of the ancient city, which is reckoned to have had half a million inhabitants.

The railway ride down the coast from Catania offers a succession of lovely see views, but passed much of the way over low land which is extolled of old as the richest grain-bearing part of the island, and is now very productive of malaria. Especially unwholesome, I should say, is the neighborood of the shallow, water-fowl haunted lake of Lentini, the largest body of water in Sicily? The most famous of the old towns we touched is Agosta (now called Augusta), and beyond this we run along the Megarean bay. At Megara was an old Phœnician settlement and some interesting relics of civilization before the Greek occupation have recently been found there. I saw some rude terra-cotta heads from there, upon the faces of which is that curious, indefinable smile that is characteristic of nearly all the statuary discovered by Gen. Di Cesnola in Cyprus.—*Charles Dudley Warner.*

"Breaking."

In "breaking," the usual depth of the furrow is three inches, and the usual width sixteen inches. We should certainly prefer to plow a three-inch furrow and "backset" in the fall or after the furrow turned in "breaking" has become measurably disintergrated, which often occurs before fall. "Breaking," "backsetting" and "cross-plowing" constitute the general routine of preparation of prairie sod for a seed-bed, and in any section it is always well to follow the plan already practiced there until experience has demonstrated or strongly suggested a different one; for it may be taken as a rule that the methods adopted by shrewd, practical men in farming in any section are the methonds best adopted to that section under existing conditions. Anyhow, it is not wise for a new-comer to depart from them without a valid reason, and after a trial, on a small scale, of any plan he may think a better one. "Do as your neighbors do" is a safe rule for all new-comers in every part of the country, until they have had experience there. Then, with a full knowledge of the conditions of their new location, the remembrance of different methods followed elsewhere may suggest valuable improvements; but a great many of the avoidable mishaps that befall new settlers in various parts of the country are due to the contempt often felt for the methods already in vogue there, and the consequent substitution of other methods, which, however excellent elsewhere under different conditions, are not suitable in the new situation.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Red Snapper.

Probably the best fish added to the list of those that are edible within the past ten years is the red snapper, the scientific name of which is *Lutjanus blackfordii.* Ten years ago this fish was almost unknown here, though occasionally one was sent to market as a curiosity, and attracted attention because of its brilliant color. It was formerly eaten to some extent by the people of Cuba and the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, but was never used as a food in this latitude until about eight years ago, and it is only within three or four years that it has become such a favorite with the general public, and one of the most popular for table use. In 1878 the first scientific description of the fish was made by Professor G. Brown Gould, of the United States Fish Commission. The fish is hard and firm, resembling closely the sheephead in flavor, and its best qualities are developed by baking. It is caught both on the east and west coasts of Florida, and at different points in the Gulf of Mexico. It is caught entirely by hand, with drop-lines, and affords much sport to the fisherman, as it is gamy, and when caught will make a lively fight to escape. These fish run together in large schools, and average about twelve pounds in weight. The largest one ever exhibited in this city weighed thirty-two pounds. The red snapper is not in market now, the season extending from the first of September to the first of May. Every year the quantity sold shows a steady increase. The average price last season was fifteen cents a pound.—*N. Y. Post.*

Surprised Duelists.

Several weeks ago Mr. Joseph Buckle and Mr. Thomas Latch came to Little Rock from a Northern City for the purpose of engaging together in business. Shortly after arriving and looking around, Buckle remarked:

"Latch, I have hit upon a happy idea. You see, these people are great on the chivalry business. No man stands so high here as a fighter. When the people find that a man will fight, they entertain a high regard for him. Suppose now, that we become involved in a newspaper controversy, and finally fight a duel. Say that you challenge me. We will have a couple of seconds, of course having it understood that there are to be no bullets in the pistols. We will go out, exchange a few shots, make friends and then go into business together. This will be the biggest advertisement we could have and the people will flock to us. Bravery in the first place and magnanimity in the second, you see."

"That is, indeed, a capital idea," rejoined Buckle." "Yes, sir, people will point at us and say, they are two of the bravest and best men in town."

They immediately began a controversy through the newspapers. Latch called Buckle a squint-eyed liar. Then Buckle called Latch a goggle-eyed liar. Latch called Buckle a spotted liar with a cod-fish eye, and Buckle challenged him. Arrangements were made with a couple of seconds to whom the whole thing was explained, and who considered the plan a fine piece of invention. The men were to fight with Derringers, distance ten paces. A grove, just outside of the city limits, was chosen as the battle ground. On the night before the duel was to take place, the seconds met in a beer saloon, and while sitting at a table, one of them remarked:

"Say, of course, we are paid for this thing, but after thinking the matter over, hanged if I like the idea of giving a reputation of bravery to a couple of cowards. Suppose, in order to remove the counterfeit part of the affair, and to sustain our own characters, we load the pistols with small shot. We get our money, you see, in advance."

The other second agreed.

The morning came, bright and beautiful. The officers of the law knew nothing of the approaching duel, yet there was considerable excitement among the people. A large crowd assembled on the grounds. The combatants, seconds and surgeons arrived.

"I do not like to enter into bloodshed," said Latch, majestically," but Mr. Buckle has insulted me. I have never in my life borne an insult. I give Mr. Buckle another opportunity to retract."

"I never retract," replied Buckle, in a firm voice. "What I have said, I stand by with my life. I am not afraid to die, sir. My reputation to me is worth more than my life."

"As you will have it," said Latch, slowly, turning to take position. "I had hoped that I would never again be forced to shed blood in defense of my honor, but it is as you will have it."

The antagonists were placed in position. The seconds winked at each other.

"Ready, aim, fire!" Bang! Bang!

A couple of loud yells arose. Buckle ran around with one ear almost gone and one eye almost knocked out. Latch writhed in agony and blood. You cursed fool!" yelled Buckle, rushing up to Latch. "What made you shoot me. Ain't you got no sense?"

"Go away!" howled Latch, "or I'll kick the life out of you."

The people couldn't understand why a duel should terminate so violently. The two seconds looked at each other and winked. Buckle and Latch are now in a Northern hospital.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

A Norse Farm.

Our interpreter, like many of his class in Norway, was an excellent cook, and we perhaps valued his services most in the latter capacity, as we ourselves possessed sufficient knowledge of the language for all ordinary purposes. He was assisted by the farmer's wife, who owned the house and kept us supplied with milk and butter from her dairy. It was a comparatively rich farm, where they pastured fourteen cows this summer, for the hay harvest had been good last year, and upon the excellence of the crop depends the number of cattle these poor people keep through the winter, as they never buy or sell fodder, each farmer maintaining as large a stock as his own land can feed. There were more than twenty farms in this little valley, only four miles long; a few had tenant proprietors, but the greater part were rented by their occupiers, who have always to pay down a large sum on taking possession, with a proportionately reduced yearly rent. The landlords do not seem to take much interest in their property, and as for improvements, there is no likelihood of disputes on this head, as things are just where they were 500 years ago. At the age of sixty it is the custom for a farmer to make over the holding to his son, receiving a sum of money for his interest and a promise that the son will house and feed him for the rest of his days. Thus the old couple have a quiet old age secured to them, and the farm is worked by active hands. Whether these arrangements have a legal sanction we know not, but they certainly form the regular observance of a district in many ways remarkable for its maintenance of ancient customs. One of the most curious is the habit of using patronymics, which has died out in many parts of Norway, but is still retained here, and causes a great deal of confusion in successive generations, especially as it is the rule for the eldest son always to be baptized with his grandfather's Christian name; thus Eric, whose father was Lars, is simply Eric Larsen, and is bound to call his eldest son Lars Ericsen. A wife, too, does not adopt her husband's name, but remains with the euphonious title of, let us say, Petrina Jacobsdatter.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

—Three St. Louis gamblers have become raving maniacs. That is, they have pleaded guilty to the charge of gambling and been sent up for six months. No gambler in his right mind would have done it. He'd have hired some lawyer to convict some one of persecution and perjury.

Affections for Pets.

During the Reign of Terror in France a spirit very like that of the worst period of the Roman Empire was evoked, and it has been observed that in both cases the grossest inhumanity was sometimes found united with affection for animals—that is, for pet animals. Fournier was devoted to a squirrel, Couthon to his spaniel, and Marat kept doves. But it may well be questioned whether these particular affections indicated any general temper of mercy toward animals more than toward mankind. Even the most bloodthirsty monsters may have a sincere partiality for their own belongings, friend or child.—*Saturday Review.*

—The Hoosick Falls (N. Y.) *Courier* says the bloodless duel between two rival aspirants for the hand of a young lady of that village was fought, not with pistols, but with fists. The lady discarded them both, and the fellow who got the worst of the fight is half disposed to crow over his victor.

Prince Eugene of Savoy was colonel at twenty-one, lieutenant-field-marshal at twenty-four, and shortly after general-field-marshal. He gained the battle at Zenta at thirty-four, and co-operated with Marlborough at Blenheim at forty-one.

The Kansas City *Times* reports that its book-keeper suffered very severely, and for a long time, with rheumatism. He tried St. Jacobs Oil and was cured by one bottle.

A New York State man who tried a flying machine of his own invention had no advice to give to those who crowded around. All he said was: "Work in 'durned fool' somewhere on my tombstone!"

The Ithica (N. Y.) *Ithican* observes: Our druggists report that St. Jacobs Oil goes off like hot cakes.

The New Orleans *Picayune* has discovered that picnics are healthy, and that it is the lemonade that kills. We have heard the same remark made in connection with lobster salad until the lobsters became so scarce."

What's Saved is Gained.

Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

—At Cedar Hill, below Albany, N. Y., during a thunder-storm recently, the air was filled with a substance resembling sulphur, which fell in showers, covering everything with yellow dust.

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

—The Oil City *Blizzard* says "beads" are the fashionable style of trimming "on a glass of beer." A "glass of beer," we presume, is a new article of feminine wear. The ladies do have such queer names for their fixings.—*Norristown Herald.*

Greatest Discovery Since 1492.

For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis, and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood-purifier and strength restorer or tonic, and for liver complaint and costive conditions of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

—Three women in the city were recently made seriously ill by eating butter containing a mineral poison. It can't be possible that the cows are eating arsenic to improve their complexion?—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

"Marked Benefit."

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 21, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—I have taken your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for kidney and liver diseases with marked benefit.

J. B. Joyce.

—A bold hunter in Los Angeles County, California, recently killed three grizzly bears, and later killed two more, making five in all. These bears had made a raid on a bee farm and destroyed fifteen stands in a single night.

Kidney-Wort in this season sustains the system and keeps up the strength.

—Girls, like opportunities, are all the more to you after being embraced.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Teachers wanted. Address with stamp for application-form, Teachers' Ag'cy, Cin'ti, O.

—Eugene Webster caught his enemy, Stephen Tarbell, in a secluded place at Bedford, Mich., tied him fast to a board, and leisurely inflicted horrible torture by cutting him here and there with a knife.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants and relieves weakness of the stomach.

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Pure cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on the sea shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

—It is reported that a New Jersey cigar maker has discovered that the leaf of the tobacco plant makes a very good cigar.—*Norristown Herald.*

Chapped hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

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FACTS ABOUT UMBRELLAS.

Antiquarians say that the umbrella was invented shortly after the flood, and has been the least improved upon of all appliances for human comfort, the shape being now as it was in those youthful days of the world. An umbrella is much like a pigeon as to the question of possession—the last one who gets it owns it. The following facts about umbrellas—especially the last one—may serve every reader a splendid purpose sooner or later: To place your umbrella in a rack indicates that it is about to change owners. An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but drippings of the rain, indicates courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings, it indicates marriage. To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you. To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a nice silk one signifies that "exchange is no robbery." To lend an umbrella signifies that "I am a fool." To carry an umbrella just high enough to tear out men eyes and knock off men's hats, signifies "I am a woman." To go without an umbrella in a rain-storm shows I am sure of getting rheumatism, and will have to use St. Jacobs Oil to get well." To keep a fine umbrella for your own use and a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil always in the house, in case of rheumatism or accident, would signify that you are real philosopher.

The following communication to the editor of the Salem (Mass.) *Register* shows how an artist treated his visitor: "I would have accepted your kind invitation to visit you in your new quarters with pleasure before this had not my old enemy, Mr. Rheumatism, pounced on me so suddenly. He arrived last Friday, and, without stopping to send up his card, rushed in and grasped me by the hand with such a grip that in a few hours my hand and wrist were so badly swollen and painful that I felt as though one of Mr. Hatch's coal teams had run over me. Mr. Rheumatism has been a constant visitor of mine for several years; he always swells and put on a great many airs, making himself at home, devouring my substance and leaving me poor in flesh and pocket. Last winter he came and stayed two months. I then decided that the next time he came I would change his diet. I was somewhat at a loss what to feed him with, but finally concluded to give him three square meals a day of St. Jacobs Oil—morning, noon and night. This fare he is disgusted with, and is packing up his trunk and will leave by to-morrow or next day; says he cannot stop any longer, as he has pressing business elsewhere. He is a treacherous fellow, and he intends visiting some of our Salem friends; if he does, just give him the same fare that I did and he won't stop long.

J. S. Lefavour.

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$1,000 dowery on marriage. Send for circular. "The Universal Benevolent Association," of California, for unmarried persons. 683 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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NO. 40.

COINCIDENCE.

XPERIENCE OF TWO OF THE GILDED.

ly felt worried, I own,
out my affair with Elise,
en Fred and I were alone
d him the facts, which were these:
rted her round more or less
theaters and seashore and such,
ver had reason to guess
t she ever cared for me much,
one day it happened she spoke
my being sweet on Kate Drew.
, just by way of a joke:
ou know I care only for you."
it in jest, recollect.
took it in earnest; at once
sed what I didn't suspect.
loved me! Well I, like a dunce,
not the quick wit to pretend
ught she was joking and turn
[illegible] Did not wish to offend
seeming her true love to spurn.
d to appear overjoyed
d kissed her. Now, fool that I am,
been very sadly annoyed
having to keep up the sham.
pleasant, but being her slave
buying her diamonds and such,
ing to see her to rave
ve—well, it's rather too much.
ke to get out of the scrape,
feel that the blame's on my part;
h to effect my escape,
n't want to wound the girl's heart.
Fred," said I, "tell me the means
which I can end the affair
out any tear-shedding scenes,
ng her soul with despair."
he: "'Tis amazing, but true;
ular story I can't
ner in the same fix as you,
d want to escape, but I can't.
rt is a frightful expense,
t loves with the ardor of youth,
lly can't give the offense
telling her, frankly, the truth.
ket we'll have to maintain,
[illegible] shows a way to get out.
[illegible] much 'gainst the grain,
[illegible] we deserve it, no doubt.
[illegible] if you please.
[illegible] "Her name,"
[illegible] "is Kenyon—Elise."
y Jingo," said Fred, "mine's the same!"
—*Boston Post.*

thing About the Rising Blossom of the Period.

flower for a long time has become popular and so personal as the sunflower. It has entered into our favor taken possession of our homes, our [illegible] and our dress, and is everywhere [illegible] of art and fashion—[illegible] it is not only a decoration [illegible] but bears a good ous character, being as a Christian r dedicated to St. Bartholomew, ouis (King) and St. Autradis, and, pagan emblem, the sacred flower of ancient Peruvians, who were worrs of the sun

resemblance to the god of day and upposed homage to the rising sun it their emblem of faith, and on [illegible] it was greatly used in their [illegible], and the virgins [illegible] in the temple of the sun crowned with sunflowers made of gold, and carried them in their , and fastened their robes with

Persia and other lands of the East unflower is the emblem of constant love, and there are many poetical ions in Eastern literature to the r that always turns its face toward n.

first mention we have of it in En is from Gerard, in 1596, when he s that in his garden he had one has grown to the height of 14 feet, h produces flowers measuring 16 over. In Spain and Mexico they [illegible] ght of 20 feet, some of owers measuring four feet in diam and a single flower producing 2,362

tanical authorities say that there nearly fifty species. Among those are best known are the tall sun Peru and Mexico, the perenn native of Virginia, and the dwarf ower, brought as late as 1878 from pt.

e seeds, when peeled, taste like [illegible]. They make an excellent t of them in Portugal, and during late war, in the Southern States, were substituted for coffee in many cabin. They are good food poultry, and the oil pressed from is frequently used in place of oil for salads; it can also be burned lamps, and is splendid for soap ng.

e stems and flowers when burned uce a good potash, and many a wife in Texas has superintended burning of sunflowers to obtain the sh for her week's baking with as h care as she did the baking itself. Texas the sunflower pulled at sunn with a wish is sure to bring the true before the next sunset (so the an says), and no true Texan will a garden without at least one of [illegible] suns in it. To dream em signifies that you will have your wounded; and a negro, if he has dream will never rest until he has al a sunflower to counteract the d. And in some parts of the South gro will not let you bring into the e a sunflower that has been pulled re it is perfect or one that is in any broken.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Lake Water Eccentricity.

uring the high wind Monday aftern several parties at Hathaway Point e treated to a grand spectacle. The d swooped down suddenly upon the ooth water in the bay, and taking it for the space of about six rods wide d it into the air to the height of 175 , and this wall of water was carried n the lake with lightning speed for ut six miles, when it divided into two ts, each of which went whirling t after the manner of a genuine er-spout. Several persons who were ing a little distance from the shore de quick time in getting to land in, but luckily the cyclone did not ke the Point at all; if it had, none of buildings there could have stood the ket. There were fortunately not any ts out in the track of the watery l, which would certainly have lifted and destroyed anything in its way. s spoken of as a terribly grand sight. —*t. Albans (Vt.) Messenger.*

THE LITTLE FOXES.

A Lay Sermon.

"Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines: for our vines have tender grapes."—*Solomon's Song, 2:15.*

DEARLY BELOVED: It is the little things in this life that make up our happiness or misery. If we had to deal only with the great things we could get along. If there were only lions in the way, life would be pleasanter than it is. If we were only expected to be heroes, we could accomplish our warfare and work out our mission with less trouble than now encompasses us. But alas, it is not against lions and great dangers that the voice of inspiration warns us. It is only the "little foxes" we are to take. And the man who despiseth the day of small things is even as he who lifteth up his head in the air and vaunteth himself, even while he sitteth his foot upon the humble banana peel. Falleth he over a man by treading upon a dry goods box, or doth he stumble over a two story house? "Take us the foxes, the *little* foxes, that spoil the vine."

Brethren, it is easier to kill a lion than to catch a fox. It is easier to build a wagon than it is to make a watch. Great is the warrior who taketh a city, but he is better than the mighty, that is slow to anger, and better is "he that ruleth his spirit" than he that taketh a city.

Why see, how much of human misery is based upon the merest trifles. The man who makes himself supremely wretched because he wants something his neighbor has, and can't get it; the man who swears when he loses his collar button; the man who breaks the furniture because he can't find his hat on the rack when he left it out in the back yard; the man who wants to die when he wakes at night to hear it raining in perfect torrents and remembers that he left all the kindling wood out doors on the cistern box; the man who is unhappy because his boots are tight; the young man, or old man either, who tries to make a forty-dollar salary support a fifty-dollar coat, and is miserable because there is a misfit somewhere; the man who is cross and savage all through house-cleaning week; the man who is always sick and miserable after the picnic; the man who is cross because it is hot, and gruff because it's cold, and irritable because it's wet—what are these men but the tormented victims of "the little foxes that spoil the vines." These men have no heavy burdens, no grave trials. They are miserable because they make themselves so, and they remain miserable because they are too lazy to set a fox trap. If the old world had no heavier sorrows than these, we would be so happy down here some of us wouldn't care to go to Heaven. Lay this paper down right here, dearly beloved, and count up all your own trials and sorrows and tribulations; strike out all the little, petty every-day annoyances you are ashamed to call tribulations, and see how little you have to make life unhappy. Honestly, now, what trouble have you? You need not tell me just give yourself an honest answer.

If we allowed the great wrongs of life to move us as deeply as do the petty trials; if we endured our light afflictions more patiently, and more valiantly combatted the great evils, how soon would we reform this old world. If one-half the indignation that is poured out upon the insensate collar buttons that roll away under the shadowy concealment of impassive lounges and bureaus were as faithless politicians who betray their trusts and barter their principles for place and profit, there would be no mourning over any lack of honest men in public places. If society broke the furniture and foamed at the mouth and tore things when it can find neither its bank account or the Cashier as it does when it simply cannot find its hat, no man could steal trust funds and build a new house therewith. If the man who tries to reverse the appearance of a number nine foot, to make it fit a number six boot, would only try as hard to make his sinful nature compass the virtues of a saint, the world would be fragrant with patience, and his home and neighbors would rise up and call him blessed. We fret and chafe under the little trials, and are too complacent with the great evils. And the man who can ignore the petty vexations and save all his strength of mind and body for the great things, he is the man who leads us all.

It is true, dearly beloved, these petty annoyances make constant demands upon your strength and patience and grace. I know there are a thousand foxes to one lion, and that it is hard work to watch them all the time, but eternal vigilance is the price of a good character, and

"Evil is caused by want of thought
As well as by want of heart."

It would be easier to be a martyr, and go down to the block or to the stake, and have one's head cut off or be burned to a crisp at once and be done with it, than it is to endure eight or ten years of rheumatism. So much the more honor to the patient victims of rheumatism than to the martyrs. I know it is easier to President of the United States, and be a good President, too, than it is to go to sleep with the earache, or with three small mosquitoes in the room, that have made up their minds to a horrible repast of human blood. I know —out of the breadth and depth of my own experience I know whereof I affirm —I know it is an easier matter to edit a newspaper, than it is to put the baby to sleep when the baby isn't feeling particularly sleepy just then. I know the little trials are the hardest; the little temptations are the strongest. The man who would scorn to steal a horse will swear a little sometimes. The man who could not be hired to forge a note will sometimes help to [illegible] a campaign lie; the man who will not commit murder will occasionally scold his wife; and the man who would scorn a lie under any other circumstances can't be trusted in a horse trade. It is easy for any honest man to refuse a bribe; it is hard for the same man to tell the truth about the size and number of the trout he caught. It is comparatively easy to obey the big commandments; it's the finer meshes of the little net that will entangle so many of us.

Dearly beloved, don't try to be heroes, then. Don't aim to be wingless saints. Don't aspire to the distinction of martyrdom. Try to be good, every day, honest, Christian men and women, and see if you have not your hands full. Don't waste your time lion hunting; the lions never hurt anybody, but "Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines; for our vines have tender grapes."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Brother Gardner, of the Lime-Kiln Club, on Liars.

"Who am a liar?" asked the old man as he stood up in his usual place and glared around him.

Pickles Smith, Trustee Pullback, Samuel Shin and Evergreen Jones started and turned pale, and there was a death-like silence as Brother Gardner continued:

"An' what shall we do wid him—wid de liar an' de liars? De liar am wid us an' of us an' among us. He gits up wid us in de mawnin' an' he lies down wid us at night. Go to de grocery, an' de grocer smiles an' nods an' lies. Go to de dry-goods man, an' he has a welcome an' a lie. De tailor promises a suit when he knows he can't finish it. De shoemaker promises a pair of butes for Saturday when he has three days' work on de nex' week. De ice man charges us wid twenty-five pounds an' delivers sixteen. Our carpets am warranted, an' yet dey fade. De plumber plumbs an' lies. De painter paints an' lies. De carpenter planes an' saws an' cheats. De dressmaker not only lies but steals de cloth. We all lie like troopers fifty times a day, and de man who won't lie doan' stan' any show.

"An' yet, my frens, what' will we bring up in de eend? When Waydown Bebee axes me fur de loan of a dollar till Saturday, he lies. He knows he can't pay it back under fo' weeks. I know he knows it, an' I lie. I tell him I jist paid out de last shillin' fur a wash-bo'd an' can't possibly raise no mo'. If I ax Judge Hostetter Jackson to sign a bank note wid me he lies when he says he promised his dyin' gran'muder nebber to do so. We lie when we w'ar better cloze dan we kin afford—when we put on airs above us—when we put on our backs what orter be fodder fur our stomachs. We has become a red hot, go-ahead, dust-aroun' nashun, but we has also become a nashun of liars, cheats and false pretenders. We adulterate our goods. cheat in weight, swindle in measure, and put on broadcloath coats to hide de absence of dollar shirts. Our society am full of false pretenders, our religion furnishes a cloak fur hypocrites, an' our charity am but a high-soundin' name fur makin' a dollar bring back ten shillings. I doan' know what de principal wickedness of Sodom consisted of, nor wheder de folks in Gomorrow tole lies or pitched pennies, but if either one could beat an American town of the same size fur lyn' an' decepshun dey mus' have got up werry airly in de mawnin', an' stayed awake all night long. We lie, an' we know we lie. We play the hypocrite, we cheat an' deceive an' yit we want the world to pick us out as shinin' examples of virtue, and we expect our tomb-stones to bear eulogies georgious 'nuff fur angels. Gentlemen, let us kick each odder into doin' better! Let de kickin' begin just whar' it happens, fur we can't hit anybody who doan need it!"

Waydown Beebe arose to inquire if he had ever borrowed a dollar of the President and neglected to return it on the date specified.

"You has, sah!" was the prompt reply.

Waydown scratched his head, looked around for a soft spot to break his fall, and finally sat down with a look of melancholy creeping over his complexion.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Garibaldi's Wounds.

Garibaldi, in the course of his adventurous life, received ten wounds. Two wounds in the neck and throat, at first believed to be mortal, were received in 1835, in Uruguay, in a sea fight against the Dictator; two wounds in the right arm at the sea fight of Rio Plata, in 1836—every officer and man near Garibaldi being killed or wounded; one wound in the abdomen, on April 30, 1849, while fighting against the French on the Janiculum. The wound was not dangerous but was excessively painful, and Garibaldi concealed his sufferings until the battle was over. On May 8, 1849, at Velletri, he was knocked off his horse by the Neapolitans, and trampled on. He received one bayonet and one sword wound, and was rescued by a band of mere boys who were engaged in the fight. On August 29, 1862, he was wounded in the thigh by one of the Royal Bersaglieri. A second bullet rebounding, broke the ankle bone and remained in the wound. When extracted it exactly resembled in shape a cap of liberty. On July 4, 1866, on his birthday, Garibaldi was hit in the Tyrol by an Austrian bullet. It was a flesh wound in the thigh.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—An ill-fitting shoe was the primary cause of the death, by blood-poisoning, of a four-year-old child at Westfield, N. Y.

The Cabbage Worm.

We suppose that none of our readers have been or will be troubled with cabbage worm this season. How can they be, when nearly every week a "cure remedy" has been published! But joking aside, we have published some very simple remedies, or alleged remedies, that we hope will be tried. Cayenne pepper, for instance. This pest has received a great deal of attention, but it seems to baffle all attempts to destroy it or prevent its ravages. Not that there are no remedies, but those generally recommended are either dangerous, expensive or difficult of application. Some time since we published a recommendation of Pyrethrum. The plan of applying it is to mix it with flour, at the rate of one ounce of the powder to five ounces of the flour, and thinly dust it over the infested plants. It is also sometimes used in solution, one ounce of the powder to ten gallons of water. It is said that both of these will destroy not only the cabbage worm but almost any other insect that may be upon the plant. But Pyrethrum is high priced, and that would prevent its universal adoption.

Prof. Thomas, however, mentions another remedy which is within the reach of any one, and which is said to be effectual. It consists of equal parts of saltpeter and salt, dissolved in hot water, and diluted with cold water. Sprinkle this upon the plants during the hottest part of the day while the sun is shining upon them. The proportions of the salt, saltpeter and water are as above described with reference to the two first, and diluted with ten or twelve quarts of water. A rule of proportions cannot, however, be inflexible, for some saltpeter is a great deal stronger than other samples. Prof. Thomas says he tried it on some horse-radish leaves on which there were about a dozen worms. He used a tablespoonful of salt and saltpeter each, dissolved in a cup of hot water and afterward diluted with two quarts of cold water. He sprinkled the leaves at half-past nine o'clock in the forenoon, when the sun was shining brightly. Two days later but two of the worms remained alive. Its effect upon the leaves was not seriously detrimental, although there were a few quite large spots that were killed by the solution. In the month of September following he sprinkled another cluster of horse-radish leaves that were badly infested, using a solution of one-fourth of the same kind of saltpeter and salt, and diluting it with a quart of water. This was put onto the plants at half-past eleven o'clock, when the sun was shining brightly, but it had no effect upon the worms, from which it would appear that to be certainly effective it must be strong enough to injure more or less any plant that is not hardier than the horse-radish. However, it may be worth trying as an experiment on a small scale.

Hot water, which is so strongly recommended, Prof. Thomas does not approve of as a remedy, alleging that it cannot be used at a sufficiently high temperature to kill the worms without injury to the plant. One gardener is quoted as recommending London purple. He says he uses it constantly, and that it neither has any bad effect upon his own family who eat the cabbage, or upon others who buy his cabbages in the market. Paris green or London purple will no doubt kill the worms, but notwithstanding that Prof. Thomas deems it safe to give the gardener's experience, we do not recommend it, and, indeed, would counsel against its use.—*Western Rural.*

Canning Tomatoes.

Many people who are quite successful in canning fruits generally, are apt to fail with the tomato. A lady says: "We have ten acres of fruit of all kinds and I take a great deal of pride in canning fruit. I get nearly all the prizes at the fairs. I wish you could just peep into my cellar to see my tomatoes and peaches, some canned last fall, and some a year ago, not mentioning my other fruit. I will tell you how I can my tomatoes—both red and yellow. I pick the tomatoes—the smoothest and best shaped—and scald them and skin them very carefully; take the stem out with a penknife, taking care not to cut the tomato so as to let the juice or seed run out; then I place them in the cans, some of them with the stem end next to the can, and some with the blossom ends; then I take the juice that has run out of some that I have peeled to cook, having no seed nor pulp, and add a little salt and pour on my whole tomatoes until nearly full; then place them in a kettle of cold water, and let them cook till I think they are heated through; then I seal them. I use nothing but glass jars —two-quart jars—and after the cover has been on about five minutes I take it off so they will settle, letting the gas out; then I fill up with juice and seal again, and my cans are always full to the cover. A great many have not learned this. You have no idea how nice they look through the glass; they show every vein and rib, and look as if they were put up raw, and when used they are just as if they had been taken from the vines—and if you don't believe me try it this summer. I always keep my fruit in the dark, and it don't fade through the glass."—*Donahoe's Magazine.*

—At Little Rock, Ark., Paul Earl and Jim Young were testing the strength of their arms by locking fingers, placing elbows on the table, and waiting to see whose arm would bend and give way first. In one of the efforts Earl had his arm broken about two inches above the elbow.

The Sight of Fishes and Frogs.

At a recent meeting of the Berlin Physiological Society, Prof. Hirschberg communicated the results of his dioptric measurements of the eyes of fishes and amphibia (pikes and frogs), as a further contribution to the comparative dioptrics of the eye. According to his measurements, the cornea in the pike has a large radius of curvature which exceeds the length of the optic axis; consequently, these animals are very myopic in the air; when, however, the eye was opthalmometrically examined under water, the distance of distinct image formation was much greater. The eye in fishes (both those of the pike and roach were examined) behaves quite differently in air and in water. This fact is a contradiction of Herr Rateau's statements, who also found the seeing distance of fishes almost the same in both media. The eye of the frog also behaves differently in water from what it does in air; the radius of curvature of its cornea is much smaller in proportion to the length of the optic axis, and its myopia in air is much less than in fishes. It is remarable that in the case of the eyes of both the frog and the pike, neither a solution of atropine nor of eserine produced any alteration in the distance of the formation of images; it is hence probable that the accommodation of the eye, if it occur at all in these animals, takes place by some other mechanism than that which effects it in in the higher vertebra.

A Little Damp.

"Have we had any rain in Indiana this spring?" he echoed, as he turned in his seat.

"Yes."

"Well, it's been a little damp out there," he softly answered. "The day before leaving home I had to hang up twenty-eight of my ducks. They had become so water-soaked that they could no longer swim. During the month of April it rained on twenty-nine different days.

"What about the other day?"

"O, that was the day on which it snowed twenty-two straight hours."

"How is corn?"

"Well, I planted mine in two feet of water, and between you and me I don't expect over thirty bushels to the acre."

"Wheat looking well?"

"Tolerably well, but the sturgeon and catfish are doing considerable damage."

"Didn't you get any dry weather in May?"

"There was about fifteen minutes one day when it tried to clear up, but I hadn't commenced to bring out my sheep before the rain came down again."

"Grass must be good?"

"Shouldn't wonder, but can't say. When I get back I'm going down in a diving-bell to see."

"Got your potatoes in?"

"Not yet; I've got them loaded on a scow, and the scow anchored in the field in three feet of water."

"Then the prospect looks gloomy?"

"Not any, sir—not any. I've got an ark almost ready to sail, and if it will only rain for another week I'll be the best-fixed man in Indiana."—*Wall Street Daily News.*

Growth of Colts.

In order to winter a colt well, and have him come out a fine, showy, sturdy animal in the spring, particular attention must be paid to his growth during the first summer and autumn. If the mare's milk is at all deficient to keep the colt in good flesh and thriving steadily, it is best to have recourse at once to cow's milk. Skimmed milk answers very well for this purpose, especially if a little flax-seed jelly, oil or cotton-seed meal, is mixed with it. A heaped table-spoonful, night and morning, is enough to begin with, when the colt is a month old. This can be gradually increased to a pint per day, by the time it is six months old, or double this if the colt be of the large farm or Cart Horse breed.

Oats, also, may be given as soon as they can be eaten. Begin with a half-pint, night and morning, and go on increasing, according to the age and size of the animal, to four quarts per day. These, together with the meal above, should be supplemented with a couple of quarts of wheat bran night and morning. The latter is excellent to prevent worms, and helps to keep the bowels in good condition.

Colts should not be permitted to stand on a plank, cement, paved or any hard floor the first year, as these are liable to injuriously affect the feet and legs. Unless the yard where colts run in the winter has a sandy, or fine, dry, gravelly soil, it should be well littered, so as to keep their feet dry. Mud, or soft, wettish ground, is apt to make tender hoofs, no matter how well bred the colt may be. One reason why the horses in one district grow up superior to those in another in hoof, bone, muscle and action, is because it has a dry limestone or siliceous soil. When the mare is at work, do not let the colt run with her; and if she comes back from her work heated, allow her to get cool before suckling the colt, as her over-heated milk is liable to give the foal diarrhœa.

—Revenge is sweet: "Look here, waiter, there is a fly in this soup," said a well-dressed, but disgusted looking stranger to a waiter at an Austin restaurant. The waiter looked at the fly critically, and finally said: "I'd give five dollars to know for certain if that fly is the one that has been nibbling at my nose all the morning."—*Texas Siftings.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—The light which falls upon the earth from the satellites of Mars is about equivalent to what a man's hand on which the sun shone at Washington would reflect to Boston.

—There has been a fair average catch of seals on Neah Bay and Quillente, Washington Territory, this season, but, owing to the advance in cost of catching, and decline in value in foreign markets, the season's business on the whole has been unprofitable.—*Chicago Times.*

—A valuable fiber called pita or bromelic grows wild in Honduras. It is said to be the strongest fiber known, and can be used, half and half, with silk or wool. Machinery has been made to prepare it for manufacturing purposes, and it is said to be worth, when ready for market, $1,000 a ton.

—Prof. Carlo Pavesi, an Italian, has produced a disinfectant which the medical papers of the Old World heartily commend. It is composed of chloride of lime, camphor and glycerine. The mixture can be used in all cases where phenic acid is now employed, and is less disagreeable, less irritating and less toxic than that acid.

—Diving for black pearls employs a large number of men and boats off the coast of Lower California. Traders supply the vessels and diving apparatus upon the stipulation that the pearls that are found are to be sold to them at specified rates. These jewels are of much beauty and highly prized. A year's production is worth on an average from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

—Straw has long been used for the manufacture of paper, and it is now made into lumber of any desired length and width. It holds nails as well as wood, and is susceptible of a higher finish and polish. Like papier-mache, it is waterproof, and can, therefore, be used for external as well as internal purposes. Samples resemble hardwood, nearly as dark as oak, but more dense in texture, and with a specific gravity one-fifth more than that of black walnut. It is cheaper than wood, and will in the future largely take its place in building. —*Chicago Journal.*

—The following is a cheap and simple non-conducting covering for steam pipes: Four parts of coal ashes, sifted through a riddle of four meshes to the inch, one part calcined plaster, one part flour, one part fine fire clay. Mix the ashes and fire clay together to the thickness of thin mortar, in a mortar trough; mix the calcined plaster and flour together dry, and add to it the ashes and clay as you want to use it; put it on the pipes in two coats, according to the size of the pipes. For a six-inch pipe, put the first coat about 1 1-4 inch thick; the second coat should be about 1 1-2 inch thick. Afterward, finish with hard finish, same as applied to plastering in a room. It takes the above about two hours and a half to set on a hot pipe.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

—An engine giving off a total of sixty-horse power was found by the indicator diagrams to be using twenty-five-horse power to get rid of the exhaust steam from the cylinders, and had been working in this condition for years, the loss of so much power never having been even suspected till the indicator diagrams revealed it. Many engines are running in this country, close beside streams of water, and exhausting the steam into the air, when by the addition of a condensing apparatus, a large increase of power could be obtained, or a saving of fuel effected. In an engine taking steam at sixty pounds pressure, and cutting off at half a stroke, the gain of power by condensing would be about 32 1-2 per cent., of which 2 1-2 per cent. would be required to drive the air pumps.

A Somnambulist Bitten by a Moccasin.

A man named Richard Meeler, living near Richey's mill, not far from Homer, Ga., states that during the night he had a dream in which he thought there was a terrible storm rising, and that, for his safety, it would be necessary for him to go down to the mill, some fifty yards away, and hide himself under the floor. There were a great many rocks, stumps, and shafts of machinery under the mill, and while stumbling around underneath and near the water-wheel he was bitten by a moccasin snake in several places on the foot. He then went into a lint-room, in the gin-house near by, and tied two handkerchiefs which he had in his pockets round the limb, one above the other, and started home. He thinks that he was awakened from his dream about the time he got back to the house. He then told the family he had been bitten by a snake, but not to be alarmed. A doctor came to his assistance, and he is now in a fair way to recover. His family say that he is in the habit of walking in his sleep frequently. —*Atlanta Constitution.*

—The great Chicago fire is to be reproduced, on a reduced, yet extensive scale, in a Boston summer garden. The spectators will look across a lake at a section of old Chicago, which will take fire and burn with historical accuracy. "Over 150 persons," says the manager's glowing announcement, "will take part in the representation, as citizens, firemen, etc. Fire engines drawn by real horses, will battle with the blaze, boats on the lake will take away the fleeing populace, railroad trains conveying engines from other cities will dash into the burning town, and everything possible will be done to give the event the air of reality."—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 17, 1882.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

America produces more nails, more pumps, more agricultural machinery, more street rails, more locomotives, more cars than all the rest of the world put together.

The first locomotive built in this country was constructed by Peter Cooper, and was run on the Baltimore & Ohio from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, Md., in the spring of 1830.

Nicholson gave the English lion taffy after it had chewed up Alexandria. In sailing around the bay buzzing for the English fleet, our navy showed a toadyism which gave the respectable American a desire to run off and vomit.

On Dec. 31, 1878, the distribution of the population of Egypt was as follows; Cairo, 327,492; Alexandria, 165,752; Damietta, 32,730; Rosetta, 16,243; Suez, 11,327, Port Said, 3,854; other towns, 11,747; provinces, 4,948,512; total, 5,517,627.

The trial of the duellist Garland, who shot and killed Joseph Addison, of Baltimore, in a duel fought on the 14th ult., in Lunenburg county, Va., has begun. True bills were found against Garland and the two seconds, and all three were indicted for murder.

A gambler who died in Leadville the other day had a bigger brain than Daniel Webster. This partially reconciles us to the loss of that $2. There's no use trying to buck an institution presided over by a man with a bale of intellect as big as the combined cerubim of three statesman.—*Laramie City Boomerang.*

The right of a woman past the age of 21 to marry whom she pleases has just been vindicated in Missouri. The father of Laura Robbs, aged 27, attempted to hold her to continued service in the parental home by locking her up in a room when she had made a verbal contract to become the wife of Geo. W. Bishop. A writ of habeas corpus unlocked the door, and the marriage took place in spite of the father's objections.

Bob Ford, who killed Jesse James, and his brother Charles Ford, were in Chicago, Aug 1, enjoying life, and spending $10,000 which they received as a reward for ridding the country of the outlaw. In an interview they said they would stay here about a week, and then go to Cincinnati. Bob Ford says Frank James was in good health when he last saw him. He does not believe Frank will ever attempt to reorganize.

Chicago Times: The courts have made a gross mistake, apparently. They fined Gen. Curtis a thousand dollars for violating the law regarding political assessments upon civil servants; but the New York State Republican Committee commends Curtis' action, and resolves to pay all the expense of his defense, including, of course the amount of his fine. Some people might look upon this action as compounding a felony. The committee regard it as upholding a useful patriot.

The Quitman (Ga.) Free Press is responsible for the following: "A Quitman darkey went to sleep while fishing one night recently and tumbled off into deep water. He sank and rose a couple of times, when his companion, old Uncle Dick Lewis, seeing that he had made no effort to save himself, got hold of him and succeeded in drawing him to the bank. It was discovered that the negro was still asleep, his cold bath having no effect on him whatever. Uncle Dick managed to awaken him by rolling him in the mud and wearing out two or three light wood knots over his head. When the darkey awoke he expressed much surprise to find his clothes wet, and he asked Uncle Dick to explain. We think that Brooks county is entitled to the medal for having the drowsiest darkey in America."

The Dublin Review, the most intellectual periodical published in Ireland, and strongly representative of the Roman Catholic prelacy, says of the land Corporation of Ireland, the association gotten up to fight the Land League: "It may be briefly said that its purpose is to buy up the land of Ireland, and then either to keep up the old impossible rents or to colonize Ireland by loyal farmers from other countries. In the end it will no more exterminate Irishmen from the soil of Ireland than the ancestors of some of their landlords exterminated them in days gone by. It will add a hundred fold to the exasperation of the present conflict. It will unite every class of Irishmen (not landlords) by a sense of common danger. Nothing will better smooth out the divergence of opinion between Bishop and Bishop than this declaration of war. The watchword of the new League is 'the old rents or extermination.'"

Congress Adjourned.

Congress adjourned yesterday afternoon; that is to say, the Senate adjourned. The majority of the members of the House had already slunk home, and there was no quorum left in Washington to pass a legal vote on the question of adjournment, or on any other question. Of the two hundred and eighty-nine members of the House, only about eighty saw out the session.

The single fact of interest afforded by the closing hours is the failure of the House to make the customary vote of thanks to the Speaker. No Republican Congressman, not even Robeson, had the assurance to get upon his legs and utter a complimentary adjective in regard to the stupidest individual that was ever put into a place of responsibility, to carry out the plans of rascals.

Republican Senators and Representatives who were recently tumbling over each other in their eagerness to vote away the people's money, are now equally eager to explain away the monstrous record. Hiscock has made his explanation; Allison, at the other end of the Capitol, has made his; and the fact remains that the aggregate of this year's appropriations is $294,293,097.

Let us turn for half a minute to ancient history to show what these figures mean. Under Grant the climax of dishonesty and extravagance was reached by the Forty-third Congress, when the total of its appropriations mounted to $172,000,000; and the Republican majority responsible for that total of $172,290,700 was promptly overwhelmed and swept out of power by the Tidal Wave of 1874.

N. Y. Sun.

* * *

Field-Marshal Halstead thus remodels the map of the Old World: "Egypt is the half-way house between England and India, and more important than Gibraltar or Malta. Of course the English can not take Egypt into their everlasting keeping without agreeing to compensate other powers. Now is the time to make enduring peace and friendship with Russia, by giving her Constantinople, and thus putting an end to the Eastern question, and to the hullabaloo about the bugaboo of a holy war. Then Germany needs her Baltic provinces and Holland. With Constantinople, Russia could afford her share of this compensation. France should have Luxembourg and Belgium to replace Alsace and Lorraine; and England could afford, for the sake of Egypt, to drop her guarantee of the Kingdom of Belgium. Austria should have deep slices into Turkish territory; and Italy could have the Italian Tyrol and the Ionian Islands; while Greece should take the old province of Macedonia. With an adjustment on this scale, the Great Powers would all be in a state of satisfaction, and they could reduce their armaments and give attention to the betterment of administration, to internal improvements, and all those victories of peace that are not so renowned as they ought to be."

Calera News.

The Calera base ball club is making arrangements to beat Clanton next Friday.

Capt. W. H. Lee has leased the lime kiln half a mile east of Calera, and now is making lime.

The job office of the Shelby Sentinel will be removed to Calera as soon as a printing office can be built. Better shipping facilities being the inducements offered by Calera.

Every Radical that voted in Calera, on election day, voted for Mr. J. V. Teague for justice of the peace. They were rather fast, the election will not come off before 1884.

The old topers about Calera drink essence of Jamaica ginger when they can't get whiskey or beer. Prohibition can't beat the "old soldier" every time.

The last election proved that the temperance "attachment" of the Radicals deceived no one, but a few, a very few softheads. In this beat, the color line was closely drawn, and if we could have had a full turnout of the Democrats, we would have beaten them in this their stronghold.

The VIEW seems to be more appreciated at a distance than it is at home, judging from the advertisements. I am afraid your home folks are not very enterprising or they would advertise more. I am glad to see though that my old friend Fox is doing a business that pays him to keep a standing "ad." in the VIEW. RUFUS.

Alabama Views.

Mobile, Montgomery, and Selma have received bales of the new cotton crop.

A million dollars' worth of improvements are being added to Birmingham.

The Selma "Pastime" base ball club has been defeated by a New Orleans club.

Thos. G. Hayden, assistant Postmaster at Talladega, has been arrested charged with robbing the mails.

Walter B. Eatman has left Greene county for Texas. The Mirror says: "We hope he will find a good country for he certainly has left one."

The election of a clerk for the House of Representatives is next in order. We see that D. W. McIver, Esq., of the Tuskegee News, is among the candidates for the position. He is experienced and capable, and would fill the place with great credit.

We congratulate our enterprising contemporary, the Tuskaloosa Gazette, upon its neat appearance in a brand new dress. With "handsome Jim," as oarsman and the "Veteran Steve" at the helm, the Gazette is bound to meet with a successful voyage.

We notice in one of our exchanges, the Edgefield (S. C.) Chronicle, that Mr. A. A. Clisby, of the wholesale drug house of Clisby & Co., of this city, offers for sale his plantation, and all of his property in Edgefield. We understand it is his purpose to sell out his entire interest in South Carolina and invest in Birmingham property.—*Birmingham Observer.*

The Democrats of the 6th district have re-nominated Col. G. W. Hewitt, of Jefferson, for Congress. After ineffectual attempts, which ran up to the 576th ballot, to nominate by the two-thirds rule, the majority rule was adopted. Messrs. Clements, of Tuskaloosa, Stansel, of Pickens, and Shields, of Lamar, were rival candidates for the nomination.

Ashville Ægis: Don't overlook the fact that we want a heavy wheat crop next year in Alabama. Take the lands between uplands and bottom lands as near as can be done. Turn the soil with a two horse plow. Break it up well with a harrow. Sow the wheat, harrow or plow it in with a light draft plow, and then if you can, run a roller over it.

In our last issue we assured the public the Georgia Pacific, in which the people of this section of country are so deeply interested, would be completed to Birmingham within twelve months. We based our opinion upon the fact that the company had ordered the contract to be let for building of the bridge over Coosa river and upon the additional fact that the survey had been made and the route definitely located between here and Anniston. In addition to this General Gordon, who has been in Europe for the purpose of negotiating the company's bonds, telegraphs to Atlanta that he had placed three millions of these bonds. This virtually settles the question as to the building of the road, the only doubt in the matter now is as to the time it will take to do it. The three millions in sight guarantees its completion at the earliest possible time, and we may look for the grading to begin at this end in a very few weeks.—*Birmingham Observer.*

Jemison Items.

Health of the community good, and crops are fine.

Prof. Burn's school is progressing finely.

Mr. J. Dickinson is imparting literary knowledge to nearly fifty pupils at Rocky Mount church, three miles east of Jemison. Mrs. M. Campbell, of Randolph, 90 years of age, visited the family of Col. Ira Campbell, near Jemison last week where she was surrounded by a daughter, grand daughters, and a few great grand children.

We have some fine watermelons in waiting for the editor of the C. V. when he next comes up.

Misses Minnie and Irene Campbell have just returned from a visit to Birmingham and Coketon, of which they speak in glowing terms.

The district meeting at Centrehill Baptist Church closed on the 13th inst., with a large attendance.

A. P. C.

Mrs. C. H. Smith, of this place, is visiting relatives in Atlanta, Ga.

The match game of ball between the "Edwards" club of this place, and the Scotland, club resulted in a score of 6 to 21 in favor of the Scotland club.

Mr. "Occasional" tell us how Verbena Academy is progressing, in next week's "View."

And how are the people over your way "Dodo?" Z. Y. X.

For Sale.

A very desirable farm of one hundred acres, situated ten miles from Clanton. A dwelling house and all necessary outhouses on the the place. Also, a good orchard. Apply to
W. H. MARCUS, Clanton, Ala.

HAVE YOU WOOL TO CARD?

We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us, with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us who from, and if you want it tolled. Put your name on express card.
E. G. WALKER,
aug10-3m Montevallo, Ala.

Clanton Academy.

——:o:——

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.
W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

PUBLIC SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, under section 2455 of the revised statutes of the United States, we hereby make known that a public sale of valuable government land will be held at the Land Office at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, 1882, at 12 m., at which time will be offered the following described lands, viz:

North of base and east of the St. Stephen's meridian, in the former Greenville, now Montgomery, Alabama, Land District.

South west quarter of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 20, township 22 north, range 15 east.

The sale will close immediately after the offering and should any of the above lands not be purchased at the public sale, they will subsequently be regarded and treated as subject to private entry.

All of the above lands will be disposed of at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.
THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.
PAUL J. STROBACH, Receiver.
Jul27-5w

H. L. WHEELER. W. F. SMITH.

Wheeler & Smith.

(Successors to THOS. PETERS & CO.)

Real Estate and

Fire Insurance Agents

—AND—

Agents for the sale of Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroad Lands.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Office on First Avenue, Second Floor of Bank Building. Jun15-1y.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.
J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

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Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address
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Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. july18-1y

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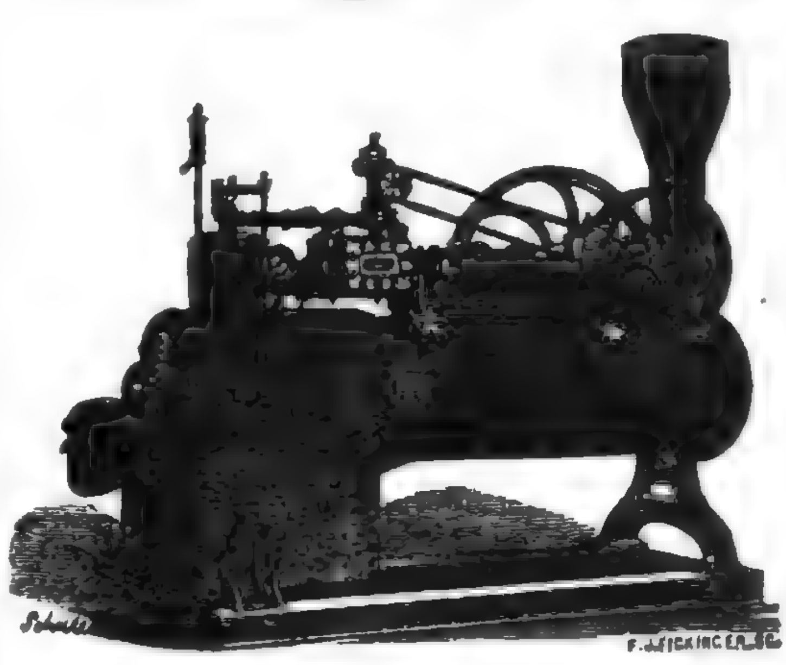
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chil intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.
MAULL & HOCKENSMIT
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882.

The Eclipse Leads the World



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The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and
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HE CHILTON VIEW.

LANTON, ALA., AUG. 17, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Divi-n—N. S. Graham.

Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. bb.

Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. rby.

Member of Congress—Fifth Congres-nal District—Thomas Williams.

Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District William P. Oden.

Representative—William A. Collier.

Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.

Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.

Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. ewart.

Sheriff—James E. Lowe.

Treasurer—James M. Parish.

Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.

Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.

Supt. Education—James M. Corderle.

Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon-cutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	8:45 p. m.
No. 11	3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2	*9:00 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	8:15 p. m.
No. 12	10:35 a. m.

* Don't stop.

CHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

oing North	Daily Mail	Going South
ve. 6:30 a. m.	Selma	Arr 9:15 p. m.
" 9:45 "	Calera	Lve. 6:02 "
" 4:16 p m	Rome	" 11:32 a m
" 6:15 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
" 8:13 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
" 11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
" 1:01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

stward	Daily Mail	Westward
r. 11:00 a m	Selma	Lv. 4:20 p m
ave 8:50 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
ave 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m

LODGES. — Regular communications anton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. , first Saturday in each month at 7 clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge o. 32 K. of P. every second and fourth turday nights in each month, at 7 clock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T. ets every Friday night at 8 o'clock,

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Go to the mite meeting to-night.

Commissioners Court was in ssion last Monday.

Mite meeting to-night at the sidence of Dr. W. E. Stewart.

The good templars meet every iday night, and the lodge con-nues to grow.

We are desirous of having a live rrespondent at each neighbor-od in the county.

The vote in this county was ry light. Of the 158 votes cast r Sheffield Verbena polled 65.

Rev. Mr. Dykes, a primitive ptist from Coosa county preach- in the Clanton Methodist urch last Saturday night.

We were pleased to receive a ll on Monday from Mr. W. F. aughton of Verbena. He reports ings booming in his neighbor-od.

We shall expect all of our far-ers when they have disposed of eir bountiful crops to come for-ard and subscribe for their coun- paper.

Mr. R. M. Goodgame was taken Montgomery and placed in jail st Thursday. This was done to sure the safe keeping and pro-ction of the prisoner.

George Hunter, wishes to an-unce to the colored people that e services of a competent teacher ve been secured, and that Clan- n now has a good colored school.

We find it necessary to state at our club rates with the Louis-lle Courier-Journal are strictly sh rates and neither paper will furnished unless the money ac-mpanies the order.

A series of mite meetings has en inaugurated by the ladies of e Baptist Church, the proceeds be used in the purchase of an gan for their church. It is a mmendable move and we are ad to say, is succeeding.

The Calera House at Calera, kept John D. Campbell is the best ace in America to "put up" at. e table can't be beat, and the tentions received by guests are nsurpassed. The Campbells know w to run a hotel.

We received a pleasant call on uesday, from Mr. D. C. White, avelling correspondent of the ashville World. He is a most able gentleman, and is engaged writing up the industries of Ala-ama. We trust that he will ve a big "say" about Chilton.

The Board of County Commissioners saw fit, at its last meeting, to reduce the rate of county taxation from five-tenths to four-tenths of one per centum; or from fifty to forty cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property. Another evidence of the prosperity of our county.

A delightful entertainment was given the young people of our village on last Tuesday evening, at the residence of Capt. T. M. Ternan, the occasion being the birthday of the genial host. Our young people will long bear in remembrance the Captain's birth-day, and join us in wishing many happy returns.

Chilton county is now on the up grade and is outstripping every adjoining county in progress and the increase of general wealth. During the past decade, from 1870 to 1880, her population was nearly doubled, and we predict that the census of 1890 will show a population fully if not more than doubling that of 1880.

We wish it understood that we are not responsible for the statements of correspondents or other contributors to these columns. Whatever peculiar views, opinions, ideas, declarations or asseverations may appear over a signature, are not to be laid at our door. We would also make it known that the fighting-editor of this paper has removed to another county, where he says he intends to remain. We always thought he was a sensible man and now we know it.

Yesterday's Advertiser has the following: "Col. Robt. H. Knox, of Clanton, was in the city yesterday, in the interest of Goodgame, who is charged with the murder of Mr. Mullins, near that place. He has secured a writ of *habeas corpus*, and a trial will be had to-day." We learn that the Advertiser is somewhat in error, and that the writ of *habeas corpus*, which has been sworn out in the case, is not returnable until Wednesday, the 23d inst., at which time the trial will take place.

The Official Vote.

The official count of the vote of Chilton county gives O'Neal 1,009, and Sheffield 158. O'Neal's majority 851. The vote was very light, little interest being taken in the election. O'Neal ran a little behind his ticket, while Sheffield ran a little ahead of his mongrel crew. The Democratic ticket received 1,028, and the Independent 143. Majority for the Democratic ticket 885. The official count of the vote for representative made no change in the vote as published last week, which gave Edwards a plurality of 171 votes over Foshee.

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THE ADVERTISER,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Randolph Items.

Randolph at this writing is jubilant over the result of the election. The hearts of most of the good people of Bibb rejoice in the election of ex-Gov. Moren to the General Assembly, and a good majority for the State ticket. A large crowd serenaded the Doctor, and were edified by one of his excellent speeches. Dr. J. W. Brand, of Randolph also delivered a congratulatory address, and was much complimented by all who heard him.

It is still wet and rainy here, but crops are good all the same. We will be enjoying pumpkin pies and potato puddings soon.

More anon. GEN. LEE.

Read our advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March 1881, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the N W ¼ section 13, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact. aug3-5t

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—AT—
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—OF—
W. M. WILSON.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

"Ouick sales and small profits,"
IS THE MOTTO AT
THE CHEAP CASH STORE
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"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
:o:
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.
:o:
Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.

☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
1st AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 22-6m

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical
Instruments, Fine
Oil Paintings,
Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 22-6m

A. A. CLISBY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
—DEALERS IN—
DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS,
SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE.
DEPOT FOR
Burning and Lubricating Oils, White Lead,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Miners' Supplies.
—WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN CIGARS—
BIRMINGHAM.
Aug. 1—3m

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to it, who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
B. F. WILSON, Columbia.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chil Shelby and the supreme court at M gomery.
Jan 1-1y

Jno. S. J
ATTORNE
OVER JOEL
MO

too galled his er than the oth- there are too care nothing for gh in attending to a great degree their egulated farms there is at- each barn or stable a harness- where after being used, the har- is carefully hung upon pegs, there to remain until wanted; when a rainy day comes, then it is overhauled, mended and oiled. By this means, they not only last longer, but are more comfortable for the horses, and are proofs of a thrifty management. When harness is purchased complete, cheapness is not always a wise consideration, because a good set made of well-tanned leather, properly put together, will in careful hands outlast two or three of the flimsy made ones.—*Southern Industries.*

"PRAY excuse me," said a well-dressed young man to a young lady in the second tier of boxes at the theater; "I wish to go out and get some refreshments—don't leave your seat." A sailor seated in the box near with his sweetheart, and disposed to do the same thing, arose and said: "Harkee, Poll, I'm going ashore to wet my whistle—don't fall overboard while I'm gone."

HE CHILTON VIEW.

LANTON, ALA., AUG. 17, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Divis-n—N. S. Graham.

Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. bbb.

Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. arby.

Member of Congress—Fifth Congresnal District—Thomas Williams.

Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District William P. Oden.

Representative—William A. Collier.

Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.

Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.

Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. ewart.

Sheriff—James E. Lowe.

Treasurer—James M. Parish.

Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.

Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.

Supt. Education—James M. Corderle.

Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honcutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

	6:33 a. m.
No. 1 at	7:15 p. m.
No 3	8:45 p. m.
No. 9	3:35 p. m.
No. 11	

GOING NORTH.

	*9:00 a. m.
No. 2	*9:42 p. m.
No. 4	8:15 p. m.
No. 8	10:35 a. m.
No. 12	

* Don't stop.

CHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

oing North	Daily Mail	Going South
ve. 6:30 a. m.	Selma	Arr 9:15 p. m.
" 9:45 "	Calera	Lve. 6:02 "
" 4:16 p m	Rome	" 11:32 a m
" 6:15 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
" 8:13 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
" 11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
" 1:01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

stward	Daily Mail	Westward
r. 11:00 a m	Selma	Lv. 4:20 p m
eave 8:50 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
eave 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m

LODGES.—Regular communications anton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. , first Saturday in each month at 7 clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge o. 32 K. of P. every second and fourth turday nights in each month, at 7 clock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T. eets every Friday night at 8 o'clock,

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Go to the mite meeting to-night.

Commissioners Court was in ssion last Monday.

Mite meeting to-night at the sidence of Dr. W. E. Stewart.

The good templars meet every iday night, and the lodge connues to grow.

We are desirous of having a live [illegible] each neighbor- [illegible] in the county.

The vote in this county was ry light. Of the 158 votes cast Sheffield Verbena polled 65.

Rev. Mr. Dykes, a primitive ptist from Coosa county preach- in the Clanton Methodist hurh last Saturday night.

We were pleased to receive a ll on Monday from Mr. W. F. aughton of Verbena. He reports ings booming in his neighborod.

We shall expect all of our farers when they have disposed of eir bountiful crops to come forrd and subscribe for their coun- paper.

Mr. R. M. Goodgame was taken Montgomery and placed in jail t Thursday. This was done to sure the safe keeping and protion of the prisoner.

George Hunter wishes to anunce to the colored people that e services of a competent teacher ve been secured, and that Clann now has a good colored school.

We find it necessary to state at our club rates with the Louisle Courier-Journal are strictly sh rates and neither paper will furnished unless the money acmpanies the order.

A series of mite meetings has en inaugurated by the ladies of e Baptist Church, the proceeds be used in the purchase of an gan for their church. It is a mmendable move and we are ad to say, is succeeding.

The Calera House at Calera, kept John D. Campbell is the best ace in America to "put up" at. e table can't be beat, and the tentions received by guests are nsurpassed. The Campbells know w to run a hotel.

We received a pleasant call on esday, from Mr. D. C. White, avelling correspondent of the ashville World. He is a most able gentleman, and is engaged writing up the industries of Alama. We trust that he will ve a big "say" about Chilton.

The Board of County Commissioners, saw fit, at its last meeting, to reduce the rate of county taxation from five-tenths to four-tenths of one per centum; or from fifty to forty cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property. Another evidence of the prosperity of our county.

A delightful entertainment was given the young people of our village on last Tuesday evening, at the residence of Capt. T. M. Ternan, the occasion being the birthday of the genial host. Our young people will long bear in remembrance the Captain's birth-day, and join us in wishing many happy returns.

Chilton county is now on the up grade and is outstripping every adjoining county in progress and the increase of general wealth. During the past decade, from 1870 to 1880, her population was nearly doubled, and we predict that the census of 1890 will show a population fully if not more than doubling that of 1880.

We wish it understood that we are not responsible for the statements of correspondents or other contributors to these columns. Whatever peculiar views, opinions, ideas, declarations or asseverations may appear over a signature, are not to be laid at our door. We would also make it known that the fighting-editor of this paper has removed to another county, where he says he intends to remain. We always thought he was a sensible man and now we know it.

Yesterday's Advertiser has the following: "Col. Robt. H. Knox, of Clanton, was in the city yesterday, in the interest of Goodgame, who is charged with the murder of Mr. Mullins, near that place. He has secured a writ of *habeas corpus*, and a trial will be had to-day." We learn that the Advertiser is somewhat in error, and that the writ of *habeas corpus*, which has been sworn out in the case, is not returnable until Wednesday, the 23d inst., at which time the trial will take place.

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June 22-6m

A. A. CLISBY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
—DEALERS IN—
DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS, SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE.
DEPOT FOR
Burning and Lubricating Oils, White Lead,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Miners' Supplies.
—WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN CIGARS—
BIRMINGHAM.
Aug. 1—3m

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.
I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People Mutual Relief Association of Atlan and can give cheap protection, to who are weary of carrying their ov risk. For particulars, rates, &c., addres me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Jno. S. J
ATTORNE
OVER JOEL V
N
MO

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbia
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chil Shelby and the supreme court at M gomery. Jan 1-1y

HAPPY LOVE.

While they sat before the fire,
Nothing more did he desire
Than to get a little nigher,
If he could;
And his heart beat high and higher,
And her look grew shy and shyer,
When he sidled up close by her,
As he should.

Then he ventured to inquire
If her sister, Jane Mariar,
And her mother and her sire,
Were quite well?
And from time to time he'd eye her,
As though he would like to buy her,
And his bashfulness was dire,
For a spell.

Then his husky throat grew dryer
When he told her that the 'Squire
To himself would gladly tie her
If she would;
Might he now go ask her sire?
And he thought he would expire,
When she said, to his desire,
That he could!

—Burlington Hawkeye.

Lemons.

The following concise account of the properties and uses of the lemon is taken from an exchange:

The lemon is a native of Asia, although it is cultivated in Italy, Portugal, and in the south of France. In Europe, however, it seldom exceeds the dimensions of the smallest tree, while its native state is to grow over ninety feet in height.

Every part of this tree is valuable in medicine, though we rarely employ any of it but its fruit, that is the lemon itself.

And every one knows how to employ this, as in lemonade: To squeeze the juice into cold water, this is the shortest way, or to cut into slices and let soak in cold water; or to cut into slices and then boil it; either way is good. Lemonade is one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or out. It is suitable in all stomach diseases, is excellent in sickness—in cases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels and fevers.

It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. The pippins crushed may also be used with water and sugar as a drink. Lemon juice is the best anti-scorbutic remedy known. It not only cures the disease, but prevents it. Sailors make a daily use of it for this purpose. A physician suggests rubbing of the gums daily with lemon juice to keep them in a healthy condition.

The hands are kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, mixed with strong, hot black tea or coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a lemon. It is valuable to cure warts and to kill dandruff on the head. In fact its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it externally the better we shall find ourselves. Natural remedies are the best, and nature is our best doctor, if we would only listen to it. Decidedly, rub your hands, head, and gums with it, and drink lemonade in preference to all other liquids. Another use to which they may be put is the flavoring of strawberries. We are in the habit of eating strawberries with cream, juice of an orange, etc. Now the way to make them harmless is to cover them with a large allowance of powdered sugar, and then squeeze over them one, two or three lemons according to the quantity. The lemon juice brings out the strawberry flavor better than anything else, and its acidity is counteracted by the large quantity of sugar. The lemon juice should be in the same proportion as the cream would be in the place of which it is used.

A Wonderful Lake.

Carniola, in the Western part of Austria, and fronting on the Adriatic Sea, is a region remarkable chiefly for its subterranean streams and immense caverns and abysses. It is very mountainous, being traversed by spurs of the Alps, and covers an area of 3,857 square miles. Its inhabitants are a hardy, thrifty race, engaged in the cultivation of wine, timber, maize, and millet.

Of all the wonders of nature to be met with in this country the one most deserving of notice is the lake of Zirknitz. This lake takes its name from a small market town with a population of 1,500, and situated about thirty miles northeast of Trieste, the principal sea-port city of Austria.

Lake Zirknitz lies in a deep valley, surrounded by beautiful hills. It is a fair sheet of water, six miles long and three miles broad, and teeming with fishes and water-fowl. The monotony of this large expanse of water is relieved by five small islands, on one of which is the village of Ottok. These islands are favorite resorts for picnic parties. The bottom of the lake is formed of limestone rock, and is full of clefts and fissures. During prolonged dry weather the waters pass into these caverns, carrying their finny inhabitants with them. The church bells give warning when the first sign of the sinking of the lake is observed, and the people hasten to make the most of the fishing while there is yet time.

When the water has entirely disap-
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Icebergs from an Esthetic Point of View.

It is a pity that the iceberg should be so highly dangerous, for nothing that floats upon the deep is more impressive and picturesque. Such beautiful objects ought to be fixtures, that they might be sighted and their grandeur enjoyed without more risk than a lovely stretch of coast or a green and gleaming South Sea island offers. Yet, if the truth must be told, something of the composite emotion which the spectacle of an iceberg excites is due to the element of fear which the spectacle conveys along with its majesty and beauty. Figure a sea shrouded in driving mist and rain and feathery particles of snow; the billows leap out of the thickness as though born of the void from which they curl, combing over in green transparent arches and breaking into dazzling spaces of foam; the decks are dark with wet, and the ship has a gray and frozen look as she sweeps over the hissing and roaring and trampling surges toward that whirling fog-curtain which ever recedes before her while it closes upon her astern. Suddenly a loud voice rings sharply out of the pallid vagueness of the forecastle; and even as the helm is shifted there shapes itself with terrible abruptness out of the obscurity ahead a huge outline—an object like an island, fantastically covered with minarets, steeples, towers, looming bastions, and cathedral-like forms which vanish in the rushing folds of the pale, rain-swept sea-mist.

The thunder of the sea smiting its base and boiling up in heights of sparkling smoke awakens a thousand sullen echoes in the crystal caverns, in the gloom of the precipices, and amid the marble-like hills and heights of the enormous berg. As the voyager sweeps past he hears the cracking and rending of ice, he marks the brilliancy of snow upon the jutting points which open out upon the sight with startling suddenness amid flaws in the pouring and eddying mist, and he feels the stinging breath of the frozen mass on his cheek as the gale blows past it down upon him. As the ship runs roaring by the thunder-laden apparition large lumps of ice shower upon her, and over the rail, the green fragments may be seen colored to the very complexion of the deep half leaping out of the swirl of foam along-side, and vanishing astern amid the swoop of the rushing waters. What pen can describe the desolation of a berg so beheld, looming up, as it were, out of space, filling the eye for a moment with its mighty, lonely, and wildly grand conformation, and then disappearing as though its solid and substantial proportions were as visionary as the fabric of the vapor that has enclosed it? No hint of life is seen upon it. No sea-bird screams around its nodding summit. It is a drifting phantom from a world of phantoms, to melt presently and vanish utterly, yet, while it stands, eloquent with hints of the white and silent realm from which it has floated—a majestic ocean-idyl "writ large," and rich with a solemn poetry set to music of the organ-roll of the deep.—*London Telegraph.*

A Mouse and a Clam.

One night last week, at a late hour, a gentleman of this city, who, as a matter of habit, rarely retires before midnight, had occasion at that "witching hour" to attend to the furnace fire before retiring. The wind was blowing almost a gale, and the rain was pouring down in torrents, and the night was one to induce a feeling of "uncertainty" in the heart of the bravest. The gentleman in question never indulges in intoxicating liquors, and there is no reason to suppose that his nerves were unusually disturbed. He is very fond of clams, however, and on the morning of the day when the incident occurred had ordered a peck of clams, which were to be cooked the next day. As he descended the stair on his midnight errand, with a lamp in his hand, and shading the lamp with his hand to shield it from the draft, he observed that the bucket of clams had been left at the foot of the stairs.

Groping his way slowly down the stairs, and looking cautiously for the cellar floor, he suddenly saw what appeared to be a small, white clam move gradually from the bucket, where he had hitherto been reposing peacefully with his mates, and work his way steadily and quickly across the cellar floor and mount the wall at the further side of the cellar, to a distance of three feet from the floor. Never having seen a clam walk before, and being especially interested in the apparent fact of the ability of a clam to climb a cellar wall, the gentleman courageously determined to investigate the matter in the interests of science and curiosity. He placed the lamp at a convenient position, took up a piece of barrel-hoop, and boldly advanced, resolving to become a martyr to science if need be. The white object proved to be indeed a clam, but the clam had used other means of locomotion than its own in navigating across the cellar floor. An indiscreet mouse had walked over the bucket of clams, and an ambitious clam had fastened his nippers on the mouse's tail. The mouse becoming frightened at the advent of the gentleman above mentioned, started for his hole in the wall, when he was compelled to stop on account of the shell-fish attachment to his tail.

The gentleman who narrates the incident is very respectable, and is a regular attendant at church.—*Providence Journal.*

—The executioner of the Zuni Indians was at Washington when Guiteau was hung and desired to witness the execution. Although he did not gain admission to the jail he secured a very full description of the hanging in all its essential points to the end that he may substitute, in his far away sandy home, the scaffold and the rope for the heavy wooden club with which he has heretofore severed the spinal cord of members the tribe condemned to death.—*Chicago Herald.*

—The best cuts of meat are worth three cents a pound in Texas. And yet it costs nearly a week's salary for a roast of beef on Sunday in Chicago.—*Chicago Herald.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Gas has been successfully introduced as an illuminant on the street cars of the British metropolis. The holder, which is charged at the end of every night trip, is placed under the seats.

—Metallic pens were first introduced for sale about 1803, though iron pens are mentioned in 1685. Up to 1835, or thereabouts, quill pens were almost universally used. Now they are rarely seen.

—The *Oil and Drug News* says that a nearly bald servant of Mr. Stevens, a British Consul, used, after trimming lamps, to rub his hands on his head, and after three months had a much finer head of glossy black hair than ever before. Mr. Stevens tried the experiment on animals which had lost their hair, with equal success. The petroleum should be of the most refined quality, and should be rubbed in vigorously and quickly with the palm of the hand, six or seven times, at intervals of three days, except in the case of horses' tails and manes, when more applications may be needed.

—Dr. Amat says that sea bathing "has proved of great benefit in many cases of disease of the eye. The improvement appears to be due to two causes: 1. The influence which such a course has upon the general health by curing anæmia and elevating the tone of the system, since sea bathing is in the highest degree restorative. 2. Sea water and occasionally, also, the atmosphere of the sea has a local irritant action which should be watched, since it is most serviceable when there is a chronic, torpid and indolent inflammation, while it is exceedingly dangerous when the inflammation is of the acute kind."

—The common idea that a volcano is a burning mountain, from the summit of which issue smoke and flame, is declared to be erroneous by Prof. Judd, of the Royal School of Mines. In a work lately published by him on this subject, he asserts that the action of volcanoes is not due to burning or combustion, nor is it necessary that they should be. On the contrary, according to Prof. Judd, the volcano hole is very often not on the summit, but on the side, sometimes at the base of the mountain or hill, and it sends forth steam rather than smoke—the supposed raging flames being simply the glowing light of a mass of molten material reflected from these vapor clouds. This work claims to be the result of the latest and most scientific investigations of the subject in all countries.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A steam generator has been devised on a plan by which, at each stroke of the piston of the engine, a certain quantity of water is projected against two strongly heated metal plates, the steam so produced going directly into the cylinder—an arrangement by which not only a special generator, but also the valve system for the entering steam, is superfluous. In a description given of this mechanism, the vaporizing surface is said to consist of two metallic cones, one within the other, with an interval of about 0.04 inch between; the hollow space is divided into two chambers, each of which is connected with one side of the cylinder; and the gases play first on the inner surface of the double cone, then on the outer. This arrangement, as far as tested, has given quite satisfactory results.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Valuable Coral.

The best coral is worth five times its weight in gold. Mr. Casalta informs me that the finest pink coral (known in the trade as "extra rose") has often commanded from $400 to $600 per ounce, and that he once paid for the very finest piece of "extra rose" that he ever saw, at the rate of 6,000 francs each ounce—*i. e.*, in round numbers $1,200 per ounce. Now, as each ounce of gold is worth about $16, we can see that this unsurpassed piece of fine coral was worth seventy-five times its weight in gold. But Mr. Casalta added another consideration—*i. e.*, that in cutting up and filing away, and washing this fine coral, enough was lost to make its price really more than one hundred times that of gold. He further informed me that coral of this preciousness was, when worked up into ornaments, really valued by the carat, and was treated as a precious stone, and was set with pearls and diamonds. I asked what such highly prized and high-priced coral was used for, and the reply was that "the English nobility and millionaires greatly esteemed it when set in rings, and a few of the crowned ladies of Europe had it among their choicest jewelry, as breastpins, ear-rings, etc."

During the time of the First Napoleon, red—a deep red—coral was the style, and that color commanded the highest price; but the English of late years, following the style of the ex-Empress Eugenia, have taken to the "extra rose," as it better suits the blonde complexion of *les Anglaises.* Beside, it is the rarest of coral. In Spain, on the contrary, the extra rose is at a discount, as the *brunettes d'Espagne* want the deep red of the first empire to set off their darker complexion.

In India, Persia, China and Japan the dark red commands a very high price, being, in the two first countries, used to adorn their turbans, and the handles of their swords and poniards, and also as rosaries by their priests, and as charms placed on the bodies of the dead to drive away evil spirits. In China it has a great value as buttons of office for mandarins' caps. In Japan coral is also used as a badge of distinction.

Just here comes in a curious fact. From Italy coral has hitherto been exported to Japan, but recently there has come to Italy a pink coral of good rose color, purporting to be found in Japanese waters. It is of immense size—one piece is said to have measured fifteen inches wide and five feet long. The Challenger, in its dredgings off the coasts of Japan, never found it, neither did any of the staff ever hear of it from the Japanese, and Prof. Mosley is inclined to doubt if it comes from Japan. Nevertheless, it has been brought to Italy, and I have seen specimens at Sig. Casalta's as fine as the best rose of Sardinia. Letters have already been sent to Japan concerning it, and I hope some day to find out its "local habitation" and write you thereon.—*Naples Cor. London Times.*

HOME AND FARM.

—Spirits of ammonia, diluted a little, will cleanse the hair thoroughly.

—A rake will kill as many weeds, just when germinating, as eight hoes will a week later.

—Lucerne resists the drought easily, as the roots of this variety of clover go twenty feet down into the soil. It can be cut repeatedly in a single season.

—A friend writes us that the most strengthening and healthful diet for the summer months is strong ice-cold beef, chicken or mutton broth, with the fat skimmed off. He says try it and judge for yourself.—*St. Louis Globe.*

—Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick room are excellent deodorizers.—*The Scotsman.*

—Chocolate Frosting: Six rounded tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, one and a half cups of powdered sugar, the whites of three eggs; beat the whites but very little (they must not become white), add the chocolate, stir it in; then pour in the sugar gradually, beating enough to mix it well.

—A correspondent of the *Blacksmith and Wheelwright* says: "The best remedy that I have ever found for horses clicking, or striking their hind shoes against the forward ones, is to put on high toe calks and low heels on the hind shoes. If my brother smiths are incredulous concerning this remedy, I advise them to try it and be convinced."

—A novelty in the utilization of wire fences consists in insulating one of the continuous wires and connecting its ends with the opposite poles of a battery. Animals coming in contact with this wire will receive a shock from the electric current which will effectually debar them, it is said, from attempting to break down or override fences of this description.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Sufficient attention is not paid to the importance of cutting off the flowering shoots of rhubarb as soon as they appear. If we would have a strong growth of leaf and stem we must not permit the roots to be weakened in this way. As soon as the flowering stems appear it will be seen that the stems become woody and strong, all the vitality of the plant is directed toward the production of the flowering stem, the most enervating process of the plant life.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—A novelty to many cooks is called white fruit-cake. The recipe calls for one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, two cups and a half of flour, the whites of seven eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder (not heaping, but evenly full), one pound of raisins, figs, dates, and blanched almonds, a quarter of a pound of citron; cut or, better still, chop these all fine, sift flour over and through them, and after mixing the cake, put the fruit in last. This makes a large cake, and it requires a long time to bake it; it should be baked slowly, so that the center may be as well done as the outside.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Confederate $1,000 bills have lately been selling in Atlanta, Ga., for $2, and $100 bills for 25 cents.

GONE! inflammatory rheumatism, cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Ira Brown.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Spiced Currants: Take three pounds of sugar, add a pint of vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and two of cloves. Add six pounds of fruit and boil twenty minutes. Excellent served with meat.—*Rural New Yorker.*

MAY the good work begun by St. Jacobs Oil continue until rheumatism and neuralgia have been banished from the earth.—*Albany (N. Y.) Press and Knickerbocker.*

—Smuggling on a large scale is said to be going on at Quebec. It is charged that a large quantity of spirits was successfully landed from a ship at one of the wharves near the Custom House a few nights since, and concealed in a building in lower town.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption send two stamps. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

—A citizen of Atlanta has excited curiosity by offering to purchase 10,000 rats at two cents per head. All the boarding houses are up in arms for fear he has a new recipe for mince pies.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Weaker Sex

are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derangements, and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.

—Kansas complains of too heavy a fruit crop. If half of the fruit buds had been killed, it would have been better for the trees.—*Chicago Journal.*

YOUNG and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypocondria, should enclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

—The *Poultry-Yard* recommends coffee grounds for fowls.

An Unusual Case.

RICHMOND, ARK., Aug. 8, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I was cured of chronic diarrhœa by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. JOHN D. FREEMAN.

—At a recent sale of coins in New York a medal commemorative of the battle of Bunker Hill brought thirty cents, while one commemorative of one of John C. Heenan's battles brought forty-two cents.

—Some of the New York papers are at last willing to admit that a ride in a Broadway stage puts a man out of shape for the rest of his natural life.

Decline of Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

—Minnie Myrtle, the poetess of other days, and the wife abandoned by Joaquin Miller in Oregon, died in the Woman's Hospital at New York, recently, after months of severely painful illness.

MENSMAN'S peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

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THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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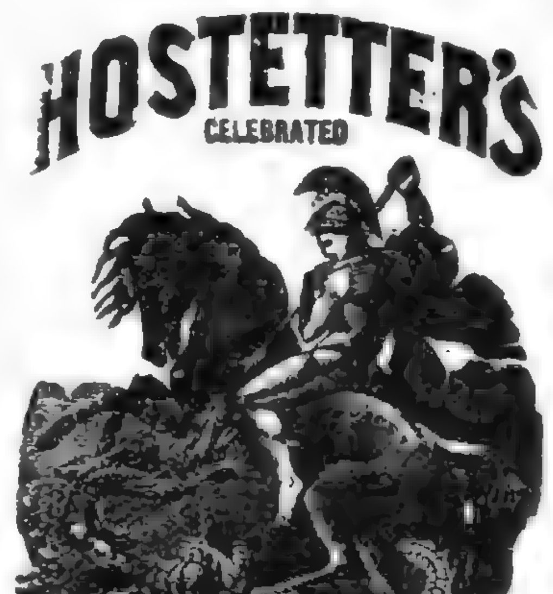

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Hostetter's Stomach Bitters eradicates dyspepsia with greater certainty and promptitude than any known remedy, and is a most genial invigorant, appetizer and aid to secretion. These are not empty assertions, as thousands of our countrymen and women who have experienced its effects are aware, but are backed up by irrefragable proofs. The Bitters also give a healthy stimulus to the urinary organs.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

ASTHMA CURED.
German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00 of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

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GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any Iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT [illegible]
ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. [illegible], 1881.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

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Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and We
so common to our best female po
It will cure entirely the worst form of F
plaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation
tion, Falling and Displacements, and
Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adap
Change of
It will dissolve and expel tumors from
an early stage of development. The tenden
cerous humors there is checked very speedily
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroy
for stimulants, and relieves weakness of
It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous P
General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression
That feeling of bearing down, causing
and backache, is always permanently cured
It will at all times and under all circumstan
harmony with the laws that govern the fem
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of eit
Compound is unsurpassed.
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POUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western
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receipt of price, $1 per box for either.
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LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation,
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Parsons' Purgative Pills make
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entire system in three months. Any
take one pill each night from 1 to 12
stored to sound health, if such a thing be
Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps
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$3000 WHEN YOU MARRY
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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Ch
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"GOOD-BY."

BY MATTIE N. BROWN.

"Good-by," a lover whispers,
Standing beside the gate;
"'Tis hard, so hard to leave you,
But we cannot alter fate;
Think of me, love, for aye,
Good-by, sweetheart, good-by."

"Good-by, dear mother; hold me
Close to your loving heart.
Ah! how it hurts to say it,
To know that we must part;"
List, at the [illegible] heart-cry,
"Good-by, mother, good-by."

The little wasted fingers
[illegible]
And baby's bright young spirit,
[illegible]
Soars for its home on high,
Followed by our "good-by."

Bring hither spotless lilies,
Roses and milk-white phlox;
With loving fingers strew them
[illegible]
[illegible]
"Good-by, alas, good-by."

Thus, at each [illegible] turn,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Good-by, good-by, good-by.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

The History of a Beautiful but Unfortunate Woman.

Marie Antoinette Josepho Jeanne De Lorraine was the youngest daughter of Francis [illegible] and the renowned Maria Theresa of Austria. On the day of her birth, Nov. 2, 1755, occurred the terrible earthquake which laid Lisbon in ashes, and caused the death of thousands of human beings. Minds prone to look upon such disasters as evil omens never failed to recall this as one of the many which attended the career of Marie Antoinette.

As a child her bright looks, quick intelligence and benevolently-affectionate nature made her the special favorite of her royal parents. When, in 1764, Francis Joseph quitted his family to go to Innspruck, which proved to be his last journey, he ordered her to be brought to him just as his carriage was about to start, saying:

"Adieu, my dear little daughter. Father wished once more to press you to his heart."

This was the last time they saw each other. A few days after the Emperor died at Innspruck, and the royal child, then about 9 years of age, felt her first great sorrow.

For two centuries and a half France and Austria had been enemies. It had ever been Maria Theresa's ambition to increase the prosperity of her country, and she prided herself on putting an end to this enmity by an alliance with France, which she had contracted some years previously.

As her daughter Marie gave decided promise of the marvelous beauty for which she was afterward so celebrated, her ambitious mother endeavored to cement the French alliance more closely by proposing to Louis XV. a marriage between the Dauphin, his grandson and heir, and her youngest child. Having this brilliant destiny in view for her [illegible] daughter, the Empress had her portrait painted by French artists, and caused her to be thoroughly instructed in the French language.

Metastasio, the favorite court poet, taught the young maiden Italian, and the great composer Gluck gave her lessons on the harpsichord.

It is said she did not excel in her studies, as she was naturally too full of life and spirits to be gravely studious. She was, however, always active in benevolence; and, being accustomed from the noble example of her mother to feel an interest in the welfare of the poorest, she carried into the country of her adoption a disposition ever leading her "to sympathize with sorrow, to succor misfortune and distress, and to be indignant at injustice and ingratitude."

By the spring of 1770, all arrangements for the marriage of the Dauphin with Marie Antoinette were completed; those of France being on the most splendid scale, for the court of Louis XV. was as celebrated for its taste and magnificence as it was notorious for its [illegible].

On the 20th of April, the bride, not yet fifteen, quitted her Austrian home to become the wife of a youth she had never seen, and to abide in a country where she knew not one person as an acquaintance. For the last time—though she then knew it not—she gazed on the familiar scenes of her childhood, leaving behind her forever her companions and playmates to whom she had warmly endeared herself.

The parting between mother and daughter was extremely affecting, and a mournful interest is attached to it when we remember that it was the last time they were destined to meet.

"The whole population of Vienna thronged the streets to see her depart, mingling tears of genuine sorrow with their acclamations as they followed her carriage to the outermost gates of the city that they might gaze their last on the darling of many hearts."

At Strasbourg, the first French city to receive her, Marie Antoinette ceased to be German and became French. By the orders of Louis a magnificent pavilion was built at this place. It was superbly decorated, and divided into two compartments. In the first the youthful bride, after divesting herself of her German clothing and reattiring herself in costly vestments of French manufacture, bade farewell to her Austrian attendants; she then passed into the second division and received the French officers of her new household as a French Princess.

The celebrated German writer, Goethe, at the time pursuing his studies at Strasbourg, was present at the ceremony and he noticed what he considered a most inauspicious omen in the tapestry decoration of the chief saloon. "It represented the history of Jason and Medea, and the young poet could not avoid reflecting that a record of the most miserable union related in ancient mythology was an ill-omened ornament for nuptial festivities.

On quitting the pavilion, Marie Antoinette found in waiting the splendid carriages which had been expressly built for her at Paris. "They were marvels of the coachmaker's art; one, covered in crimson velvet, having pictures emblematical of the four seasons, embroidered in gold on the principal panels; on another the velvet was blue, with designs of the elements. On the roofs of each were nosegays of flowers carved in gold, enameled in appropriate colors, and wrought with such exquisite delicacy that every movement of the carriages, or even the lightest breeze, caused them to wave as if they were the natural produce of the garden."

Along the whole route the royal and lovely girl-bride received a most cordial and princely welcome. Proceeding by easy stages, she reached Compiegne on the 14th of May, where Louis XV. came to meet her, accompanied by the Dauphin, who was only a few months older than his bride, and whom she then saw for the first time.

On the 16th of May, the royal party having arrived at Versailles, the marriage ceremony was performed in the chapel of the palace by "the Primate of France, the Archbishop of Rheims. A canopy of a cloth of silver was held over the youthful pair, and after the Dauphin had placed the ring on the bride's finger, he added, as a token that he endowed her with all his worldly wealth, a gift of thirteen pieces of gold."

The wedding festivities were not free from several petty vexations, caused by the jealousy of court parasites, whose insolence toward the foolish and extravagant Louis XV. contributed so much to make him and his reign hateful and despicable in the eyes of the French people.

The numerous balls and banquets given in honor of the royal marriage were closed on the 30th of May by a magnificent display of fireworks which unfortunately terminated in one of the most dreadful catastrophes. The square in which the display was exhibited was crowded with pedestrians and carriages; all was excitement and admiration at the wonders displayed, when one of the explosions set fire to a portion of the platforms on which the designs of the different figures were constructed. In an instant the delight of the multitude was turned into the wildest terror; the uproar and the blaze made the horses unmanageable, and in a few moments animals and human beings were mingled in horrible confusion. At least 600 persons were supposed to have perished, and as many more to have been grievously injured.

The Dauphin and Dauphiness were greatly shocked at this terrible disaster, and the tender heart of the young bride not only moved her to give money toward the relief of the poorer families, but to visit many of them personally, so that they might feel the sweet balm of her loving sympathy and gentle speech. Many are the instances related of her generous interest in the misfortunes of others, especially of the poor. She won her way to all hearts. Even Louis XV., steeped as he was in his vices, praised her beauty and virtue in the hearing of his courtiers, exciting thereby the coarse jealousy of his infamous mistress, the Countess du Barri.

It seems little short of miraculous how so young and so lovely a girl managed to conduct herself with so much tact and dignity in such a vicious court. She was constantly surrounded by spies. Not even her writing-desk was safe from their prying eyes, and it was next to impossible for her and her husband to have any private conversation. Yet, in spite of all these irritating circumstances, she had the satisfaction of finding her pure and cheerful influence over the Dauphin rapidly increasing. There is abundant evidence to prove they both desired to promote the welfare of the French nation.

Just before the death of Louis XV., great distress existed in Paris, which the Dauphin and Dauphiness sought to relieve by "a munificent donation from their private purse." Immediately after they came to the French throne their very first edict was to announce that two taxes, called respectively "The gift of the happy accession" and "The girdle of the Queen," would not be imposed.

Disliking extremely the excessive etiquette of the Court of Versailles, it was only natural that the gay-hearted young Queen should sometimes long to escape from its trammels. Knowing this, her husband, now Louis XVI., gave her for her own use the celebrated "Little Trianon," situated about a mile from the Palace of Versailles on one side of the park. In this delightful retreat the innocent, sunny-tempered Marie Antoinette was wont to amuse herself, at one time feeding poultry, at another making bread, and anon busying herself in the garden. But even this charming spot was not sacred from the malice of her enemies, and some of her most innocent actions furnished food for slander.

As the years rolled on, and she gave no sign of becoming a mother, her husband's next-eldest brother, the Count de Provence, made no secret of his intentions in respect to the French crown. With all his kindness toward his beautiful consort, Louis XVI. was so phlegmatic in temperament, and so singularly devoid of passion, that he cannot be considered to have proved anything like a suitable guide and support to the brilliant, high-spirited Marie Antoinette. For one in his exalted position, his education had been shamefully neglected; thus all the worst and weakest faults in his character remained uncorrected, and in every crisis where decision, courage and graceful tact were demanded, an awkward timidity and inability to decide for himself were but too painfully apparent; and there can be no doubt that these serious defects largely contributed to bring about those terrible disasters which ended in the ruin and death of himself and his heroic wife.

Nine years elapsed ere Marie Antoinette had the joy of finding herself a mother, and during those years it is easy to believe that much of the levity and thoughtlessness laid to her charge was indulged in for the sake of subduing the painful feelings caused by her husband's coldness toward her, more especially as she saw that her continuing childless only served to make her husband's enemies all the more powerful.

Marie Antoinette was then in the full flower of her womanhood, and her beauty was the admiration of all beholders. "In words which will live as long as the English language," Burke has described the enthusiastic emotions she excited. It seemed to him "that surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision."

Horace Walpole writes to Lady Ossory: "She is a statue of beauty, standing or sitting; grace itself when she moves." Madame Vigee le Brun, who painted her portrait, and who was in despair over the difficulty she experienced in doing justice to the remarkable brilliancy of Marie Antoinette's complexion, informs us that the Queen was "tall, admirably proportioned, fully developed, but not stout, superb arms, hands and feet small and perfectly formed. She had the finest carriage of any woman in France, carrying her head with a majesty that instantly marked the sovereign even in the midst of her court, yet without in any way detracting from the sweetness and pleasantness of her aspect. Her eyes were blue, soft and brilliant; nose good, and well chiseled; mouth not too large, with the full Austrian lips of her family. I never saw anything like her complexion, so exquisitely transparent. The last time I went to Fontainebleau, I saw her in full costume, covered with diamonds, and as the sun shone upon her she looked truly dazzling. Her head, supported by her lovely, swan-like neck, gave her in walking so majestic and imposing an air that she looked like a goddess in the midst of her nymphs."

Great was the joy of this wondrously beautiful woman when she gazed on her first-born, a daughter, who had the misfortune to undergo with her royal parents the horrors of the imprisonment in the Temple, and who became known in history as the Duchess d'Angouleme. Marie Antoinette's second child was a son, and a short time after his birth she proudly clasped him to her bosom with the most fervent thanksgiving, then resigning him to the nurse she said:

"Take him—he belongs to the state; but my daughter is still mine."

Alas, poor mother! she was then in blissful ignorance of the horrible fate in store for her and her royal house. For years the storm had been gathering which ultimately expended its overwhelming force in the horrors of the French Revolution. Singular to relate, the popular fury was chiefly directed toward the hapless Queen. The old animosity between the French and the Austrians appeared to blaze forth with redoubled strength, and the fact of her being an Austrian by birth was flung at her as if it had been a crime.

The insults and indignities heaped upon her during the cruel imprisonment in the Temple, and the hideous mockery of justice at the hands of the fanatical Jacobins at her so called trial, are a fearful revelation of the depths of fiendish barbarity to which human nature can sometimes fall. Her husband perished on the scaffold; her beloved son, "beautiful as an angel," and for whose life and crown she was prepared to face death itself, was torn from her protecting arms and consigned to a horrible fate at the hands of the brutal cobbler, Simon.

Nearly all her most devoted friends—simply because they were her friends—were sacrificed by the incensed rabble.

During the last four years of her life what heroism she displayed. How great was her faith in the justice of the French people. How nobly she strove, though in vain, to animate her husband on several critical occasions with her own courageous spirit and gracious tact; thinking, and perhaps not altogether wrongly—that things would not have come to such a fearful pass if Louis had but bravely looked his difficulties in the face. With what fortitude she set herself "to think for all, to act for all, to struggle for all; and to bear up against the conviction that her thoughts and actions and struggles were balked of their effect by the very persons for whom she was exerting herself."

Bereft of every hope, separated from every soul she loved, her once-brilliant and beautiful countenance faded and worn through suffering, her eyes dimmed and shrunken from endless weeping, her hair whitened, not by years, but by unspeakable sorrow, the "Niobe of Monarchy" laid her head under the executioner's knife on the morning of the 19th of October 1793, and in a few seconds her deeply-afflicted soul was at rest evermore.

—Georgia has probably the smallest foreign-born population of any State, only 10,564 out of 1,542,000 total; she probably has also the largest per cent. native to her own soil, over 1,400,000.

Late Fashion Notes.

New French dresses are exceedingly short in the skirt.

Scorched spots, if not too deep, may be removed by laying them in the sun.

Muslin embroidery is seen upon new bonnets of Parisian make.

Turkey-red calico dresses for children, made in Mother Hubbard style, and trimmed with Medici lace, are very fashionably worn for morning dresses at the seashore.

White or sprigged muslin round hats, shirred into shape over the milliner's reeds, and trimmed with *flots* of satin ribbon and cascades of fancy lace, are worn with light summer toilets in town and country.

Pointed shoes of velvet, matching in shape the laced ones of kid now seen upon the promenade, have the toes covered with an embroidery of gold and silver beads. They are laced over the instep with gold or silver cords.

Faille is very largely employed this season, and is usually combined with other materials in the construction of stylish costumes, Pompadour satin, shot silks, moire, silk gauze, or grenadine being the other fabrics usually selected.

Fichus of the finest white linen, simply hemstitched around the edges, are worn over morning toilets of foulard, muslin, cashmere, or vigogne, by the few women whose complexions can bear the test of so severe a style of neck-dressing.

The coquille ruche is formed by several plaits turned each way, so as to form a box-plait in the center. The upper and lower edges of this ruche are sewn together in the center, causing the other plaits to set out in a fan or shell shape, as the name coquille denotes.

Very young girls now tie the hair which they draw away from the forehead and temples very high upon the crown of their heads, fastening it there with a bright satin ribbon. These flowing locks are then left to fall with the back hair in a wavy shower over their shoulders.

Pale sea-green silk dresses of the most artistic and æsthetic hue, or tint rather, nearly covered with white lace ruffles, panniers, and bertha of lace to match, draped over the bodice, are to be very fashionably worn at summer evening dancing parties this season.

Moire this season very seldom forms the whole of a costume. It is only used in combination with other materials, such as satin, foulard, taffetas, lawn, silk, or cashmere. It quite frequently forms the skirt or bodice, the other portions of the toilet being of a contrasting material, or it is frequently employed for facings, collar, sash, pelerine, cuffs, and vest, in the formation of a new costume or the renovation of one of a past season.

Many summer bonnets, following the style of the "Langtry" bonnet, have the crowns completely covered with broad loops of satin ribbon. One pretty gipsy bonnet in this fashion is made of white cactus-lace straw, the brim being covered with a passementerie of white pearl beads. The crown is covered with broad, flat loops of cream-white satin ribbon. Inside the bonnet is faced with pale lilac surah, and the strings, which tie at the left side, are of white satin, lined with lilac.

Many of the new gimps, olives, cordelieres, and frogs, now stylishly worn in the place of buttons to close the dress in front, have chenille introduced into them with pleasing effect. Some of these have cords of two or three contrasting shades of color, and thus furnish a very tasteful and elegant accessory to a plain dress of neutral tint, requiring no additional coloring to light it up. The latest hand-made *fourrageres* and passementerie loops very much resemble rich embroidery when laid over velvet, satin, or cloth.

Among the innovations of modern fashion, one of the oldest is the wearing of velvet throughout the summer. There is this season an infinite variety of velvets—plain, openwork, plaided, striped, beaded, moired, flowered, and a number of novel devices in dark Oriental colorings. The plain black Lyons velvet is, however, the most favored. The new English brand of velveteen, known as the "Louis" silk-face pile, is finding a very large sale in America, as it is much used for underskirts and for children's dresses.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A "Sell."

A good deal of harmless enjoyment and amusement may often be derived from what is commonly known as a "sell." I am at a loss to discover any more orthodox word to convey my meaning. I must, therefore, stick to the old expression of "sell." One of the oldest and best-known anecdotes calculated to produce this pleasing effect is that of the young guardsman returning from the Crimean war, who rubbed his hands with glee on board ship, and, in so doing, rubbed off a ring presented to him by his *inamorata*, which fell into the sea. His position was an awkward one, as she had vowed she would never marry him if he lost that ring. The story goes that, on his arrival in England, he was eating some fish at dinner, when he suddenly felt something hard in his mouth. He removed it, and what do you think it was? If the story has been well told, the audience are sure to reply, as with one voice: "The ring!" Your rejoinder is: "No! only a fishbone."—*Whitehall Review.*

INDIANA has a law to prevent weak-minded persons marrying. A crusty bachelor insinuates that the weak-minded are the only persons who ever think of doing such a thing.

FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER.

"If one find a four-leaf clover"
(She said, sitting on the grass)
"He can wish whate'er he likes to—
And that wish shall come to pass."

"Do you say so?" Then, down kneeling
'Mong the sorrel and crept grass,
Looked I for a four-leaf clover
And my wish to come to pass.

Long I searched among the sorrel.
Close beside me she searched, too;
Now and then some commonplaces
Broke the silence—but it grew.

For my heart was full of yearning,
And my mouth of eager words,
But I dared not give them utterance—
So I hearkened to the birds;

And kept looking, looking, looking,
While beside me she looked, too—
Two bent figures in the twilight,
Green hills paling into blue.

"Ha! I have one!" "Yes, and wished for?"—
"You! and shall it be?" I cried.
Eyes cast down, she asked, demurely:
"Hath the clover not replied?"
—Houghton's "Niagara and Other Poems."

The Potato Scarcity.

Notwithstanding the fact that there is a promise of an excellent potato crop this year all over the country the prices of potatoes are higher now than they have been for years. During the past week there was an advance of nearly one hundred per cent. over the prices asked the week before, and potatoes that brought four dollars a barrel at wholesale now sell for seven dollars, and even more. The fact that large quantities of potatoes are now brought to New York from Long Island does not seem in any way to affect the price. The inconsistency between the receipts of potatoes from all points and the prices they bring has given rise to the suspicion that there is a strong speculative interest in potatoes that has succeeded in creating a corner. The suspicion has not been diminished by a rumor to the effect that thousands of dollars' worth of potatoes have been thrown into the North and East Rivers by interested persons. Mr. John Sutherland, among others, is strongly inclined to give credence to this rumor, and even goes so far as to say he knows it to be true, and Mr. Sutherland is not apt to speak without book. Dock Commissioner Vanderpoel, when asked about the dumping of potatoes in the river and bay, said that such a thing could scarcely be done without the Dock Department's knowledge of the fact; and the Commissioners had not been notified that potatoes had been thrown into the waters of the harbor. He believed, therefore, the rumor was without foundation. But he could give no other reason for his belief.

Many produce-dealers were visited by the reporter. None of them were inclined to admit that there was any truth in the report that potatoes had been wilfully destroyed for the sake of creating a corner in the market. They said that it would be next to impossible to bring the market up much higher than it now is. Last season's drought was especially severe upon food staples. Fortunately, however, Europe had raised a surplus of the vegetables the supply of which failed in the United States, and large shipments were at once made and continued during the fall and winter. Nearly all kinds of vegetables, including cabbages, turnips, beets and cauliflowers, came over, but the most useful and important were beans and potatoes. The following is a statement of the monthly imports of potatoes from October, 1881, and of arrivals till June 1, 1882:

	Great Britain, Sacks.	*Continent, Sacks.*	*Total, Sacks.*
October............	5,519	1,055	6,574
November.........	10,148	8,334	18,482
December.........	15,656	9,281	24,937
Total............	31,323	18,670	44,993
1882.			
January............	23,434	620	24,054
February..........	187,705	12,446	200,151
March..............	363,671	9,051	372,722
April................	393,059	15,254	408,313
May..................	77,080	2,144	79,224
Total..........	1,076,273	58,185	1,129,457

Arrivals of potatoes still continue from Europe, but in a greatly diminished quantity, only about 6,100 sacks having been received during the past month. In addition to this, the old crop of American potatoes, which was originally short, is now used up, and there is not enough of the new crop to supply the deficiency. These seem to be the conditions that account for the present high price of potatoes, and the difficulty will be removed as soon as large supplies of new potatoes begin to accumulate. Until then it is safe to predict very high prices.

Mr. William Gamble, a prominent produce dealer, said: "There has been no forced corner in potatoes, so far as I know. The lack of supply could not be helped. There were no potatoes to supply the demand, and of course the prices went up. So soon as the new supply begins to come in you will see a tumble in prices. The crop is a large one, but it is late. I don't believe in speculators throwing potatoes overboard to bull the market. Some time ago two cargoes of spoiled potatoes were brought here, and the Board of Health refused to allow them to be landed. They were then dumped in the lower bay. That may have given rise to this rumor. How else it originated I cannot say. You can take my word for it, there has been no corner except such as has been made by the lateness of the new and the exhaustion of the old crop of potatoes.—*N. Y. World.*

IT takes a country school-master for shrewdness. When the weather is cold and the school-house imperfectly heated he puts the head of the class nearest the stove, and then all the scholars work like blazes to rank high in their studies.

LOVE is a sentiment so delicate that a lover should never know he is loved but by divining it.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Never run in debt for what you cannot pay for to-morrow.

—At the West Point review the other day General Howard had his hat on hind side before. Perhaps he is coming out with a new style of tactics.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—There is no antidote for the poison used by the Carribean Indians on their arrows. If you want to be safe have a Pawnee shoot you with a bullet.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Where are we going this summer? Paraguay, dear reader, Paraguay. That is the country where you are expected to kiss every woman to whom you're introduced.—*Lowell Citizen.*

—"So Garibaldi is dead," said an Omaha girl yesterday. "I remember his name perfectly because he invented those Garibaldi waists we used to wear a few years ago." There is nothing exactly like fame.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—"Deacon Jenkins was yesterday threatened with a severe attack of concussion of the spine, but is now out of danger," was the way the editor stated that the deacon got over the fence in time to escape the old ram.—*Boston Post.*

—The Boston *Transcript* is sad once more. It remarks: "It is now affirmed that poor digestion is caused by weak eyes. And we had always supposed just the opposite, namely, that dyspeptics were generally people with eyes bigger than their stomachs."

—Don't carry a million sovereigns in your pockets for fifteen years. In that time, we are told, they will lose in weight, by wear and tear, one-half of one per cent., or about $25,000, and this sum is an important item at the present price of beef.—*Norristown Herald.*

—A gentleman is a rarer thing than some of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in his circle—men who are generous, whose truth is constant and elevated, who can look the world honestly in the face with an equal, manly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know a hundred whose coats are well made, and a score who have excellent manners, but of gentlemen, how many? Let us take a little scrap of paper and each make his list.—*Thackeray.*

—"I have one of the best pianos in the world; it was made to order for me. I have had it ten years, and it has only been tuned three times since, and it is in pretty fair tune now; try it," she said, as she opened the lid. "Now, how often ought a piano to be tuned?" "Well, madam, that depends on what kind of a piano it is, what sort of care is taken of it, and who uses it. An artist has his piano tuned every time he uses it, professional people every time it needs it, purchasers of first-class instruments three or four times a year, and people with sole-leather ears, never."—*Music.*

Harness.

How often does it happen to see farmers working their horses to wagons, plows, or carts, with harness so ill-fitting, tattered and patched, that the sight at once illicits pity from any human person? For such neglect there is no excuse, as the amount of harness necessary for plowing is so small that only the most careless and slovenly farmer has any excuse to offer. Wagon and cart harness are more elaborate and complicated, yet even they are simple enough to be manufactured at home, if certain portions are purchased at the saddlers, such as buckles, rings, traces and hames. Collars, best suited to our Southern climate, are made of shucks; these are easily procured, there being many persons in every neighborhood who are very adept in making them, and when made to fit, are smooth, and with them the shoulders never become chafed, and being so cheap, can be replaced as often as necessary.

Nothing betokens a poor improvident farmer sooner than slouchy harness, to say nothing of the damage they inflict upon their poor dumb brutes. When an animal is required to labor, the owner should compare his case to theirs. For instance, how would a man like to follow a plow all day with shoes which pinched his feet, or which had a rock in them? Yet he would not suffer any more than the animal with a collar too small, or a back-band which galled his back, or one trace shorter than the other; but unfortunately there are too many who apparently care nothing for these details, though in attending to them depends in a great degree their success.

On well regulated farms there is attached to each barn or stable a harness-room, where after being used, the harness is carefully hung upon pegs, there to remain until wanted; when a rainy day comes, then it is overhauled, mended and oiled. By this means, they not only last longer, but are more comfortable for the horses, and are proofs of a thrifty management. When harness is purchased complete, cheapness is not always a wise consideration, because a good set made of well-tanned leather, properly put together, will in careful hands outlast two or three of the flimsy made ones.—*Southern Industries.*

"PRAY excuse me," said a well-dressed young man to a young lady in the second tier of boxes at the theater; "I wish to go out and get some refreshments—don't leave your seat." A sailor seated in the box near with his sweetheart, and disposed to do the same thing, arose and said: "Harkee, Poll, I'm going ashore to wet my whistle—don't fall overboard while I'm gone."

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 24, 1882.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A cake is to be publicly presented at Lancaster, Pa., to the fisherman or hunter who tells the most original and picturesque lie.

A Wisconsin boy won a wager with a playmate by holding his foot longest on the rail ahead of a locomotive, but he will hobble on crutches the rest of his life.

Wilhelmina Rousseau, known to all Philadelphia, as a beggar, accumulated about $15,000 in five years, and has returned to Belgium with her fortune.

In a freight car at Allentown, Pa., a man, woman, and child were discovered lying on the load of grain. They had stolen a ride from Minnessota, and had food and water to last them to Philadelphia.

The largest diamond cutting house is in Amsterdam, employing 400 persons, where the Koh-i-noor was cut. The trade is difficult, and the wages are from $7 to $12 or even $14 a day.

English army officers hold that it is absolutely necessary to reestablish flogging for crimes when on active service. Imprisonment is impossible, and death becomes the only alternative.

Ben Hill is dead. The life of the great statesman went out last Wednesday. The South is in sack cloth and ashes. Her grief may well be great, for she has never mourned the loss of a worthier son.

A recent advertisement in a Paris paper runs: "Princes, dukes, counts, viscounts, and others who wish to marry rich American young ladies, write in the first instance in all confidence," and so on.

A good farm in Indiana has been allowed to run to weeds for five years, because of a belief that it is under the curse of a former owner, whose ghost walks the fields at night, and would make it unpleasant for a tenant.

A marriage at Cobb, Wis., was between a widow, aged 72, and her adopted son, aged 23. Her first husband had on his death bed advised the match as a means of preventing the raising of certain legal questions regarding his estate.

Miss Kreuger carried a gun to the wedding of Gottleib Summers, at Canton, Ohio, and, after the husband and wife had retired for the night, fired into their bedroom through a window. Her excuse was that she ought to have been the bride.

As with the school, so with the paper. You pay your subscription price at the counting-room; you can acquire the right to be served with a copy; all that is commercial you can buy. But you do not own the paper. You did not start it. You cannot stop it. You can learn from it if it is a teacher; you can be influenced by it if it is an advocate; and you can love it if it is a companion. But though you read it every day, and fill yourselves with its ample contents, it comes back again on the morrow freshly burdened with its wealth of thought and information. This is the newspaper.—*New Haven Register.*

Lieut. Willard Young, a son of Brigham Young, is a teacher of engineering at West Point. A Salt Lake correspondent says: "He was at West Point when his father's estate was being settled up, and when the litigation began his agents wrote to him to know what they should do. He replied that he din't care about quarrelling over the matter; that he had a profession that would give him a living, and that he would take what the others din't want. So a lot of railroad stock, supposed to be nearly worthless, was assigned to him. He took it, and the development of the Territory has since made him one of the richest of the old man's heirs." He is now in Utah on his wedding trip.

Latest Election Count.

The official vote by counties for Superintendent of Education gives Armstrong, Democrat, 104,170, and Wood, Independent, 47,133. Armstrong's majority 57,037. About one third of the voters of the Sate did not go to the polls. The counties giving Wood a majority are Choctaw 103, Elmore 67, Lawrence 402, Madison 591, Walker 126, Winston 120. The vote of Baldwin county has not yet been counted but it is known that the Independents carry it by a small majority. As there was little "scratching" done, the above will approximate the vote for the whole ticket,

The next Legislature will stand: In the Senate, Democrats 30, Independents 2. In the House, Democrats 78, Independents 21. Madison county sends the only negro elected.

Reform Needed.

The result of the recent election in this State, in which a number of counties elected opposition representatives, is the cause of considerable comment on the part of the press of the State. One paper declares that these counties, most of which are situated north of the black belt, voted as they did from the fact that as they have never felt the ills of negro domination, and are in no danger in this respect, the term "radicalism" has not the terrible meaning with them, which it has in the counties south of them. Another paper attributes the result to apathy on the part of the Democracy, while another says that our election law and convict system had more to do with the defeat of the Democracy in those counties than anything else.

Whatever may have been the causes of the opposition successes in these few counties, the people of the entire State have reason to congratulate themselves that their government is to continue in the hands of those best fitted for its administration, men who have been elected by the Democratic party. While in turn, the Democratic party has, in the reverses in what was once a Democratic stronghold, good reason for looking into the causes of such reverses, and of remedying defects and instituting reforms which will prevent further disintegration.

Reform has been loudly called for by the press and upon the stump, and the Democratic party will suffer if the voice is unheeded. The present election law has already born bitter fruit, in giving grounds for the unseating of several of our Democratic congressmen elect, the school law needs revision, the convict system looking after, and perhaps other reforms are needed. It is to be hoped that, for the perpetuation of the good name of the State, that all reform movements before the next Legislature, may receive that candid and impartial consideration which will justify a non-partisan action in the premises, and which will result in giving us laws less liable to censure.

Alabama Views.

Bro. Rogers, of the Gainesville Reporter, is said to be the Jumbo of the Gainesville base ball club. John must have commenced growing in his old age.

Young and charming Bro. C. Roderick McCall, of the Greenville Advocate, has seen fit to give the View man several "slams," of late. As he missed us last week, we presume his health is improving.

Montgomery is anxious to have another cotton factory. We hope she will, as her prosperity demands just such enterprises, and if she ever expects to become a city she should be moving.

The Legislature will never find a better year to repeal the crop lien law than this. The whole State has made overwhelming crops of grain and food supplies, and will not have any necessity to seek advances of bread next year.—*Selma Times.*

Editor Crawford, of the Eutaw Mirror, who was elected to the Legislature from Greene county over one of the regular nominees, is a sound Democrat, and we expect to see him leading in all the reform movements before the next House.

An uprising of negroes in Choctaw county, who had in vogue a plot to massacre the entire white population of the county, was checked by the arrest of the ring leaders one day last week, and the hanging of the chief of the ring on Saturday, by about 700 citizens, 150 of whom were negroes.

A Republican newspaper is shortly to be established in Montgomery, which will be the organ of that party during the Congressional canvass. It would be well if such an institution should become a fixture in this State, as its criticisms would prove beneficial to the Democracy in more ways than one.

There has lately been established in Montgomery an agricultural paper, and the capital city can boast of a number of other excellent journals, among which are the Ala. Progress, and the Temperance Herald, the latter of which has lately been enlarged. We hope all may be well sustained, as they deserve to be.

The cosy little city of Eutaw, over among the fertile prairies of West Alabama, is coming out as the "live town" of that section, judging from the number of public enterprises lately set on foot by her citizens. The Agricultural and Mechanical Association of West Alabama has been reorganized and will hold forth there in a grand fair in November.

Gen. C. M. Shelley was re-nominated for Congress in the fourth district, on Tuesday, by the convention which met in Selma for the purpose of placing a Democratic candidate in the field. He is to make the race, also, for the unexpired term to fill the vacancy caused by his being ousted by a Republican majority.

The formation of a new county with Pineapple as the county site, out of portions of the counties of Dallas, Wilcox, Monroe, Lowndes and Butler, is being agitated. The Selma Times very selfishly favors the project from the fact that Dallas will not lose anything from the thirty square miles to be taken from her territory. With the exception of Monroe, Dallas is better able than any of the counties named, to make concessions of territory for the purpose.

The utter incapacity of the average negro for intelligently performing the duties of a citizen is a fact as unquestionable as it is deplorable. The following from the Union Springs Herald adds another to the proofs that the republican party committed a grave blunder and a political crime when it made Cuffee a voter: "A prominent republican was complaining on the street yesterday that a number of misguided (?) colored men had voted the democratic ticket, which was printed at the Herald office with green ink, thinking it was the greenback ticket which they had been commanded to support. Such is political life where the voter is too grossly ignorant to properly exercise the elective franchise."—*Greenville Advocate.*

The Bureau of Statistics has just issued its annual report, showing the total immigration to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1882. Its first and most notable feature has reference to the enormous propotions which this foreign influx has assumed. The total immigration for the current year amounts to 789,003, or 119,572 more than last year, when the highest total was reached ever known in the history of this country. Some idea of the relative amount of this foreign addition to our population may be gathered by the statement that four years of such increase would aggregate a number equal to the total population of the United States at the time of the Revolution—a population which had required one hundred and fifty years to reach.

EHRMAN AGAIN

To the Front!

Below will be found a price list which will show how astonishingly low R. Ehrman will dispose of his stock for the next

TEN DAYS.

TEN POUNDS COFFEE $1.

MEAT PER POUND 15c.

GOOD FAMILY FLOUR $6 PER BARREL.

Meal $1.15 Per Bushel.

Calico 5 cents per yard, Domestic (seven-eights) 6½c per yard, Osnaburgs (heavy) 10c.

BROGANS $1.00 PER PAIR.

LADIES SHOES FROM 75c TO $1.50 PER PAIR.

In addition to the above I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
FURNITURE, WOODWARE,

and everything kept in a house of general merchandise, which will be sold in proportion to above prices.

BAGGING AND TIES FURNISHED TO FARMERS AT COST.

R. Ehrman.

Clanton, Ala., August 24. tf

NOTICE NO. 1755.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 18, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Monday, October 21, 1882, viz: Richard Malachi, homestead entry No. 11802, for the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of section 36, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Askins, William Smitherson, Mike Gordon, and Ned Huston, all of Cooper's P. O., Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.
aug24-5w.

Clanton Academy.

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

PUBLIC SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, under section 2455 of the revised statutes of the United States, we hereby make known that a public sale of valuable government land will be held at the Land Office at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, 1882, at 12 m., at which time will be offered the following described lands, viz:

North of base and east of the St. Stephen's meridian, in the former Greenville, now Montgomery, Alabama, Land District.

South west quarter of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 29, township 22 north, range 15 east.

The sale will close immediately after the offering and should any of the above lands not be purchased at the public sale, they will subsequently be regarded and treated as subject to private entry.

All of the above lands will be disposed of at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.
PAUL J. STROBACH, Receiver.
Jul27-5w

H. L. WHEELER. W. F. SMITH.

Wheeler & Smith.

(Successors to THOS. PETERS & CO.)

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—AND—

Agents for the sale of Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroad Lands.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Office on First Avenue, Second Floor of Bank Building. Jun15-1y.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Line.

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PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

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Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

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Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

For Sale.

A very desirable farm of one hundred acres, situated ten miles from Clanton. A dwelling house and all necessary outhouses on the the place. Also, a good orchard. Apply to

W. H. MARCUS, Clanton, Ala.

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We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us, with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us who from, and if you want it tolled. Put your name on express card.

E. G. WALKER,
aug10-3m Montevallo, Ala.

Dr. J. P. Civhan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-1y

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCK

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

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—: WHERE YOU CAN FIND :—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

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Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles an

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

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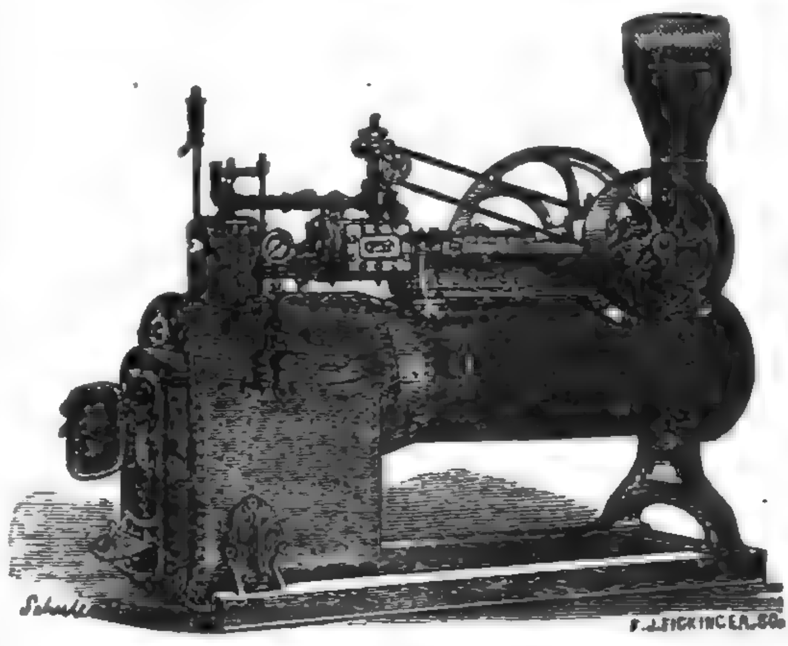

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The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Be

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74 and 76 Beekman St., N. Y.

E CHILTON VIEW.

NTON, ALA., AUG. 24, 1882.

OUNTY DIRECTORY.

ncellor Eastern Chancery Divis- N. S. Graham.
ge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
licitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
mber of Congress—Fifth Congress- l District—Thomas Williams.
ator Fifteenth Senatorial District illiam P. Oden.
presentative—William A. Collier.
bate Judge—H. J. Callen.
cuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
gister in Chancery — Dr. W. E. art.
eriff—James E. Lowe.
easurer—James M. Parish.
x Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
x Collector Riley M. Honeycutt.
pt. Education James M. Corderie.
mmissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon- t, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
ains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

6:33 a. m.
. 1 at 7:15 p. m.
. 3 8:45 p. m.
. 9 3:35 p. m.
. 11

GOING NORTH.

*9:00 a. m.
. 2 *9:42 p. m.
. 4 8:15 p. m.
. 8 10:35 a. m.
. 12
Don't stop.

DULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

g North	Daily Mail	Going South
6:30 a. m.	Selma Arr	9:15 p. m.
9:45 "	Calera Lve.	6:02 "
4:16 p m	Rome "	11:32 a m
6:15 "	Dalton "	9:40 "
8:13 "	Cleaveland "	7:00 "
11:35 "	Knoxville "	3:30 "
1:01 a m	Norristown "	1:45 "
4:15 a m	Bristol "	10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ward	Daily Mail	Westward
11:00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:20 p m
e 8:50 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
e 5:35 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

DGES.—Regular communications ton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. first Saturday in each month at 7 ck p. m.

gular conventions Chilton Lodge 2 K. of P. every second and fourth day nights in each month, at 7 ck p. m.

odbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T. s every Friday night at 8 o'clock.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

ite meeting at Dr. Stewart's ight.

hos. J. Scott, U. S. Register, a final proof notice in this is-

r. R. M. Goodgame was to have tried in Montgomery yester- on the writ of *habeas corpus.*

considerable number of our w countymen were in Clanton Saturday.

protracted meeting will be n at the Baptist Church next rday night.

e Fall Term of the Circuit t of Chilton county begins on day, the 30th day of October.

r young friend Tom Montgom- will leave us soon to go into ness in Talladega. Success to

e will next week remove the w into more comfortable and nent quarters near the Court se.

e are glad to be able to state Mrs. W. H. Foshee, who has quite ill for several weeks , is now convalescent.

e are glad to note that Mr. R. man has decided to remain h us. See his new advertise- t. He means business.

here is any quantity of public in this county subject to home- l entry at from $16 to $18 per hundred and sixty acres.

r. Herbert K. Warner, who for some time been connected h the house of Knowles & War- Montgomery, visited relatives Clanton last week.

e received a very pleasant call ast Saturday from Judge Isaac horn, of Jemison. He is a wor- citizen and we are always to meet him. He reports con- rable improvement around ison.

verything is moving along othly at the iron mines. The disturbance lately was a fight een two of the colored hands, hich one was struck with a k, but as the missile "lit" on thickly fortified "noggin," no t damage was done.

he Montgomery Music Bazar, changed its location from 91 y to 21 Market St. The Ala. gress has this to say compli- tary to the excellent taste of proprietor: "Mr. W. A. Child's ic Bazar is now located on Mar- street. We do not suppose e is in the whole South anoth- establishment so exquisitely eful and beautiful. Certainly tgomery has never had any- g comparable to it."

Verbena Views.

"The Verbena Male and Female Academy," has assumed a shape, in its progress, which enables your correspondent to form a pretty correct idea as to what it will be when completed. The frame is up and the weatherboarding nearly finished. It stands about 60x30 with a ten foot passage between the rooms which are, each, 23x30. It is located, south of the depot, on an elevated site, immediately opposite the M. E. Church building. The grounds slope gently away from the Academy in every direction, except the front, and when covered with green sward, will make a delightful arena for youthful sports during the hours of playtime and recreation. It will be a two-story-building. I have not heard of a single application to run the Hotel, but, of several to run the Academy.

The Hotel! With what intense interest has the progress of this grand structure been watched! Every man, woman and child in Verbena feels an interest in it. All seem to realize the fact that, in some way, it is connected with the general happiness and welfare of our thriving village. "What a large, fine building for so small a place." "I wonder what it will cost." "The windows are too small." The circles in the banistering of the veranda are too large." "The children can creep through." "No family, with small children will be willing to board in it." These are some of the many remarks daily heard about our hotel. All concur in its magnificence, yet, there is no one but what would have had it a little different from what it is. One of the stockholders was asked what color it would be painted, he replied that if painted to correspond with his feelings, the color would be "blue."

The health of our community is good. Too much rain for cotton. Worms have been seen near by.

Our merchants are enlarging their stocks and preparing for a big business next fall and winter. OCCASIONAL.

A Fearful Warning.

BENSUN CHILTUM co Augus 21

MISTUR LARRANCE We seed in vor paper the Chiltum County Vews that sum fule fellur has got his dandur up bout sumthin ur uther and wants to fite yu bout it cos a kurrespondent rit it We don't no who that kurrespondent is nur We don't keer all We want tu say is that We is vor friend and We is the friend of the Chiltum County Vews and if yu want any fitin dun jes kall on Me and We ull nock that fule fellur inter the middul uv nex week We arnt afeerd of narry man in Chiltum co and We dont entend to let narry d—d wun uv impos on the Chiltum co Vews

Yors trule †₄†

Puscrip jest let Me no wen tu be thar and We ull be thar

The above encouraging missive reached our office on Monday. We will not publish the name of the author, but as he seems to mean business, place in its stead three small daggers, though perhaps a skull and cross bones would be more appropriate. We shall certainly call on our valiant friend in case of need, and as he is already quite proficient in the use of the editorial "we." we intend as soon as possible to make him one of the permanent attaches of this office. Let all take warning.

Man's Humanity to Man.

Mr. J. P. Webb, who has charge of our county jail, has for four years been suffering with mercurial cancer of the leg. Dr. J. P. Robinson took his case some two months ago, and has placed him on the road to recovery. This has been done at great expense to Dr. Robinson, who from a spirit of benevolence, took charge of the case after several other physicians had given it up as incurable. Dr. Robinson has snatched Mr. Webb from death's door at great expense to himself, and considering the pecuniary condition of the patient and the position which Dr. Robinson occupies as county health officer, he should certainly be compensated by the county for his work, and should not by any means be allowed to bear the expense alone. We would call the attention of the board of commissioners to this matter.

Twenty American cities, in the census year, had a population of at least 100,000 each; ten, namely New York. Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and New Orleans, in the order named, had a population of over 200,000 each; of these the first seven had over 300,000, and the first four over 500,000. New York stood alone with her million and a quarter; but before the next census Philadelphia will join her, giving the country two cities with more than a million inhabitants each. Meanwhile the contiguous cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken possess an aggregate population of over two millions.

Maj. John L. Harrell will remove with his family from Verbena to Clanton. They will be warmly welcomed. Maj. H. will establish a lumber agency here.

Conductor Phil. Tooley is rusticating in Clanton. Mrs. Tooley is spending the summer here.

Maplesville dots are crowded out this week.

The Clanton Camp Meeting will commence September the 6th, and will be conducted on the self-supporting plan. Several families will camp on the ground, and persons who cannot tent are invited to attend and give assistance in maintaining the meeting. Ministerial aid solicited. Provision will be made to entertain ministers who may be in attendance.

A negro man, Charley Love, was arrested near town, on last Sunday, and has been placed in jail to await trial. He is charged with the killing of another negro, Greene Oden, who was murdered by unknown parties about three years ago. Love will have a preliminary examination before Judge Callen next Monday.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March 1881, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the N W ¼ section 13, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact. aug3-5t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James E. Lowe and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the ninth day of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N W ¼ of the S W ¼ of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife Adaline Smith on the 8th day of August 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 12th day of September 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the S E ¼ of Section 29 Township 22 North, Range 14 East situated in Chilton County, Alalabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this day 1st of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by John W. Goodgame, and his wife M. A. Goodgame on the 27th day of November 1880, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: E ½ of N W ¼ Section 13, Township 23 N, Range 14 E, situated in Chilton County, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail-Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Ben C. Class and his wife Mary Ann Glass on the 30th day of June 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose far sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: N W ¼ of S E ¼ Section 31 Township 24 N Range 14 E situated in Chilton County, Alanama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

"Quick sales and small profits,"
IS THE MOTTO AT
THE CHEAP CASH STORE
—OF—
W. M. WILSON

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Scohol Books a Specialty
—AT—
The Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
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"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.

Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.
☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
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FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
1st AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 22-6m

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Feb 15-tf

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 22-6m

A. A. CLISBY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
—DEALERS IN—
DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS,
SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE.
DEPOT FOR
Burning and Lubricating Oils, White Lead,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Miners' Supplies.
—WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN CIGARS—
BIRMINGHAM.
Aug. 1—3m

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST,
CLANTON, ALA.
Solicits the patronage of the public.
PRICES FOR WORK:
Shaving - - - - - 10 cents.
Hair cutting - - - - - 25 cents.
☞ The only barber in the world who never talks. Jul27-1y

Places for Things.

"A place for everything and everything in its place," is an adage familiar to us all and full of wisdom. But to keep "everything in its place" one must have a place for everything, and this it is not always easy to hav . Many houses are built with a lamentable want of closets, for closets are expensive in room, material and labor. In planning a house they are frequently, if not generally, an after-thought, and are thrown in where space for them can best be afforded. When women plan their own houses there will be ample allowance of closet room. If one has plenty of money, cabinets, wardrobes, chests, can be bought that are at once ornamental and useful, and form part of the furnishing, but the main dependence of the average housekeeper must be closets. These when furnished with shelves, drawers and rows of hooks, are an unspeakable comfort and convenience to the order-loving housewife. In city houses where everything is constructed with a view to economy in space, we often find them, but in the average country house very rarely.

So there must be recourse to bureaus, boxes, bags, chests and improvised closets. The last may be constructed wherever there is space to put a shelf, and may be of the size of the shelf in length and width. Hooks screwed into the bottom of the shelf will serve to hang garments on, and a curtain may be hung on rods fastened to the shelf. A valance tacked above the rods on the shelf will form a more complete protection from dust than the curtain alone. In many rooms [illegible] can be [illegible] into a triangular or a rectangular closet, as suits the fancy or convenience. Weights sewed into the hem of the curtain will keep it in place. Goods boxes make very useful closets, for kitchen or cellar use. Shelves may be put in them, and the covers, hinged properly, serve as doors. With a covering of paper or a coat of paint they may be made not unpleasing to the eye. Shoe-boxes, used by shoe-packers, are very useful as substitutes for closet-room. The covers should be hinged to the box, and these neatly upholstered, to form a pleasant seat. Furniture calico fastened around them in ruffles or folds conceal the angles and the wood, and converts utility into beauty. Room can readily be found for these, and they fill the places of chairs or lounges quite well. Soap boxes and candle boxes and starch boxes make very convenient receptacles for small articles if they have covers hinged on, and are lined with paper and covered on the outside with pictures or calico pasted on. A couple of hinges, less than a dozen screws, a little time, taste and odd pieces of paper or cloth, may be made to transform an ugly box into a thing of useful comeliness.

Bags in every variety are needed by the housekeeper. A stout piece of nice bagging makes a good clothes-bag; and an end of rope should be sewed into the hem, so the top of the bag may always be hospitably open. One of these hung in every bed-room is indispensable, and makes the gathering of clothes for the weekly washing a very easy matter. Shoe-bags are a great convenience, and can be made so as to hold one or a dozen pairs of shoes, and keep them from gathering dust and mould in closet corners, beside preventing the vexation of hunting them up when wanted. Scrap-bags are a necessity, and may be made very ornamental by the exercise of taste. They are indispensable in every room in the house. Instead of bags, baskets or jars may be used, and these can be made handsome by the exercise of skill and taste.

Wall-pockets and brackets are very great conveniences where one lacks closet room and shelf room. The former may be made of splints or pasteboard covered with cloth and trimmed with cord and embroidery. A wall-pocket with many compartments tacked on the inside of a closet door may serve many valuable purposes, especially where there is a family of children and a great many things "lying round." A label on each pocket will help keep things in the right place, and prevent the shoe-laces from getting mixed with the calico pieces or the knitting work.

It takes time to create places to put things in, and it takes time to keep them in place, but not more time than it takes to hunt them up when they may be anywhere and everywhere and belong nowhere. The satisfaction of knowing that at a moment's notice, in the middle of the night or in broad daylight, one can put her hand on whatever in her domain is called for, is a great satisfaction to the orderly housekeeper, and one which she will contrive one way or another not to be without.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

How to Capture a Muskallonge.

"There is a knack in fishing, as there is in everything else," said the merchant, with some complacency. "Very few people can capture a muskallonge. You must let the line drag until it catches. Then draw it in for twenty feet and the hook will clear the bottom at the right distance to attract the muskallonge."

"How do such great fish act when they take the bait?"

"They rear up and pull like steers," said the merchant; "but give 'em the line a little taut—give 'em all they want of it. Pretty soon the muskallonge will turn and rush to the boat with full speed. Then draw in the line, watching the fish's motion, humoring him, playing him just as he will. At last you'll have him under the boat."

"It must be difficult to land a muskallonge?"

"Very, unless you know how. When the fish is brought to the side of the boat, the oars are unshipped and the rower, putting his hand in the water, must rub the muskallonge gently from tail to head against the scales. He will become as quiet as a purring cat. Never stir a fin until taken out of his native element!"

"You astonish me! What is the strange influence that quiets the fish? Is it mesmeric?"

"I dunno," answered the merchant. "it's a fact. I lost many a big fish before I heard of the stroking process. Now I can catch 'em every time!"—*Cor. Detroit Free Press.*

Jimmy Brown Tells an "Old, Old Story."

We've had a most awful time in our house. There have been ever so many robberies in town, and everybody has been almost afraid to go to bed.

The robbers broke into old Dr. Smith's house one night. Dr. Smith is one of those doctors that don't give any medicine except cold water, and he heard the robbers and came down stairs in his nightgown, with a big umbrella in his hand, and said. "If you don't leave this minute I'll shoot you." And the robbers they said: "Oho! that umbrella isn't loaded!" and they took him and tied his hands and feet, and put a mustard plaster over his mouth, so that he couldn't yell, and then they filled the washtub with water and made him sit down in it, and told him that now he'd know how it was himself, and went away and left him, and he nearly froze to death before morning.

Father wasn't a bit afraid of the robbers, but he said he'd fix something so that he would wake up if they got in the house. So he put a coal-scuttle full of coal about half-way up the stairs, and tied a string across the upper hall just at the head of the stairs. He said that if a robber tried to come up stairs he would upset the coal-scuttle, and make a tremendous noise, and that if he did happen not to upset it, he would certainly fall over the string at the top of the stairs. He told us that if we heard the coal-scuttle go off in the night, Sue and mother and I were to open the windows and scream, while he got up and shot the robber.

The first night, after father had fixed everything nicely for the robbers, he went to bed, and then mother told him that she had forgotten to lock the back door. So father he said: "Why can't women sometimes remember something," and he got up and started to go down stairs in the dark. He forgot all about the string, and fell over it with an awful crash, and then began to fall down stairs. When he got half-way down he met the coal-scuttle, and that went down the rest of the way with him, and you never in your life heard anything like the noise the two of them made. We opened our windows and cried murder and fire and thieves, and some men that were going by rushed in and picked father up, and would have taken him off to jail, he was that dreadfully black, if I hadn't told them who he was.

But this was not the awful time that I mentioned when I began to write, and if I don't begin to tell you about it, I shan't have any room left on my paper. Mother gave a dinner party last Thursday. There were ten ladies and twelve gentlemen, and one of them was that dreadful Mr. Martin with the cork leg, and other improvements, as Mr. Travers calls them. Mother told me not to let her see me in the dining-room, or she'd let me know; and I meant to mind, only I forgot, and went into the dining-room, just to look at the table, a few minutes before dinner.

I was looking at the raw oysters, when Jane—that's the girl that waits on the table—said: "Run, Master Jimmy; here's your mother coming." Now I hadn't time to run, so I just dived under the table, and thought I'd stay there for a minute or two, until mother went out of the room again.

It wasn't only mother that came, but the whole company, and they sat down to dinner without giving me any chance to get out. I tell you it was a dreadful situation. I had only room enough to sit still, and nearly every time I moved I hit somebody's foot. Once I tried to turn around, and while I was doing it I hit my head against the table so hard that I thought I had upset something, and was sure that people would know I was there. But fortunately everybody thought that somebody else had joggled, so I escaped for that time.

It was awfully tiresome waiting for those people to get through dinner. It seemed as if they could never eat enough, and when they were not eating they were all talking at once. It taught me a lesson against gluttony, and nobody will ever find me sitting for hours at the dinner table. Finally I made up my mind that I must have some amusement, and as Mr. Martin's cork leg was close by me, I thought I would have some fun with that.

There was a big darning-needle in my pocket, that I kept there in case I should want to use it for anything. I happened to think that Mr. Martin couldn't feel anything that was done to his cork leg, and that it would be great fun to drive the darning-needle into it and leave the end sticking out, so that people who didn't know that his leg was cork would see it, and think that he was suffering dreadfully, only he didn't know it. So I got out the needle, and jammed it into his leg with both hands, so that it would go in good and deep.

Mr. Martin gave a yell that made my hair run cold, and sprang up, and nearly upset the table, and fell over his chair backward, and wasn't there a circus in that dining-room! I had made a mistake about the leg, and run the needle into his real one.

I was dragged out from under the table, and — But I needn't say what happened to me after that. It was "the old, old story," as Sue says when she sings a foolish song about getting up at five o'clock in the morning—as if she'd ever been awake at that time in her whole life!—*Harper's Young People.*

—One of the most eminent German medical men is reported as saying that there are not less, probably, than 10,000 persons in Germany who have become slaves to the habit of hypodermically injecting morphine. There are many who take as much as eighteen injections every day. Some have hardly a square inch of skin on their bodies which is not marked by scars produced by this practice. Slaves of this habit are even more hopelessly enchained than those who take opium in other ways, and it is speedier destruction.—*St. Louis Globe.*

CHARITY is a first mortgage on every human being's possessions. Opportunities are very sensitives things; if you slight them on their first visit, you seldom see them again. The more virtuous a man is, the more virtue does he see in others. He who loves to read and knows how to reflect has laid by a perpetual feast for his old age.

NEARLY 300,000 canary birds are imported every year into this country.

The Supply of Ivory Failing.

"Within fifty years there will not be an elephant left in Africa, and the supply of ivory will be exhausted." This interesting announcement was made by the largest importer of ivory in the country. No man who has ever struck a billiard-ball, and no woman who has ever touched a piano key, will fail to inquire the reasons for this prediction, and it is natural to inquire if a substitute can not be discovered for so important a material. Celluloid has been introduced recently to take the place of ivory, and is being extensively used in the manufacture of many articles, but it is said that it can never give satisfaction where endurance and nicety of form are required.

"The best looking billiard-ball I ever saw," said the dealer, was made out of paper. As far as I could see it would answer the purpose for which it was made, but the practiced billiardist will not use it. He will tell you that he will use only ivory balls, no other material has the 'click,' the elasticity, the rebound. Celluloid and other compositions are being employed in the manufacture of cheap articles; but as yet no substance has been discovered that can be considered in any perfect sense a substitute for ivory." In this view of the case the exhaustion of the supply of ivory becomes a matter of general public concern. For ivory is used in the construction of a long list of articles in constant use, such as knife-handles, combs, ornamental carved work, harness trimmings, chess-men, dice, cane-heads, billiard balls, piano-keys, knobs, etc.

"It could hardly be expected that with the immense and increasing consumption of the world the supply of ivory could hold out, especially when it is remembered that one elephant produces but two tusks, of an average weight of seventy pounds each, and that to obtain these the elephant must be killed. In consequence of the enormous demand for ivory, elephants have been destroyed with great rapidity of late years, and it appears to be only a matter of time when they will be exterminated. From a very early period elephants have been sacrificed for the sake of the ivory. The Greeks made it a most important article, and sculptors of Greece used it in constructing statues. It was also exclusively used by the Romans, who introduced it throughout Europe. Their source of supply is Africa, as ours is. The Indian elephant produces short tusks of little value, as far as the amount and quality of the ivory is concerned. Most of the elephants in the traveling menageries and circuses are imported from India, and all the elephants, Jumbo included, in Barnum's 'greatest show on earth,' do not possess, probably, over $100 worth of ivory. The source of supply is limited to Africa, and for certain kinds of ivory to Eastern Africa. The ivory from the west coast is darker and harder, and for some things is preferable; but, as a rule, the best ivory comes from the east coast. That is to say, it used to come from the east coast; it now comes from the interior. In 1850 I was in Zanzibar, and at that time elephants could be shot near the coast, but now they have been driven far into the interior, and expeditions have to be fitted out for long journeys inland, where tusks are purchased from the natives. The natives kill all the elephants; white men take no hand in that branch of the work. And here let me state a curious fact. Long as I have been dealing in ivory it is probable that I never saw two tusks from the same elephant. This is explained by the custom prevailing among the native tribes of presenting one tusk from every elephant to the chief, who, of course, may sell his share; but the tusks in this way get separated. Every year the elephant is being driven further into the interior. Indeed, ivory after being carried to the coast on the backs of the negroes becomes a very expensive article. When I was there in 1850 ivory was worth $1 a pound; now the price is $3 a pound."

Mr. Arnold states that what was true of the east coast was also true of Cape Town and the west coast. The elephants have been driven far from the sea, and have taken up their abode in the unexplored regions of the dark continent. Perhaps the desire for ivory will be a stronger motive for the exploration of these regions than either science or religion has been. But Mr. Arnold thinks that, judging from the past, in fifty years the elephant will have been exterminated in Africa, and this motive for exploration will have ceased to exist.

Ivory is every year becoming more scarce. Only about half the quantity has reached the English market this year that reached it in the corresponding period of last year. The total stock in London does not exceed sixty tons, a very small amount compared with the quantity that once was carried. The importation into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881, amounted to $703,087, in 1880 to $679,460, in 1879 to $461,209. But there is a larger increase in the value than in the quantity. The Government reports do not state the quantity imported. The supply, however, is in no degree equal to the demand; all that is imported goes into immediate consumption, and very little remains in stock. Mr. Arnold, in showing the *World* reporter about 5,000 pounds of ivory in the cellar of his warehouse, said that was probably the largest stock in the country, except at the mills. He has known the time when there were 50,000 pounds in the cellar, when it was packed from floor to ceiling. Once there was a keen competition to obtain custom; now importers will sell only to a few selected mills, and importers find it impossible to get hold of the ivory. Once a London speculator named Moses used to purchase three or four hundred tons and endeavor to create a corner in the market, but such a transaction would be impossible now.

The price of ivory has advanced 50 per cent. in the last ten years. So expensive has it become that the greatest care is taken that no waste occur in the manufacture. In making billiard balls, for instance, only that portion of the solid tusk of about the required size—2 1-2 inches in diameter—is used. If it is necessary to use a larger piece, a ring for a harness will perhaps be turned out of the remainder. Billiard balls are, therefore, very expensive. Mr. Arnold showed the reporter a magnificent tusk weighing 132 pounds, and nearly all solid. This is as heavy as tusks are obtained now, though formerly it was not uncommon to receive them weighing over 180 pounds. As said before, the average weight now is 70 pounds.—*N. Y. World.*

Why Write Only on One Side.

There are several reasons why manuscript for the printer should not be written on both sides of the paper. The chief one, and a sufficient one if there were no other, is that it is often necessary, or at least best, particularly in a newspaper composing or type-setting room, for the foreman to divide the "copy," or manuscript, into small portions, called "takes," each including not more than a printer's stickful of matter, and "pay it out," that is, deliver it to a number of compositors, or type setters, in different parts of the room. A stick is an iron gauge set to the width measure of the column to be filled, in which the compositor sets his type. A stickful will fill about two inches in length in the column. A closely written page of letter-paper will make from one and a half to three stickfuls, or takes. If the paper is written on one side only, the foreman can cut the page into the proper number of takes, numbering them as he pays them out to compositors, so as to insure the proper arrangement of the matter when it is brought together again after these different persons have set it in type. But, if the manuscript is written on both sides, such division of it into takes, if not impossible, is at least much more difficult, and apt to lead to confusion and delay, or to blunders mortifying to writer, editor, and printers. But it is not only the printer who is embarrassed; the proof reader, who has to read the proofs by copy, is put to extra trouble. If printers are ever profane, they are apt to betray this weakness when they get a piece of copy written on both sides of the paper. Christian contributors and all sound moralists should bear this in mind. It frequently happens, in the printing offices of the great dailies, that, after all the rest of the paper is in type, several columns of telegrams, or other special matter, are sent in just before the last form is ready to go to press. To avoid delay, this matter is divided into four or five line takes and distributed among forty or fifty compositors; whereas, if such matter came written on both sides of the paper, such rapid dispatch would be impracticable. These reasons are sufficient to justify the editorial rule under consideration.

—Color the fence the same shade as the dwelling, or light brown, or fawn color. The dark maroon trimmings have a somewhat tawdry appearance, and we would prefer them of the same color as the house or but slightly darker. We would not make the front yard into a sort of pen, with a picket fence around it, but, if a fence is necessary, would extend the yard on at least three sides of the house, or, much better, on all four sides; otherwise its ornamental appearance is one-sided.—*Country Gentleman.*

MR. W. A. FORBES, Greenfield, Mass., was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of rheumatism.—*Cincinnati Christian Standard.*

WHILE Mr. Schoeperkotter, of St. Louis, was drinking a glass of beer somebody walked off with his gold-headed cane. This is a penetrating temperance lecture.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE Toledo (O.) *Bee* says: Col. J. Dorse Alexander, editor Barnesville (Ga.) *News*, has been cured of rheumatism, by the use of St Jacobs Oil.

A SUBTERRANEAN stream has been discovered in Idaho connecting Indian creek and Snake river, whose rushing waters are audible at a long distance.

YOUNG and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

—A man named Myers, living in Poughkeepsie, went on a strike for $4 in 1864, and has never had a day's work until recently, when he was sent to State Prison to earn twenty-eight cents a day.—*N. Y. Star.*

Diseases of Women.

Large treatise for three stamps, giving means of successful self-treatment. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y

"WHAT a pity flowers can utter no sound," says Beecher. You bet it is! If the sunflower could speak some of the fools in this country would hear something drop.

Epilepsy (Fits)

successfully treated. Pamphlet of particulars one stamp, address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

—The toy pistol is accountable for at least ten deaths in Massachusetts during and since the Fourth of July.

"Most Heartily."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 4, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I most heartily recommend your Safe Kidney and Liver cure for kidney and liver diseases, and shall be glad to answer all questions regarding the same in connection with my case that enquiring friends may ask.

JAMES A. LOWREY.

WHY is the American stage like the American eagle? Because it has wings, and flies, of course.

THE ladies who sometime since were unable to go out, having taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are quite recovered, and have gone on their way rejoicing.

THE smallest print which a normal eye can recognize at the distance of one foot is about 1 50 of an inch.

Kidney Disease.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, etc., cured by "Buchupaiba." $1. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

—The London *Telegraph* had an editorial article on "The extraordinary spectacle presented in the United States of a meeting in Indiana of 5,000 drunkards." The thousands were Dunkards, not drunkards, and the cable had added an r.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—By taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over he is his superior.

FOR dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages. 17

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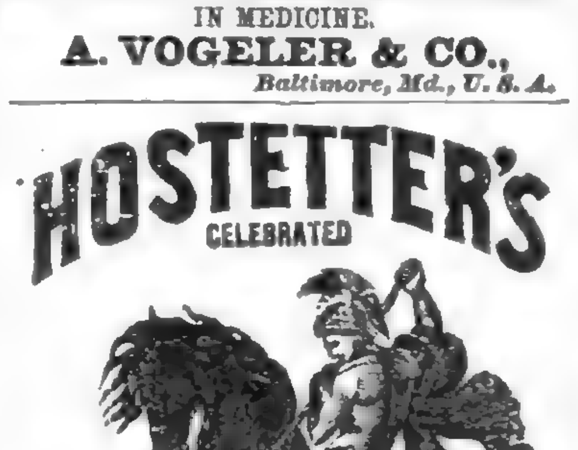

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THE WIDDER BUDD.

BY EUGENE J. HALL.

I'm fifty, I'm fair, an' without a gray hair,
An' I feel jest as young az a girl.
When I think o' Zerubabel Lee, I declare
It sets me all into a whirl.
Last night he wus here, an' I told him to clear,
An' my! how surprised he did look!
Perhaps I wus rash, but he's after my cash;
I see through his plans like a book.

Some offers I've had that I cannot call bad.
There wus Deacon Philander Breeze—
I'd a sartin' said yes, when he wanted a kiss,
Ef he hadn't so flustrated me.
It took me so quick, that it felt like a kick.
Wy! I flew all to pieces at once.
Sez I, "You kin go; I'm not needin' a beau."
I acted I know like a dunce.

Sez he, ez he rose, "I hev come to propose"—
I stopped him afore he began—
"Wy, you better hed go an' see Hepsibah Stow;
I won't be tied down to a man."
"Mariar," sez he, "Widder Tompkins an' me
Can strike up a bargain, I know,
An' seein' ez we can't decide to agree,
Wy! I guess that I better hed go."

He picked up his hat from the chair where he sat,
An' he solemnly started away.
Sez I, with a look that I'm sure he mistook,
"You're perfectly welcome to stay—"
My face it wuz red ez our old wagon shed;
I thought fur the land I should melt.
Sez he, "I am done, good-night, leetle one."
I wish he'd a known how I felt.

To-day Isaac Beers, with his snickers an' sneers,
Whose face is ez ugly ez sin,
Dropped in, jest to see about buyin' my steers,
An' tickled the mole on my chin.
Sez I, "You jest quit, I don't like you a bit,
Your manners is rather too free;
You'd better behave till Jane's cold in her grave,
You can't come your sawder on me."

When dear David died, ez I sot by his side,
He ketched up my hand in his own,
He squeezed it awhile, an' he sez, with a smile,
"You'll soon be a widder alone,
An' when I am gone, don't you fuss or take on
Like old widder Dorothy Day;
Look out for your tin ef you marry agin,
Nor throw your affections away."

My children are grown and got houses o' their own,
They're doin' ez well ez they can,
An' I'm gettin' sick o' this livin' alone,
I wouldn't mind havin' a man,
For David is gone to the mansions above,
His body is cold in the ground.
If you know o' a man who would marry fur love,
Jest find him an' send him around.

A SWIM FOR LIFE.

A Western Episode.

"Say, stranger, there's something wrong yonder, ain't there?"

Thus spoke a rough-looking miner on the outskirts of the camp to a Mexican who was walking hastily past. The stranger understood but imperfectly the remark addressed to him, but he replied, "Horses stole," and proceeded on his way, his long spurs jingling at every [illegible] anxiously, and, when he had disappeared down the hill, turned toward the saloon, muttering something about horse-thieves and hanging, and strolled, or, as he would have himself said, "loafed" into the bar, where an excited assembly was gathered.

"We'll, they've gone clean away;" cried the owner of the missing animals; "and my horses nor donkeys don't stray by nature. There's been some thieves around, you bet!"

"Like enough; but who's the man? However, if we ketch him, gentlemen, we'll shoot him fair."

"Give him a trial and rope him—that's the cure," said the owner. "And now tew business. My treat, gentlemen. Drinks 'round, and then I'll follow the tracks a bit, and let you know."

Such an offer was not to be slighted. The "drinks" having been fully appreciated by all present, at the expense of their health and brains, the owner of the missing beasts departed to follow the trail, which led toward the canon up the river.

Ogden Smith, or "Soft" Smith, as he was not unusually called, had that very morning taken his horses to water down-stream, and left them in a safe place pending their disposal. Ogden had been unfortunate in his prospecting. He was neither quick-witted nor quick-tempered, though ready enough with his six-shooter when circumstances seemed to warrant its use. But for this trait, "Soft" Smith would have been stamped with a strong variation of the term "idiot."

He followed the tracks mechanically, and after about half a mile, finding they still led up toward the hills, he returned, and as he strode back, breathing vengeance against his spoilers, he noticed human footprints on the further side of the trail—heavy boot and spur-marks.

He felt inclined to track these again, but, knowing the trail would lead to the river, then flooded with melting snows, he decided to return to the camp and enlist the vigilants in his cause.

It has never been correctly ascertained why horse-stealing was then, and is still, regarded as a worse crime than the taking of human life; but that this is the case in the West is undoubted. Many a rough digger was permitted to add to the notches already cut in the pistol-butt, but a horse-thief was hunted down and executed summarily.

Notwithstanding a gathering storm the men in the saloon, as soon as they had heard Ogden Smith's report, determined to do vengeance on the criminal. The sufferer, meantime, met with much sympathy, and "dust"—gold dust, that passed for currency—was freely shaken into Ogden's hat in the bar-room. The discussion as to whom the thief might be was waxing warm, when a voice cried:

"Reckon some Mexican's had a hand in this game."

This suggestion was at once adopted, and Bill, the miner, said:

"Aye, then I can show him. I saw him on the hill above this morning. Did you notice any tracks?"

"I did," replied Smith, eagerly. "Large boots and spur marks, too. That's the man!"

"We'll go for him. Who knows his place?"

Several present did, and one man added:

"He's a mighty quick shot, you may depend."

"We're more of us than him," was the answer of the leader. "He can't fix us all. Now, gentlemen, we must proceed reg'lar. 'Panel a jury, if you please; but there is no use in wasting time."

The jury was quickly chosen, and, in order to avoid unnecessary delay, horses were brought out, and the whole party rode through the driving rain and tempest to the Mexican's hut.

The door was burst open, and, before the surprised occupant could use his weapon, he was seized and bound and thrown helpless on the floor. Before he was disabled, however, he managed to seize and retain a small knife, which he thrust into his sleeve.

To his questions he got but scant replies. The jury were ushered into a small shed, and told to deliberate upon their verdict, after a few questions had been put to the criminal, who protested his innocence.

One bystander, more humane than the rest, volunteered to act as prisoner's advocate, and addressed the jury as a matter of form, for he knew the stranger's doom was sealed.

After a pause the jury again retired, and in a few minutes the self-appointed Judge, knocking at the door, asked for the verdict. To the astonishment of the bystanders, the answer was, "Not guilty!"

A cry of joy escaped the Mexican; an exclamation of disappointment was vented by Ogden Smith. But the Judge drew his revolver, and, beckoning to the committee, replied calmly:

"Gentlemen, you'll have to do better than that. Try again, and this time attend to the evidence."

He handled his pistol menacingly as he spoke, and the jury retired again.

They were not long left undisturbed, for time was passing, the tempest was increasing in severity, and the committee had some distance to ride that night. In five minutes the Judge again called them, and this time the obedient twelve gave the verdict "Guilty!"

"Quite correct," said the Judge. "I approve. It's a verdict. Carry out the sentence, yew," he added, to two of his associates. "And now, gentlemen, I think we've done our duty. The hosses wait. Hev ye anything to say?" he inquired of the criminal.

The poor man pleaded earnestly for wildly, but it was useless. The majority of the party then left the hut, and the two men, placing their unhappy prisoner astride a mule, unbound him, except for a turn of the rope on his left wrist, and walked beside him to the place of execution. There his outer clothing was taken from him, and his boots—those fatal witnesses—laid aside. He was then fastened to a tree. The place of execution had been well chosen. It was a low point jutting out into the river just below the rapids. The current was running swiftly, swollen by the melting snows and the tremendous rain, which was still descending in torrents. From this point the river descended rapidly. Higher up, but then obscured by the thickly falling rain and mist, was a high ridge, which projected across the river, and formed a sort of bow-like inclosure, in the center of which was (and is) a small wooded island.

Below this eyot the river divides. It becomes narrower, and passing on the right side over a small, rocky breakwater, or natural barrier, it takes a tremendous leap sheer 100 feet over the rock, spreading out from the base many feet in its descent. On the left side of the island the stream has worn away the rock to a great extent, and on that side the water hurries down a rapid at a steep angle, and at the bottom meets deep water, which drives in a swift current over the right shore, to a strip of beach or low ground—a watering station for animals.

The men charged with the execution had well chosen the place. The prisoner stood with hands clasped as one of his guardians was making preparations, and the other stood ready to fire should the prisoner attempt to escape. One was adjusting the cord upon a neighboring tree, underneath which the mule had been already led, when an exclamation from him made the other guardian turn his head. The quick-eyed Mexican seized his opportunity. With a swift sweep of his right hand he severed with the concealed knife the rope at his wrist, and with a desperate backward spring he threw himself into the eddying, boiling river.

The heavy splash was the first intimation that the other men had of the Mexican's escape; and, with revolver ready, one waited till the swimmer should reappear. He rose, and struck out boldly for the opposite shore. The man raised the pistol, when his companion stayed his arm.

"Give him a chance, Bob," he said. "You or me may want a good turn some day; and beside, I don't b'lieve he lifted them animals. Soft Smith's an idjit."

"Well, mebbe yer right," replied the other, as he returned his pistol. "Poor chap!" he added, with a touch of feeling to which he had long been a stranger. "Poor chap! the fall will save us the job, anyhow."

"He's gone!" replied the other. "He can't git over, eh?"

"You bet!" exclaimed his companion. "He's right enough, I do declare; he'll git out now!"

Meantime the unfortunate fugitive was struggling vigorously to gain the center of the stream. He was swimming strongly, hand over hand, and every now and then he cast a glance at the ridge of rocks that fringed the rapid leading to the fall of a sheer hundred feet. Could he clear this he might be saved. He was making good way, but ever being drawn nearer and nearer by the resistless current to his destruction. The men on shore watched his progress with feverish anxiety. Another yard or two and he would gain the rocky ledge which ended the fall and where the less-dangerous rapids began. Would he last?

The men clasped hands in their strong excitement, and by a simultaneous impulse cheered the swimmer on. The poor wretch heard it. It gave him courage. One minute more and he would be clear; with renewed energy he strove, and with a despairing effort clutched the rock. His legs swung for a second into the milky mass of water above the cataract. Could he bear the strain? A cheer from the shore; a mighty effort—swung himself over, and with a long, sweeping stroke dashed down the rapids and disappeared.

* * * * * *

The men turned away, breathing more freely, and returned as hastily as possible to camp to report. The storm still continued; the river had run up the creek, and it was nightfall ere, wet to the skin and chilled to the bones, they gained the saloon. Here all was confusion; twenty tongues were speaking at once, and all condemning "Soft" Smith. The "Judge" was present, and as the two men entered he said, "I'm kinder sorry we hanged that Mexican. We've done him an injury, boys, I'm afeard."

"Save trouble in the end, mebbe," said another. But the Judge shook his head.

"What's the matter?" inquired the late comers.

"Why, Soft Smith's a fool. He's found his beasts safe at home, where they went o' themselves, having broke halter. The tracks was the Mexican's tracks, but only to his own location. We've done that man a wrong, and I'm ready to apologize; I can't say fairer. Here's his health!"

A voice from the doorway replied: "I drink to that!" and as all eyes were turned in the direction of the sound, a ragged, half-naked form, the limbs bruised and bleeding from deep scratches, walked up to the bar. Terror sat upon every countenance. The visitor was the Mexican.

"Didn't ye—didn't ye hang him?" gasped the sturdy but superstitious Judge to his deputies.

"Guess not," replied one of the pair addressed. "He slipped into the river [illegible] across the Cataract Rapid."

"Thunder! But I'm glad. Here's my hat, boys; fill in your dust now, and let him have it."

No second bidding was needed. Very soon the heap of gold-dust had reached a goodly pile, to which Soft Smith was a most liberal contributor.

Ogden Smith was considerably laughed at, but the Mexican was regarded as a hero and prospered. The camp in time was broken up, but there are many still alive who remember that swim for life across the Small Snake river.

A Troublesome Elephant.

Secretary Kalb, of the Fair Association, was found in his Chestnut street office yesterday afternoon, looking very thoughtfully at a patent padlock lying before him on his desk. "I don't know," said he to a *Globe-Democrat* reporter who entered, "I don't know as that will answer, but I think it will." Then he fell into a brown study for a few minutes, that was ended by silently passing the lock over for examination. The reporter had no idea what it all meant, but expressed the opinion that the padlock was apparently a good one, and asked the secretary what he had bought it for.

"Well, you know the elephant at the Zoological Garden?" was the answer. I've got this for her, to make sure that she don't get into mischief. We have always kept her chained up by a shackle round one leg, but of late she has been freeing herself every night, and we have got to try a new scheme. For a long time the shackle was kept clasped by an ordinary thumbscrew, but she got an insight to the way it worked, and would unscrew it as fast as put on. Then we tried a small square nut, the same that you see on carriage bolts. This bothered her for several weeks, when she finally managed to get some sort of a catch on it, and every morning she would be loose. Then she got in the way of throwing the nut away and we could not find it at all. Now, I have got this padlock, that works with a small spring on one side, and I am inclined to think it will puzzle her to get the best of it."

"She's not ugly?" "Not a bit; but we don't like to go out in the morning and find her wandering around apparently laughing at you. She is as gentle as a lamb, and it would do you good to see her take her bath every evening, when he takes her from her quarters to the house for the night. She goes into the pond all over, diving and swimming as if it was the best of fun.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

—In a new decision by the Missouri Court of Appeals, in the matter of a property owner's petition for injunction against a telegraph company, which had put up a pole opposite his premises under a permit from the Board of Public Improvements, it was stated that the power of the Board to give such permits might be so limited as to exclude the erection of anything unsightly.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* says that Captain Paul Boyton sounded the water below the upper Genesee Falls recently, and found it over seventy feet in depth. He made a search under the falls for Sam Patch's bones, but failed to find even a vestige.

Egypt's Army.

The Egyptian army was organized by American officers, and as far as it has any efficiency it is their creation. These officers—some twenty-five in number—went to Egypt in 1867, nearly all broken in fortune and filled with high hopes in their new employment. It was through Gen. Thaddeus P. Mott, and son of Dr. Valentine Mott, who had made his way to Constantinople and there married a Greek lady, that these gentlemen were induced to enter the service of the Khedive. Gen. Mott served in Italy, and afterward rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the federal army during the late civil war. The best known of these Americans was Gen. Charles P. Stone, who almost immediately became chief of staff, and soon after firmly established himself in a post similar in power and authority to that of Gen. Von Moltke toward the German armies. It was not long before the American officers began to feel hostile pressure from two quarters—one from the American consul general, Col. George H. Butler, and from the English influences prevailing in Cairo and Alexandria. Then followed some personal encounters and general bickering disgraceful to all concerned, and as a body among the Christian colonies of those two cities these gentlemen soon lost any collective standing. Individually, however, they were soldiers of established reputation, the larger proportion being from the Confederate army, and they have nearly all led very adventurous careers, both before and after leaving the Egyptian service. The most prominent Confederate was Col. Charles Rhett, Chief of Staff to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston during the civil war. When Col. Rhett went to Egypt he was very much disinclined to adopt the habits of the military in matters of costume, and, in fact, had no sympathy with the country at all, and was quite outspoken in his views. From this circumstance he was never given an important command, but like many others, was given his pay, according to contract, which was an inflexible instrument. He was siezed with paralysis while on a visit to Europe, dying suddenly. He was the most popular of all the American officers in [illegible]

An officer of no less note was Loring Pasha, who, in 1849, performed the most difficult and painstaking march known in American military annals. He [illegible] supplied with artillery across the Rocky Mountains to Oregon—a five months' tramp. He subsequently engaged in the Mexican war, leaving an arm on the field, but when the civil war came he cast his fortunes with the South. When he left Egypt, where he was commandant of Alexandria, the Khedive gave him $50,000, which it is understood has almost melted away in disastrous speculation. It was Gen. Loring who constructed almost all of the important defenses of Alexandria, commanded the disastrous expedition against Abyssinia, and whose hand is visible in the military organization as it exists to-day. He is living in New York, engaged upon a book recounting the experiences of his life.

The career of Gen. Charles P. Stone is well known to all army officers, and had he remained in his original position on the army list there is scarcely an officer in the active service that would now rank him. He was, however, at the instance of the late Senator Sumner, sent to Fort Lafayette on charges of treasonable conduct at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and was subsequently dismissed. This event nearly upset his reason; but he rallied, became a mining engineer, and finally accepted the position at the head of the Egyptian staff which he still holds. His conduct in Egypt has been both highly praised and severely criticised. One thing is certain. He was about the only American officer who was able to hold his place against all intrigue, first with Ishmail Pasha, the deposed Khedive, and then with his son, Tewfik, his successor. Gen. Stone not only undertook to organize the present army, to revolutionize the rotten methods he found in vogue, but he set on foot a comprehensive system of central African exploration, under Col. C. C. Long, Sparrow Purdy and Majors Mason, Prout and Dye. The officers now remaining at the scene of conflict are Gen. Stone, Col. C. C. Long (not in the army) and Maj. Mason. Sparrow Purdy is dead. Among those no longer living, too, are Col. Jenifer, the inventor of the Jenifer saddle; Gen. Sibley, the inventor of the Sibley tent; Gen. Reynolds, Col. Frank Reynolds, Maj. Hunt and Col. Campbell, all ex-Confederate officers. Gen. R. E. Colston, who made a journey of 1,700 miles on a litter from equatorial Africa to the Nile, is now engaged as a military instructor at an academy on Washington Heights. Col. Wood is living quietly at Norfolk.

It is hardly probable that any of the American officers will participate in the struggle, with the exception of Gen. Stone, and it is extremely doubtful if he will be permitted to retain any important command if a religious war grows out of the present situation.

Few of the officers now live to see the fruit of their labors. There is a very large number of Americans and officers everywhere who will watch the result of the fighting as an evidence of what our military task-masters can do with African material. The army numbers 50,000 men, and the troops carry Remington rifles. In all of the local events of the Soudan the negro troops have proved themselves better soldiers than the Egyptians. As to the Bedouins, there is the same romance about their fighting qualities as there is about the North American Indian in the open field. Like other nomads they are valiant in ambush and can produce havoc, but they do not love modern artillery.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

Will We Import Meat?

The amount of fresh beef and mutton now brought from Australia and New Zealand to Great Britain is very large and is constantly increasing. The best scientific skill and inventive talent are employed in devising means to produce low temperatures and to perfect other means to insure preservation. Large capital and excellent business ability are now employed in various enterprises for supplying Great Britain with meat produced on the islands that lie in the South Pacific. The recent experiments of bringing fresh meat from Sydney to Glasgow in sailing vessels have been entirely successful. Now the question is presented to the business men of this country, why not bring fresh meat from South America to supply the cities on the Atlantic coast? The distance from South American ports to New York is less than half that from Australian ports to Glasgow. The great plains of several South American countries are covered with cattle that are now slaughtered for the hides and tallow they afford. It is true that meat is cheaper in New York than in London, but it is very dear in the former city. It is also true that the cattle in Australia are superior to those in South America, but a few years' time will be sufficient to grade them up to the proper standard. It costs much more to raise cattle and sheep in Australia than in South America, as most of the grazing land belongs to individuals or is leased from the Government. The margin of profit is much larger for South American meat, as the cattle can be obtained cheaper, the voyage is shorter and the temperature of the ocean over which vessels sail is more favorable for preservation.—*Chicago Times.*

An Intelligent Pug.

In affectionate loyalty to a four-footed friend, a correspondent in Tarrytown, who has been annoyed by the charge of stupidity preferred against the entire race of pug dogs in an article copied by the *Sunday Tribune*, very handsomely vindicates the intelligence of at least one pug. He writes: "He acknowledged but one master, that being his mistress, and seems to be unhappy away from her. He is delighted to go with her to walk, as he often does, but never thinks of asking to go if she takes a bag with her to go to the city. On occasions, he seems to know about the time she returns in the afternoon, and has been known to sit on a chair for two hours, looking from a window, where he could see a carriage turn toward the house, when he would manifest his joy by barks and yelps and rush to the door to receive her. When she leaves with a trunk for a longer time, he shows his grief, not only by his countenance, but by shedding tears, which I have seen roll down his face. He has been taught many tricks. When living in town, he would always run to the basement window, when the postman whistled, to receive the letters, and would give them only to his mistress. Once an advertisement was thrown in, and the cook tossed it in the coal-scuttle, but he insisted on having it, and went with it up-stairs. He will walk on his hind legs, or bark for his dinner; will sneeze when he wants to take a walk; will eat nothing that you tell him has 'cost money' until you say it is 'paid for;' will sit on his hind legs, with a piece of cake or cracker on his nose until five is counted, when he will eat it; and although he is very fond of going to walk, he will not go with the children until he first goes to his mistress and asks permission."

A Beautiful Voice.

Madam de Stael would have gladly parted with some of her wit if she could only have been beautiful. It would not be strange if the equally famous "George Eliot" felt the same hopeless hunger for beauty (for she was a remarkably homely woman). We see how sweet it was to her to be praised for a grace that is akin to beauty.

This little story about George Eliot is told by a Maine lady, who met the novelist at a hotel in Switzerland, just after "Romola" appeared. One day Mrs. Lewes was reading aloud in French to a little girl in the garden, and the American drew near to listen to the musical tones. Presently Mrs. Lewes glanced at the intruder and said:

"Do you understand?"

"I do not care for the matter," answered the American; "I only came to listen to your sweet voice."

"Do you like it?" said Mrs. Lewes, with some surprise.

The American warmly expressed her admiration, and George Eliot's face lighted with pleasure as she took her hand, saying:

"I thank you. I would rather you would compliment my voice than my 'Romola.'"—*Youth's Companion.*

—How the soul of the utter Oscar must be harrowed when he reads such things as this: "Whence Mr. Wilde got his æstheticism we know not. It was not from that worthy man of science, his father. His habits were Hibernian to the core, and 'racy of the soil.' Dining out one day in Dublin, a lady, an intimate acquaintance, whom he took down to dinner, said: 'Now, really, Sir William, this is outrageous; you haven't washed your hands.' With great good humor the eminent oculist replied: 'I will bet you that there's a dirtier hand than that here.' 'I don't believe it,' rejoined his fair companion. 'Well then, there,' said the knight, and he held up his other hand. He spoke truth."—*Chicago Herald.*

PITH AND POINT.

—A man who does not know his own mind is of so little importance that he need not be introduced to it.

—Do not wear your troubles and misfortunes all on the outside like an overcoat, but keep them hidden within, like a ragged-back vest.—*Lowell Citizen.*

—A Tennessee paper announces: "Subscribers sent to jail for the summer season can have their papers mailed regularly by notifying us of the change of address."

—More than half the newspapers in the world are printed in the English language; that is to say, in such English as the writer happens to have on hand.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—They don't have rains out West. A cloud just saunters up and examines a town and then collapses right over it. Nobody escapes but the newspaper reporters and the book agents.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

—It isn't the value we care for when a neighbor wrings the neck of a chicken and flings the body over the fence. What hurts is the fact that he has no dog which can be poisoned by way of getting even.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—They sat by the tower of Pisa,
And he did what he could to plisa;
He looked in her eyes,
He heaved many seyes,
Then stuck out his arms for to squisa.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—When you find a newspaper announcing that "Miss Arabella Dash, the plain-looking, commonly-educated and passably-tempered daughter of Col. Dash, is about to wed," etc., you will find an honest journalist—who will get the bounce within twenty-four hours.

—"Vy, Adolph," said Mrs. Felderstelderberger, at Long Branch, "you hef been helped tree dimes to dat sherry pies, und you vill be sicks!" "Neffer mind," says Mr. Felderstelderberger, "I bay four tollar mit a tay and Adolph is entitled to a whole pie, anyhow."

—"We have plenty of fresh salt air here; even our lady boarders wear solitaires in their ears," said an enthusiastic seaside landlord. "Don't say so," said the press guest. "Have you a salt rheum in the house?" "Yes, sir," said the landlord quickly; "a humorous correspondent has it just now."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Teacher—"What is a score?" Pupil—"The number of runs made at a cricket-match." Teacher—"No, no; what I mean is, how much does a score signify numerically. What idea does it give you? That is to say, if I were to tell you that I had a score of horses, what would you think?" Pupil—"Please, marm, I should think you was stuffin' me."

The Library at Abbotsford.

The library is the handsomest apartment at Abbotsford. It is fifty feet in length by thirty in breadth, and has an immense bay-window that affords a charming glimpse of the Tweed. The ceiling is carved after designs from Melrose Abbey. There are twenty thousand volumes here and in the study. The book-cases were made under Sir Walter's direction, by his own workmen. Some of them contain rare and curious old books and MSS. that are carefully guarded under lock and key. Here, on the wall, is the portrait of Sir Walter's eldest son, who was Colonel of the Fifteenth Hussars. He went out to Madras in 1839, and was a very popular and efficient officer; but he soon fell a victim to the fatal climate of India and died on the return voyage to England, whither he had been ordered on account of his health. Here, too, is the bust of Sir Walter at the age of forty-nine, by Chantrey. There are chairs exquisitely wrought, from the Borghese Palace at Rome, the gift of the Pope; a silver urn upon a stand of porphyry, from Lord Byron; and an ebony cabinet and set of chairs presented by King George IV. In a glass case, shielded from the touch of profane fingers, are the purse of Rob Roy; the brouch of his wife; a note-book in green and gold, once the property of Napoleon I.; and a gold snuff-box, also given by King George IV. When this royal friend was Regent, he invited Scott to dine with him in London, addressing him familiarly as "Walter," and showering upon him evidences of his esteem; when he succeeded to the throne, one of the first acts of the kingly prerogative was to create him a Baronet.—*St. Nicholas.*

The Center of Population.

In the several States efforts are always made to establish a capital very near the center, but this is often impracticable. The Massachusetts Legislature meets at Boston at the east end of the State, and our National Capital is also far to the east and out of the geographical line of the center of population. The great emigration and the growth of population West was constantly changing the imaginary point on the map which indicates that there are equal numbers North, South, East and West. According to the census returns in 1870 the center of population was 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati. In 1880 the center was near the village of Taylorsville, in Kentucky, and eight miles west by south of Cincinnati. It is predicted that in 1890 the center of population will be in Jennings County, in Southeastern Indiana. In these days of telegraph and fast steam travel it does not much matter where our capitals are located. The real center of a community is now where its business is transacted. There is no danger of Washington being removed to the West of the Mississippi in this century at least.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 31, 1882.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Ex-President Davis wrote two letters of sympathy to Senator Hill before the latter's death.

Representative A. H. Stephens passes one hour every day in reading the proof sheets of his forthcoming history of the United States.

Bookwalter, who was the Democrat candidate for Governor of Ohio last year, is to be nominated for Congress in Speaker Keifer's district.

American slang is enriched by another nugget rich in its concentration of meaning. It is "Jayhubbellism." When we bear in mind Jay Hudbell's recent assessments of Republican officials for campaign purposes, the idea is readily caught. —*Selma Times.*

California will probably have for one of her Congressmen, next time, a Charles Sumner, who is as great a scholar as the first of the name, and, if anything, a more eloquent orator. The Charles Sumner of today is a relative of his illustrious name-sake, a native of Massachusetts, and an out-and-out Democrat

A fortune hunter stopped in Pittsburg on his way to Colorado, last winter, and borrowed $1,400 from a friend, telling him at the same time that he assumed some risk in giving him the money, as he wanted to invest in mines, which might turn out well and might not. A few days ago the Pittsburg man received by express a gold brick-worth $11,000, "as a token of friendship."

The Republicans of South Carolina are to fuse with the Greenbackers; in North Carolina, with the anti-Prohibitionists; in Indiana, with the Prohibitionists in Virgina, with the Repudiationists; in Tennessee, with the State Credit people; in Arkansas, with the Low Tax party; and in Georgia and Texas, with the Independents. Certainly, a party of most elastic principles.—*Mobile Register.*

THE CHOCTAW CONSPIRACY.

Exact Copies of the Papers Found.

The Choctaw Courier.

We give below the papers showing the consiracy headed by the notorious disturber of the public peace of this county, Gen. Jack Turner, to exterminate the whites. They speak for themselves in showing the intended accomplishment of a most hellish crime against humanity and civilization.

The papers are an exact copy found except as to the omission of names for the purpose of privacy. No names are inserted except those for whom writs were sworn out. With this explanation the papers explain themselves.

"Aug the 5, 1882. Mt. Olive. Capt. Jack Turner meet at night on the 5 of Aug. with his club and Capt. turner made a noble Peach and said he want all to join in a war anb said that he had made up a club of 285 he want more to join him and good many raly to him (here follows a list of names omitted as no preceedings against them have been taken) and the list was to go over to Desotoville Precinct For Capt Peter Hill as it is our last Round. Don by order of the meeting. CAPT. TURNER, Ch.

JESSE WILSON, clerk.

The officers meeting aug. the 6 182 at Peter Hill and and Gen. Turner Jack in the chair and the Gen. and-Capt. Turner Moses said that he wanted all the Democratic negroes kill and it was agree to and Capt. Peter Hill said he want all the Cu Kluk negroes it was agree to and Gen. Jack Turner made a Peach on his war say Dear Friends in the year 1878 we made up this Club and now we have got strong in to it and let us be mens I have run with the white mens until I got all Their art. last fall you all send me to Mobile Powder and shots and we have 800 gun and now on the 17 night of Sept. let us rally to our Place and be mens indeed. Gen. in Chair.

F. D. BARNEY, clerk.

and by the of aug. all Desotoville Paper must Coun to the Gen. Clerk at Tuscahoma ala so the Book may be ready to meet all of our officers to be corrected if any to be Good by

MR. JACK TURNER, Capt.
Tuscahoma, Ala.

Club meeting Held on the Camp Grounds C-C.;

Aug. the 8 night in going the last round we got more to join us (names omitted) and this is all that we can get and this make No 31 in Desotoville Pre Dear Sir it is hard to write on our work For have to write almost in the Dark and when this get to our Des. Clerk hand he will put it on the Book right For he is a better writer.

and also say to Gen. J Turner that he must excuse my hand write Fed Barney to correct it on his Book when he gets his list and have Ben on the capt. Growns tonight as you told me and every thing is all right.

Aug. the 10 1882. We met in the meeting our last time and number up our mens and we are by this time 400 in number and we want to know how many you all have in Desotoville B. t. Gen. Jack turner. Capt. Moses turner, Lu. Rands West, zenson Coleman, capt. S Scott Aaron.

FED BARNEY.

We met in the Club with capt. Peter Hill in the chair to Deside on killing and we agree to kill one on E. McCall Place 3 on Ed Watkins Place one on Capt McCall Place only 5 in this B. t. and also we will be all right on the 17 Sept. at night the meeting Demand Mr. (name omitted) to take this our Papers to Capt J turner at Tuscahoma by Wenday night and tell him that we have Don we can do.

CAPT PETER HILL, chair.

Dear Gen. J. turner we are not forgot what you said to us in 1878 when we keep it in remember.

CAPT. PETER HILL.

(Here follows a list of names ommitted) We have got more mens (another list of names) this is all we can get in this B. t.

this is to certify that we in Club have promes to Give Mr. Willis Lymon 50 cts Per Day to cary our paper and corlect members For Club As he working by the day. This the only way we can up our Club. Done by order of the Club July 1882. Gen. Jack Turner Chair, Capt. Moses Turner, Vice Capt. Peter Hill Gard. F. D. Barney clerk. In Desotoville Prec.

CAPT. JACK TURNER, Seal.

Mr. Capt. Peter Hill Dear Sir Please send me those Paper in. We want to get all the member name on one Book and Dear Sir you must see Willis Lymon and get his paper and M (name omitted) and get his, we want them in before, Be betray. Please com Down Sunday and let us known how many you got.

GEN. JACK TURNER.

Desotoville List No. 2.

Cared to (name omitted) by Aaron Scott and Rands Wes. Plese Don loose it Don by order of the Club meeting in June 1882 Tuscahoma, ala the if this war are Messrs. Gen. Jack turner, Capt. Moses turner L. (name omitted) S. (name omitted) Sec. Capt. Peter Hill D. B. t. Sec. Gen. (name omitted) D. B. t. Desotoville B. t. and Dont let be like that war we had before We will Given up this time till we will kill all the white Forks mens and wom n.

F. D. BARNEY, clerk.

(List of names amounting to 22.)

I close say I s try and Could note get any more and our Clerk wrote so bad I could not read it all to the Peoples so I Don all Could Doe and so I went to the Camp Groun and found it all right.

Read This To Them.

General Jack turner meet in the chair and Capt. Moses turner to prepar a meeting of a club and Dear Friends we are com again to the Sec. War For our benefit in Choctaw County Ala and we are be on hand From 1878 on tell now and also we are ready now For our war and we want every B. t. in the co county to be all right, and we only have 23 in no. in your B. t. and we will say to you all that we expect to kill all of white mens and women and Baby, and you of the cold. in your B. t. may Look out and we want oui Friend the Barc of this to let no boby no into this while we have but 23 in your B. t. I think Desotoville B. t. is very Bad place For Black people and we are going to have it to our hand before many days and us loak For our best way to Doe this thing. We Please that the 15 Day of Sept. will be best while all the white will be at Camp Meeting For we will a shi time any way and we have only 23 in your B. t. and on that Day we will let you all have 35 of our mens and you all must whact for selfs and we are are all right Down here in our ports and be shew to slay from Baby up the oldes and have no man on this list that will Betray us like Huff Chaney did and dont take none of them Clu Kluck negro on your list for we are going to kill them too Please read this over one that join you and you must take sora. Paper along with you to sign your members names on and on the 31 day of July you must go up to the Camp Meeting place and Look over the place that you may understand and I will taken Butler and Capt. turner tak Mt Sterling and we have 800 guns in readiness and see all the Boys and their seems to be all right and say the 15 that their are going to raly to the Polls and also I find here bout Desatoville the colored Friend are Pretty much all of them are on the whife Folks sid and it was hard to get these 23 up and also I meet with Mr.—at the Camp Grounde night and Look over the Paper and could read good and also when you take this off to rewrite in the record Please have a good writer so that we can make out his hand write I Learned that you are going to slay From the baby up to the oldes and also you must Doe all you can in Butler that Day for it will be a good time.

F D BARNEY Clerk.

this our last meeting this sid of our time and we only have 22 members in desotoville Precinct and we are going take this County by sheding Blood and we are going to slay from the young up to the oldes and Capt Jack turner is going with his mens that night to Butler and Capt Moses turner will go up to the Camp Groun and Capt Peter Hill will take his mens to Desotoville and Capt Jesse Wil take his mens to the Mt Sterling and you must all Look out and be taking and we will meet on the 17 nignt Sept For this will be our time when every Body will have Preaching in minds Mr Turner is our Gen and when we take this County we will pay him Mr. F D Barney is our Book Keeper and we will pay him too."

On Tuesday morning, the 15th inst., the foregoing papers were found by three white men and and placed by one of them in the hands of Mr. Ed. McCall. who delivered them to the Solicitor for action. On Wednesday morning a meeting of citizens of Butler was called and it was decided that warrants for a few of the leaders should be issued and the parties arrested and lodged in jail, which was promptly done, and the following negroes were arrested: Jack Turner, Jesse Wilson, F. D. Barney, Peter Hill, Range West, Willis Lyman, and Aron Scott.

On Thursday evening a mass meeting of between two and three hundred people, after mature deliberation, agreed to postpone action until Saturday, at which all the citizens of the county, black and white, were requested to meet and determine what should be done with the malefactors.

About one thousand people of all clases accordingly assembled at Butler on Saturday, and the evidence against the parties charged was submitted, and by almost an unanimous vote it was decided that Jack Turner should be taken out of the jail and "hanged by the neck till dead."

At about fifteen minutes after one P. M. the ceremony was performed, and Jack Turner, who for eight years past has been the *bete noir* of the citizens of the county, breathed his last. He met his death coolly and made a deliberate and steady speech just before the block was knocked from under him. He died persisting in a stubborn denial of the charges contained in the papers.

The Bullock county Treasurer's report takes up six and a half columns in the Union Springs Herald.

A negro by the name of Coker, was hung by a body of citizens at Cowles station, Macon county, last week, to pay the penalty of the double crime of outrage and murder of a white woman.

Judge George H. Craig, of Dallas, has been nominated by the Republicans of the fourth district, as their candidate for Congress in that district against Gen. Shelley. A negro by the name of Jones, was nominated for the unexpired term.

"Two protectionists, one out-and-out the other incidental have been nominated for Congress in Alabama, which shows the people of two districts count an honest Democrat above the tariff question," observes the Montgomery Advertiser.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of Maull & Ehrman, at Lomax, Ala., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. Ehrman retiring from the firm. Persons holding claims against the late firm, will present them for payment to J. Fox Maull, who assumes all liabilities, and who will collect all accounts due the late firm.

J. FOX MAULL,
R. EHRMAN,

Lomax, Ala., Aug. 25, 1882.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

One house and lot in Clanton, in block 8 of the plot of said town. House is 56x54 feet, contains eight rooms and is convenient to railroad and churches.

Also, one Mill track, situated 1¼ miles from Clanton, consisting of 160 acres of well timbered land, with the exception of about 30 acres, and containing a good frame tumbling mill dam.

About 80 acres adjoining the Aldridge place, in township 22, section 35, 2 miles east of Clanton, and all well timbered.

Also, about 80 acres in section 1, half a mile from Clanton, known as the Headley place.

Also, 120 acres timbered land known as the Edwards land in section 11, township 21.

Terms easy. Apply to
J. P. ROBINSON, Clanton.

NOTICE NO. 1755.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 18, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Monday, October 23, 1882, viz: Richard Malachi, homestead entry No. 11802, for the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of section 36, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Askins, William Smitherson, Mike Gordon, and Ned Huston, all of Cooper's P. O., Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
aug24-5w Register.

Clanton Academy.

:o:

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

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EHRMAN AGAIN
To the Front!

Below will be found a price list which will show how astonishingly low R. Ehrman will dispose of his stock for the next TEN DAYS.

TEN POUNDS COFFEE $1.
MEAT PER POUND 15c.
GOOD FAMILY FLOUR $6 PER BARREL.
Meal $1.15 Per Bushel.
(seven-eights) 6½c per yard,
Osnaburgs (heavy) 10c.
BROGANS $1.00 PER PAIR.
LADIES SHOES FROM 75c TO $1.50 PER PAIR.

In addition to the above I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
FURNITURE, WOODWARE,

and everything kept in a house of general merchandise, which will be sold in proportion to above prices.

BAGGING AND TIES FURNISHED TO FARMERS AT COST.

R. Ehrman.

Clanton, Ala., August 24. tf

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TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West

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MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinwar

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles an

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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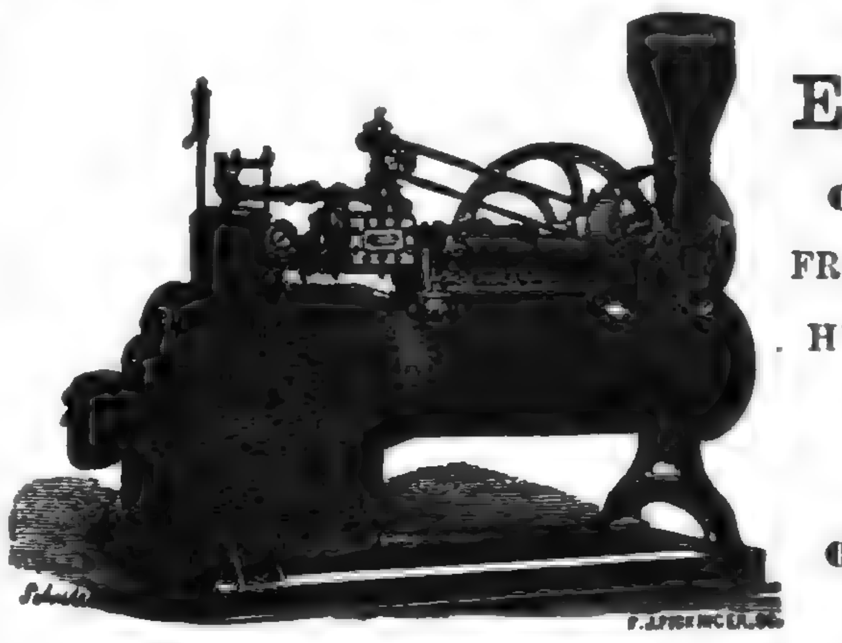
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. MAULL & HOCKENSMITH. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



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CHILTON VIEW.

TON, ALA., AUG. 31, 1882.

OUNTY DIRECTORY.

ncellor Eastern Chancery Divis- N. S. Graham.
ge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
citor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
nber of Congress—Fifth Congres- District—Thomas Williams.
ator Fifteenth Senatorial District liam P. Oden.
presentative—William A. Collier.
bate Judge—H. J. Callen.
uit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
ister in Chancery — Dr. W. E. rt.
riff—James E. Lowe.
asurer—James M. Parish.
Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
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missioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon- , R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

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ins pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

1 at	6:33 a. m.
3	7:15 p. m.
9	8:45 p. m.
11	3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

2	*9:00 a. m.
4	*9:42 p. m.
8	8:15 p. m.
12	10:35 a. m.

on't stop.

DULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.
SELMA DIVISION.

North	Daily Mail	Going South
6:30 a. m.	Selma Arr	9:15 p. m.
9:45 "	Calera Lve.	6:02 "
4:16 p m	Rome "	11:32 a m
6:15 "	Dalton "	9:40 "
8:13 "	Cleaveland "	7:00 "
11:35 "	Knoxville "	3:30 "
:01 a m	Norristown "	1:45 "
4:15 a m	Bristol "	10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ard	Daily Mail	Westward
1:00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:20 p m
8:50 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
5:35 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

DGES. — Regular communications on Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. rst Saturday in each month at 7 k p. m.

ular conventions Chilton Lodge 2 K. of P. every second and fourth day nights in each month, at 7 k p. m.

odbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T. every Friday night at 8 o'clock,

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

dge Sam Rice is summering his family in Clanton.

r village is destined some day

e are expecting the friends of VIEW to give it a "boom" this

e Congressional convention for district met at Dadeville yes- y.

ite a number of pupils from a nce will attend the next ses- of Clanton Academy.

e hear of two of our Clanton g men branching out in busi- at an early day in the capital

. J. P. Robinson has some val- e real estate advertised for in this issue.

obile and Montgomery have quarantined against Pensaco- wing to official report of yellow r there.

e camp meeting grounds have cleaned and placed in good r. A large gathering is ex- ed during the meetings.

e domino craze in Verbena the mania for checkers or ghts (two kinds) in Clanton, continue.

harming and piquant Miss Es- Adams, who has been visiting ister, Mrs. Dr. Stewart, has re- ed to Talladega.

aj. Harrell has purchased the e house. His family will be in a few days, and will be quite equisition to our social circles.

ing to the weather, the pro- ted meeting which was to have menced at the Baptist Church Saturday night, has been post- d.

r. R. Ehrman's store has been nged with customers several during the past week, the lt of low prices and liberal ad- ising.

iss Anna Logan, of Verbena, been visiting friends in Clan- We know of several young nds who will mourn over her rture.

r. W. A. Child, of the Mont- ery Music Bazar, visited Clan- ast week. He intends to build ttage here, where his family rusticate during the summers.

he co-partnership heretofore ting between Messrs. Maull & man, in the saw mill business omax, has been dissolved, Mr. hrman withdrawing from the . Mr. E. will give his whole ntion to his mercantile busi- in Clanton.

Verbena Views.

Our growing town must be increasing in its attractiveness, if one might judge by the number of visitors it is having. Messrs. Lynch and Smith, and the two Mrs. Edwards, have been visiting friends here. Mrs. McCay and her sister, Miss Davis, are now guests of Mrs. Haynie. Miss Alma Baldwin, of Montgomery, left yesterday, after a short stay with relatives, and Misses Callie and Minnie McKenzie, afforded their many friends and admirers much pleasure by spending several days among us.

We hear many regrets expressed at the removal from our midst of Miss Watson. She is a lady of superior culture, and possesses other fine qualifications as a teacher.

Your correspondent, "Occasional," will keep you posted in reference to the Academy building and the hotel. Perhaps the critics did not know that the object of having the "holes" so large in the balustering was not that "the children might creep through," but that the members of "the stock company" when they wished to hide, might crawl through these "holes" and then draw them in after them. Should they get much bluer about the huge thing, we may look out for this wonderful feat.

The Methodists are just now in high spirits over the very near completion of their house of worship. The improvements being added will make this church "a thing of beauty" and a joy to the pastor and his congregation.

OBSERVER.

Dots From Mahon's Creek.

We are having too much rain at present. Cotton is much injured. Will not make an average crop. But the present outlook is encouraging. So let the people begin in time to save all they have made, live close for another year, as they have been accustomed to doing in the past, sell all they can spare, pay off old debts, and then *keep out of debt*, if they would be happy and prosperous.

Rev. Mr. Miars has become so much prostrated that a change is necessary, and he will go to Blount Springs.

We read the VIEW, and would like to see more of the neighborhood dots from different portions of the county. M. R. A.

The Chancery Court for Chilton county, Chancellor N. S. Graham presiding, was in session last week. This will probably be the last term at which the Chancellor will preside in our county, as there is strong reason to believe that the Congressional Convention which met at Dadeville yesterday has made him its standard bearer. The Chancellor has been for years one of our principal legal luminaries, and has discharged the arduous duties of his office with a zeal and earnestness which give a guarantion, that in this new field of usefulness, the interest of the people of Alabama, will be in the hands of one worthy and able to bear the trust.

Our Maplesville correspondent writes: A worm believed to be the army worm is eating the grass and potato leaves. No serious damage reported yet.

Mr. N. W. Foshee offers 15 cts for the first bale of new cotton. The crop is considerably behind last year in maturing, none received here yet.

The church building has been greatly improved the past week and a new organ purchased.

The Selma road south of here is in a miserable condition. Who's fault?

Mr. R. M. Goodgame charged with the killing of Mr. Robert Mullins, was tried before Judge Arrington last Wednesday, in Montgomery. The defendant was granted bail and the amount of his bond was fixed at $3,000, which up to present writing had not been made.

If Clanton had a first-class (?) hotel, a second-class grog shop, an occasional lightning-rod peddler or book agent, an organ grinder, a blind beggar, a peanut vender, *et caetera*, she would be a paradise for some; but the majority of us would be inclined to vacate at once.

The negro Tholy Love, charged with the killing of Greene Oden three years ago, had a preliminary examination before Judge Callen, on Monday, and was bound over to the circuit court in the sum of $400.

Young Garland, who was indicted for murder in the first degree for killing young Addison in a duel, near Lunenburg, Va., has been acquited. The jury were out only 15 miuutes.

Dr. Robinson writes us that he regrets that we mentioned his name in a petition to a body from which he did not expect reimbursment, and had no thought of remuneration.

Jemison locals received too late for this issue. Jemison is jubilant over the fact that its base ballers have defeated the Scotland club of Bugsnorten by a score of 17 to 5.

One H. R. McCoy, of Chambers county, is announced in the Lafayette Sun, as an Independent Greenback candidate for Congress in this, the fifth district.

Judge Sam Rice announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the second district.

See Probate Notice. Estate of William Posey, deceased.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March 1881, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the N W ¼ section 13, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact. aug3-5t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James E. Lowe and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the ninth day of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N W ¼ of the S W ¼ of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife Adaline Smith on the 8th day of August 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 12th day of September 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the S E ¼ of Section 29 Township 22 North, Range 14 East situated in Chilton County, Alalabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this day 1st of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by John W. Goodgame, and his wife M. A. Goodgame on the 27th day of November 1880, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: E ½ of N W ¼ Section 13, Township 23 N, Range 14 E, situated in Chilton County, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Ben C. Class and his wife Mary Ann Glass on the 30th day of June 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company, will expose far sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 12th day of September, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: N W ¼ of S E ¼ Section 31 Township 24 N Range 14 E situated in Chilton County, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its Attorney in fact.

Probate Notice.

PROBATE COURT, CHILTON CO.
Estate of William Posey, Deceased.

Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, on the 11th day of July, 1882, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

SINGLETON POSEY,
aug31-3w Administrator.

HAVE YOU WOOL TO CARD!

We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us, with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us who from, and if you want it tolled. Put your name on express card. E. G. WALKER,
aug10-3m Montevallo, Ala.

"Quick sales and small profits,"
IS THE MOTTO AT
THE CHEAP CASH STORE
—OF—
W. M. WILSON

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Scohol Books a Specialty
—AT—
The Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON.

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.
Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.
Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods tricts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

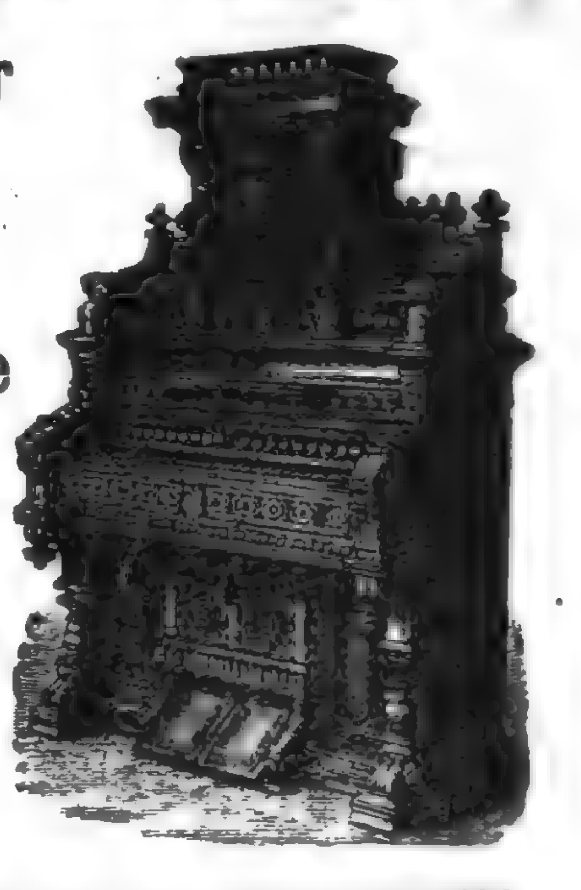
H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.
Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Over 25 years experience.
I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.
The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.
For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
1st AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 22-6m

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y



WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.
"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Feb 15-tf

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 22-6m

A. A. CLISBY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
—DEALERS IN—
DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS, SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE.
DEPOT FOR
Burning and Lubricating Oils, White Lead,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Miners' Supplies.
—WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN CIGARS—
BIRMINGHAM.
Aug. 1—3m

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.
I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. B. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST.
CLANTON, ALA.
Solicits the patronage of the public.
PRICES FOR WORK:
Shaving 10 cents.
Hair cutting 25 cents.
☞ The only barber in the world who never talks. Jul27-1y

A FLORIDA MADRIGAL.

'Tis the song of a Seminole maiden,
  On the banks of the Hatchenaha,
Awaiting her lover, game laden,
  Who has gone to the Istokpoga.

"Oh, why dost thou stay, Tustenugge,
  My lover from far Hickpochee?
And hast thou no fear of Micco lugge,
  Thy rival from Withlacoochee?

'Or others who gather around me,
  Dusky heroes of chase and of war?
Oh, my love, hasten up the Kissimmee,
  And together we'll wander afar.

"We'll go to the Pithlachestcoatee,
  Seek hammocks on fair Waccasassa,
Ascend to its head Chattahoochee,
  Land on Sanibel, off Punta Rassa;

"Float swiftly down Caloosahatchie,
  Escaping from Okeechobee,
To the land of Halpatahtchie,
  And praries of salt Manatee;

"Dream dreams on Tahopekaliga,
  Sing songs upon old Suwannee,
Skim the surface of Woyohokalpa,
  Tuskawilla, and Okeehumkee,

"Wakulla, Wekiva, Homosassa,
  Cheshowiska, and Ocklawaha,
The famous Lake Ichebucksassa,
  And yellow Apalachicola;

"From Okeefinoke to Ocklocknee,
  From Tallahassee down to the sea,
Away from all scenes that might shock thee,
  We'll float o'er smooth Apalachee;

"By the Tsala Apopka we'll roam,
  Hie to haunts of the sweet alligator;
In the Southland we'll find us a home,
  Breathe the breath of the torrid equator."

But, absorbed by the love of Wyond,
  Sleek Iche, and fat Pemmiwa,
He heeded not fair Miccosouki,
  Nor again came to Hatchenaha.
    —*C. K. Munroe, in Harper's Magazine.*

Stock in Montana.

A representative of the *Pioneer-Press* was yesterday introduced to a couple of gentlemen at the Merchants' Hotel, both of whom were interested in stock-raising, the one in Montana, the other in Texas. The Texan was on his way to Montana with a view to decide for himself the advantages that the latter offered over Texas for stock-raising. The Montana man is the junior member of a firm, which consists of himself and brother, that are considered as among the heaviest stock men in the Territory. They were almost the pioneers in stock-raising in the Territory of Montana, having commenced about sixteen years ago. Previous to this they were engaged in freighting from St. Joseph, Mo., to Denver, Colo., and afterward, when the railroad was completed to that point, from Denver and Salt Lake to Helena, Montana Territory, which was then coming into prominence as a mining camp. These long trips were made with mules and cattle. Sixteen years ago the last trip of the season was made rather later than usual, and, owing to delays on the road, it became necessary to winter in Montana. With great misgivings as to the result, the mules and cattle were turned loose to find what substance they could for themselves through the winter months. Spring arrived, when what was their surprise to find that the cattle turned up in magnificent condition, with a sleek, well-fed look that showed they had had no trouble in providing for themselves. It should be noticed, also, that the snows than usual. This, in conjunction with the fact that all the deer and elk they killed were found in remarkably good condition, led the brothers to the conclusion that there was hardly a country in the world so well adapted to purposes of stock-raising.

Returning to Denver, therefore, they sold their steers and mules and bought stock cattle, which they drove into Montana, and from that date until now they have been among the largest stock men in the Territory. From cattle they went into the raising of sheep and horses, both of which latter are more profitable than cattle. It was stated that sheep were every year becoming more numerous in the Territory. Sheep require more care and attention than cattle and give correspondingly large results. It is also a business that requires less capital than it does to engage in the raising of cattle. The expenses of herding and shearing, including herder's pay and board for one year, for a herd of 2,000 is about $2,000. The yield of wool will average $1.50 per head, or a total of $3,000. The increase of lambs can be calculated at 25 per cent. of the original number of the herd, and, as at the end of the year they are of equal value to a full-grown sheep, their value would be $1,000. The gain, therefore, is almost 100 per cent. with ordinary attention. It is estimated that there are now about 200,000 sheep in the eastern part of Montana, and the number will increase rapidly, as new people are constantly going into the business. In response to an inquiry as to the sheep freezing, it was stated that such a thing was unknown. It is true there have been losses, but in all cases death has been caused by suffocation, on account of the pens having been too small, so that the sheep have crowded together, one on top of the other; this causes them to sweat, and then when they are turned out in the cold air in the morning they take cold and die. The best cattle and sheep region was stated to be between the Clark Fork Bottom and the Musselshell River. The exceptionally fertile and temperate region is, however, practically unoccupied as yet, and the stock interest of Montana is at present but in its infancy.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

The Newer Arithmetic.

A member of the Common Council promises the appointment of [illegible] weigher to seven men; that of City Hall janitor to eight others; that of wood inspector to six more. How many promises did he make in all, and how many men thirst for his blood?

A tramp hires out to a farmer for fourteen dollars per month. He gets a boss dinner, works an hour and skips. Counting the dinner worth thirty cents how much did he make? Counting the three bites he got from the farmer's dog at twenty-five cents each how much did he lose?

Two men who regard their sacred honor as at stake go out to fight a duel. One shoots a calf in a field and the other pops a farmer sitting on a fence, and they shake hands and declare their sacred honors freed from all stains. How much sacred honor does it take to fill a flour-sack, and how long would it take one grasshopper to eat the whole business up?

A Brooklyn Heroine.

Miss Tillie Trimble, who lives with her parents at No. 92 Fourth Place, became know as a heroine in that part of Brooklyn yesterday. On Monday afternoon she caught a burglar in the house. After giving an alarm she grabbed him around the neck and held him, with the assistance of her mother, till a policeman arrived. Miss Trimble is a very prepossessing young lady, nineteen years old. She has regular features, fine complexion and teeth, dark eyes and trim figure, but not a girl whom an acquaintance would think could be depended on to capture the burglar. "Now, tell all about it, Tillie," remarked her mother when the *World* reporter called last evening. Her father puffed at a pipe, but all the time looking proudly upon his daughter. "It was about 1:30 in the afternoon," began Miss Tillie, "when mother and I heard a noise up stairs. It sounded like something dropping on the floor. I first thought that one of my brothers had come home. I went up to find out, and entered the bedroom back of the parlor. There is a hall room which is entered from the bedroom. The door to it was open, and as I peeped in I saw a man fumbling at the bureau drawers. He must have heard me, for he turned suddenly around and made a leap for me. I gave a jump toward the door and he ran after me. His big foot came down on my right foot and hurt it badly. He stumbled against the foot of the bed and I succeeded in reaching the hallway. I fell down the stairs and he rushed after me. I reached the street and yelled, 'thief, robber!' and ran back into the house. I met him coming out and I put my arms around his neck.

"Is that the first man you ever hugged?" asked the father. Her two big brothers giggled, but she paid no attention.

"In a moment," she continued, "mother had him by the collar, and he tried to break away, but we held on, and he dragged us into the front court-yard. He asked me what I would take to settle it and let him go, and I said that nothing but a policeman would settle him with me. Several men came to our rescue, and finally Officer Cassidy arrived and took charge of him. There were sixty dollars in money and several gold watches in one of the bureau drawers that he had tried to rob."

The prisoner described himself as David Henry, and gave a fictitious address. Skeleton keys were found in his possession with which he entered the premises. He turned over a chair, the noise of which attracted the attention of Miss Trimble. It is believed that he is an old offender. Last night a number of friends of Miss Trimble called and complimented her on her exploit.—*N. Y. World.*

Kiss Me Good-Bye, Dear.

That is a phrase heard in the hallway of many a home as the man of the house is hurrying away to exchange daily labor for daily bread in the mart of commerce. Sometimes it is the wife who says it, sometimes infant lips prattle the caressing words, holding up a [illegible] and the strong man waits a moment to clasp his treasure and is gone; and all day he wonders at the peace in his heart; at the nerve with which he meets business losses or bears business crosses. The wife's kiss did it, the baby's kiss did it, and he realizes that it is not wealth or position or luck that makes our happiness, but the influence we bear within us from the presence of those we love!

Kiss me good-bye! Oh, lips that have said it for the last time, would you ever ask again in those pleading tones for the kiss so tardily given? Would we not remember that the relation the flower bears to the universe is as carefully provided for as that of the brightest star; that the little action of a loving heart goes side by side with the deed of heroic worth; that love is the dew of life; that the parting for a day may be the parting of a lifetime.

"How many go forth in the morning
That never come home at night!
And hearts have broken
For hard words spoken
That sorrow can ne'er set right."

Make the air vocal with kisses! Many tears have been shed over unkissed kisses—over those "dear as remembered kisses after death," but the time to kiss is the present. Kiss your children, man of business, before you leave home; kiss the mother of your children, and that dear old mother who sits in the chair by the window—no matter if her cheek is wrinkled, her heart is young—and then go about your day's work with a "thank God" in your soul that you have some one at home to kiss.

"For though in the quiet evening
You give us the kiss of peace,
Yet it might be
That never for thee
The pain of the heart should cease."

—*Detroit Free Press.*

Change in Food Essential.

If one boy were to say to another that he could not eat one quail, or partridge, a day for thirty days in succession, very likely the challenged boy would reply that he could. At first glance such a thing would seem not only possible but a desirable task, for the quail is a very toothsome bird. Nevertheless, many have tried to do it, and there is only one instance on record wherein the eater succeeded. In February, 1870, two men, both of whom lived in Washington, made a wager in regard to the matter. The man who did the eating was a broad-shouldered, muscular person. He selected the hour between nine and ten in the morning, and ate a partridge, in the presence of many people, during that hour every day, for thirty days. On the last day he was so nervous as to be almost unable to write his name, and since then he has suffered a great deal. Of course, such wagers are foolish to a certain extent, but we learn from this experiment that change in our food is absolutely necessary.

—A Pittsburgh cliff-climbing goat had been reading lion stories, and so knew what to do when a bull-dog got after him. When near a declivity the dog was about to spring upon his prey. The goat dodged and the dog fell eighty feet upon the rocks below and was instantly killed.—*Philadelphia Press.*

FACTS AND FIGURES.

—For one mile of railroad it takes 352 rails, 30 feet long, 5,250 pounds of spikes, 5,650 pounds of fish plates and 1,750 of bolts.

—The total tonnage of vessels lost, under all flags, in 1881, was 1,250,000, or, according to the iron trade report, more than the whole steamship tonnage launched in 1878, 1879 and 1880. Of these vessels, 425 were steam vessels and 2,750 sailing vessels.—*Chicago Journal.*

—The plantation of F. A. Luling, about four miles below Hahnville, La., has been sold for $104,000. The purchaser is Mr. Viterbo, a learned chemist of Paris, who intends to make this a grand central place for the grinding of cane. The owner is said to be backed by large means.

—The shipment of strawberries from Long Island to Boston this season was light when compared with former years. The total shipments were 330,490 quarts, which sold for an average of ten cents per quart, or over $33,000. The crop was less profitable and the season shorter than usual.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The longest three-quarter inch rod ever made was rolled at the Albany (N. Y.) Iron-works a few days since. It is 263 feet long, free of flaw, and plump from end to end. It is forty feet longer than any rod ever before produced in this or any other country, the next largest having been made in Pennsylvania.

—The life of railroad plant is not great. New roads, with iron rails and wooden structures, will need renewals, for the most part, within ten years. Ties will rot out in from five to eight years. Rails endure according to traffic, and, for light work, will last ten years. Good wooden bridges, when new, will be dangerous in ten years, unless covered.

—Ex-Governor Stanford's breeding and training farm on the Southern Pacific Railroad, forty miles from San Francisco, comprises about two thousand acres, and is provided with everything which a horse could possibly desire. The stables proper cover an area of over 3,000 feet in length and 150 feet in breadth, and furnish accommodation for 550 horses, in whose care seventy-five men are employed.—*Chicago Times.*

—The total length of telegraph wires in the city of New York, including telephone and burglar alarm wires, is 10,100 miles. The Metropolitan Telephone Company leads with 3,500 miles, followed by the Western Union Telegraph Company with 2,300. The weight of this vast amount of iron is about 3,000,000 pounds. Of the number of poles it is hard to estimate. The Western Union uses over 5,000.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The number of theaters in the United States is estimated to be 4,500. The average receipts of one night's performance is about $150, and the same statistical [illegible] who compiles these numbers further states that the public pay $675,000 every night for amusements, and that in a season of forty weeks the sum of $[illegible] is expended on theatrical performances.

From Macon Telegraph and Messenger: Dr. A. G. Hobbs, Professor of Eye, Ear and Throat Diseases, in the Southern Medical College, of Atlanta, has very recently and successfully performed the most difficult operation in opthalmic surgery in removing the left eye with a tumor of Judge Isaac S. Clements, editor of the Cumming Clarion. Dr. Hobbs' rapidly increasing practice from all portions of Georgia and adjoining States is the highest evidence of his skill in his profession.

Pleasant Remedy for Toothache.

Dr. T. C. Osborn, in the *Medical Brief*, states that his cook came to him with a swollen cheek, asking for something to relieve the toothache with which she had been suffering all night. He was on the point of sending her to a dentist when it occurred to him that there was in the house a vial of compound tincture of benzoin.

"After cleaning the decayed tooth," he says, "I saturated a pledget of cotton lint with the tincture, and packed it well into the cavity, hoping this would suffice for the time, and told her to come back in two or three hours if she was not relieved. I was turning away, when she said it might not be necessary, perhaps, as the pain was already gone. Supposing her faith had a large share in the relief, I would not allow myself to think that the medicine had anything to do with the cure any more than so much hot water would have had. But when I arrived at my office two other patients were awaiting me with the same affliction, and I determined, by way of experiment, to use the same remedy. To my agreeable surprise, both patients declared themselves immediately relieved, and begged a vial of the tincture for future use. During the winter a number of similar cases applied, and were instantly relieved with the same treatment, all expressing much satisfaction with the remedy. In December I told my druggist of the discovery, and recommended him to sell it to any person applying for 'toothache drops.' This, he reports, he has done, and that every one seems delighted with the medicine."

The reader should remember that benzoin is a resinous substance obtained from the *Styrax benzoin*, a tree of the East Indies, having a fragrant odor and an aromatic taste. It should not be confounded with benzole, benzine or any preparation from petroleum.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Charles Langheimer, better known as "Dicken's Dutchman," who was recently arrested at Philadelphia for tapping a till of a feed store, entered a plea of guilty. Upon being interrogated by the court he said he was now seventy-nine years of age and had served forty-two years in prison. He wanted to be sent to the Eastern Penitentiary, as it felt more like home to him there. The defendant thought he would be able to reform after serving another term, and if his honor would give him but one year he would begin a new life at eighty. He was sent back to his old quarters in the Penitentiary, to remain there one year.

Of Interest to Railroad Eating-Houses.

There is to be a National Convention of railroad eating-house proprietors to adopt some new article of food in place of the sandwich; something that one can eat without blasting it off in sections. What the traveling public needs is something simple and appetizing, that is cheap and handy; which can be eaten without carrying a set of burglar's tools along. Of course, if a person understands the combination of a sandwich, he can get into it, but half the people might as well try to eat an express messenger's safe. At the proposed convention we understand a Chicago proprietor of an eating-house will exhibit a new article of food, composed of one part codfish ball, two parts liver, one part bologna sausage, one part cheese and two parts stale bread, the whole clap-boarded up with building paper or strawberry shortcake crust, and roofed with hard tack. The ground plan and front elevation of the new railroad food looked well, as we saw it on exhibition at the morgue in Chicago, and it seems as though it ought to take the place of the sandwich. The contents of the new fixed ammunition can be reached by a scuttle in the roof, or a door can be made in the side, and the stuff can be dug out with a corkscrew. A Cincinnati railroad restaurant keeper thinks he can improve on the new Chicago food by placing it in a percussion shell, about the size of a cocoanut, which could be exploded by pounding it on the arm of a car-seat, or hitting it against a boot-heel, though we think it would be difficult to regulate the charge to explode it, and there might be danger of blowing out the eye of an innocent passenger. Some people who travel are nervous, and they would crawl under the seats if an explosion of such a sandwich took place. Some of the old eating-house keepers are so wedded to the old sandwich that they do not want to give it up, hoping to compromise at the convention by having the sandwich put together with a hinge, and open by a time-lock. This, however, would be dangerous in the case of children, who would be continually getting their fingers caught in between the two shutters of the sandwich. Those who favor retaining the sandwich are no doubt men who have a stock on hand sufficient to last eight or ten years, all painted and grained and varnished, and they think it will be hard to get rid of them; but we understand the Government is ready to take the sandwiches off the hands of the restaurants, to be used by the Ordinance Department for exterminating the Indians. By firing the sandwiches at the Indians, the Government can prosecute the war and issue rations to feed the survivors at the same time. If a sandwich struck an Indian it would kill him, and the family could pick up the missile that had laid the father low and eat it. The sandwich would not be a total loss by any means, and we hope the convention will decide to replace it by the new central fire food.—*Peck's Sun.*

—The London *Queen* has decided that it is unpardonable for young women, either married or single, to [illegible] when we saw a pretty girl walking [illegible] that it was all wrong. [illegible]

The *Enquirer* of Cincinnati says: Hon. P. T. Barnum strongly indorses St. Jacobs Oil for pain. His combination and artists all use it.

—A big thing-rod peddler [illegible] north of Sterling, took refuge under a tree in a late storm. [illegible] struck the tree, rending it asunder, and ran across his [illegible]. The peddler smiled at the mishap of [illegible] and placidly resumed his journey.—*Chicago Herald.*

JUDGE W. T. FILLEY, of Pittsfield, this State, was cured of severe rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

—A French statistician has calculated that if all telegraph wires were tacked [illegible] they would reach forty-six times round the world. Belgium has a greater telegraph mileage in proportion to its superficial area than any other [illegible] Europe, Switzerland comes second, and Great Britain third. Russia has [illegible]

[illegible]

Get the Original.

[illegible]

—We ate $1,603,133 worth of peanuts last year, and still they say we are a refined and cultivated people.

A Total Eclipse

of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivalled in bilious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

—A Philadelphia mantuamaker imprudently announces that she makes her dresses fire-proof, not realizing that her customers wish toilets to attract rather than to repel their flames.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Why are farmers like fowls? Because neither will get full crops without industry.

PURE cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on the sea shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

—"Is that a tornado?" inquired a gentleman of a friend last evening, as they sat in the library smoking their after dinner cigar. "Well, not exactly," replied the host, as the roaring increased in fury; "that is only my wife speaking to the girl for not telling you to wipe your feet before you came into the parlor."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

—The death is announced at the age of 78 of Joseph Aloysius Hansom, the inventor of the famous cabs that bear his name, and a prominent architect of London.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

—Governor Bloxham, of Florida, reports that one of the most marked industrial features of that State is the tendency toward small farms.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

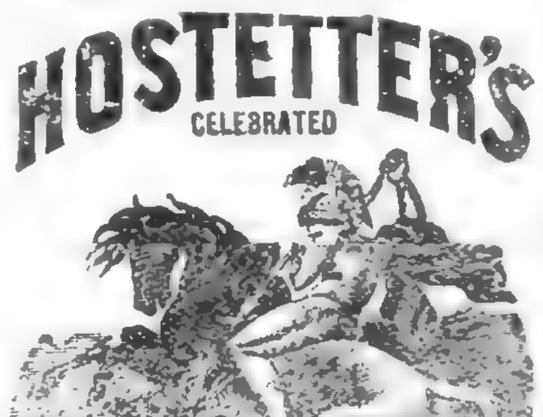
—A bogus Mark Twain has been lecturing in Ireland.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains.
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages. 17
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters extirpates dyspepsia with [illegible] and promptitude than any known remedy [illegible] general invigorant, appetizer and aid to [illegible]. These are not empty assertions, as thousands [illegible] men and women who have experienced its [illegible] but are backed up by [illegible]
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers

McBRIDE & Co.,

Atlanta, Ga., wholesale crockery and glass ware, will uphold their well established reputation by selling reliable goods and giving to merchants as low prices as can be had in any market. General agents in the United States for Lambeth's Fly Fan. Owners of the Gate City Stone Filter.

JONESBORO, GA., July 28, 1882.

Mess. McBRIDE & Co.—Gents: I have been using the Cherry Fruit Evaporator bought of you and after giving it a thorough test, find that the *Number Two* will dry ten bushels of green peaches per day of twelve hours. It dries the peaches nice and bright and *will not* burn the fruit.

Very Respectfully, W. W. WARD.

MARSHALL'S
Infallible Gate Latch and Fixtures.

Weather and cattle proof, self-locking; cannot be left open unless locked open. No slamming nor breaking of gate fixtures. Only one size, which can easily be attached, to any gate. Patented July 11, 1882. State county and individual rights for sale. For terms and circulars giving full particulars, address, W. H. MARSHALL, Patentee, Oxford, Miss.

Old Coins Wanted. Send 25c. in stamps for catalogue of prices. S. M. THURBER, East Worcester, N. Y.

OPIUM HABIT CURE [illegible] Atlanta, [illegible]

THRESHERS The Best is the cheapest. Illustrated price list free. THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Ga. One of the best practical schools in the country. Circulars mailed FREE.

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MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM[illegible]

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
LYDIA E. PI[illegible]
VEGETABLE CO[illegible]
Is a Posi[illegible]
for all those Painful Com[illegible] weaknesses so common to our best [illegible]
It will cure entirely [illegible] plaints, all ovarian tr[illegible] tion, Falling and D[illegible] Spinal Weakness, and [illegible] Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel [illegible] an early stage of d[illegible] cerous humors [illegible]
It removes faintness [illegible] for stimulants, and [illegible] It cures Bloating, [illegible] General Debility, S[illegible] gestion.
That feeling of [illegible] and backache, is al[illegible]
It will at all times and under [illegible] harmony with the [illegible]
For the cure of K[illegible] Compound is uns[illegible]
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S [illegible] POUND is prepared [illegible] Lynn, Mass. [illegible] in the form of pills [illegible] receipt of price [illegible] freely answers all [illegible] let. Address as a[illegible]
No family should [illegible] LIVER PILLS. [illegible] and torpidity of the [illegible]
[illegible] Sold by all [illegible]

SIX CTS [illegible]

Strong's Sanati[illegible] FOR TH[illegible] LIVE[illegible]
A speedy cure for liver comp[illegible] [illegible] New York City.

COLUMBIA ATHÆNE[illegible]
A First Class School [illegible]
Elegant Grounds [illegible] cious Buildings [illegible] Apparatus, [illegible] Rooms, Abundant [illegible] Faculty, Course of [illegible] [illegible] Catalogue [illegible]
WM. H. SMITH [illegible]

NEW [illegible]
[illegible]
AGENTS WANTED [illegible]
HISTORY [illegible]
BY ALEXANDER H. S[illegible]
It contains nearly 300 fine [illegible] battles and other his[illegible] [illegible] Send for circulars and [illegible] National [illegible]

MAKE HENS [illegible]
An English Veterinary [illegible] traveling in this country, says that [illegible] Sheridan's Condition Powder [illegible] Sheridan's Condition [illegible] for 8 letter stamps. [illegible] Mass., formerly Bangor [illegible]
[illegible] GOOD [illegible] LAD[illegible]
[illegible] The Great American Tea [illegible]

TEAS [illegible]
10 lbs. Good Black or [illegible]
10 lbs. Fine [illegible]
10 lbs. Choice Black or [illegible]
Send for pound sam[illegible] [illegible] Largest variety [illegible] House in America. [illegible] Straight business. [illegible]
ROB T WELLS, 43 Ves[illegible]

DR. HARTER'S

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in my [illegible] twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, [illegible] poverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some [illegible] Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great [illegible] able remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fa[illegible] as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 25th, 1881. DR. ROBERT [illegible]

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

A combination [illegible] toxide of Iron, [illegible] Bark and Ph[illegible] a palatable [illegible] only preparation [illegible] that will not bl[illegible] teeth, so charac[illegible] other iron pre[illegible]

IRON TONIC
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N MAIN ST.[illegible]

Dr Stewart

The Chilton View.

[illegible] LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.
"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."
TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.
VOL. I.
CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882.
NO. 43.

LITTLE KINGS AND QUEENS.

[illegible]

A CLEVER DOCTOR.

[illegible] the Hon. and [illegible] Lambert, a clergyman of [illegible] England, found that his [illegible] growing infirm, a mental and [illegible] to take posses[illegible] melancholy [illegible] knows why or [illegible] shake it off. [illegible] eloquent, sure [illegible] in the church—what was [illegible] the Hon. and Rev. Ed-[illegible]

[illegible] all Englishmen do when [illegible] crossed the chan-[illegible]

[illegible] could seek the rays of [illegible] scarce in En-[illegible] than he needed. [illegible] for France, [illegible] Rouen, where he [illegible] days, taking every [illegible] round the cathedral, [illegible] of Dante under his [illegible]

[illegible] walked up the Mont [illegible] himself on [illegible] it to the [illegible] it had scarcely lost [illegible] Dante's stately measure, [illegible] stranger approached and with [illegible] addressed [illegible] an Englishman, [illegible] permit a few min-[illegible]

[illegible] perfect myself in your lan[illegible] smiling, "and [illegible] every opportunity to [illegible]

[illegible] speak the language [illegible] Lambert, politely; [illegible]

[illegible] turn, with a glorious [illegible] the two young men [illegible] glibly of [illegible] of re-[illegible] the weather. The [illegible] agreeable, well [illegible] all points; [illegible] that [illegible] his pre-[illegible]

[illegible] young clergy-[illegible] him of his own [illegible] asking the [illegible]

[illegible] extremely inter-[illegible] Mr. Lam-[illegible] pause, gave him a pre-[illegible]

[illegible] together to Rouen, and [illegible] then noticed that the doc-[illegible] beautiful white dog, a pointer, [illegible] around his master's [illegible]

[illegible] separated as they reached the [illegible] doctor to go and see his pa-[illegible] the clergyman to seek an apoth-[illegible] where he got his prescription pre-[illegible]

[illegible] morning the Honorable and [illegible] Mr. Lambert was better. The [illegible] prescription had made him [illegible] it had given him strength, he [illegible] appetite for breakfast. Months [illegible] treatment in London at the hands of [illegible] physicians had not done this [illegible]

[illegible] to thank and remunerate [illegible] when he remembered that he [illegible] know his name. Instinct told [illegible] however, that he might meet him [illegible] the Mont St. Catherine. So [illegible] renewed hope, health, energy he [illegible] to the top of the hill. In [illegible] he was joined by the French [illegible] and his dog, who came bound-[illegible] with his pointer nose in the [illegible]

[illegible] two men greeted each other with [illegible], and shook hands cordially.

"You have saved my life, doctor," [illegible] Mr. Lambert, with unusual enthu-[illegible]. "Not at all, my dear friend," [illegible] the doctor; "I only gave you a [illegible] tonic, which also made you sleep. [illegible] what none of my English [illegible] to have found [illegible] you have nothing the matter [illegible] you! Your system needs a little [illegible] that is all. Railroad travel, my [illegible] friend, will soon set you up. Now, [illegible] dare say, you have been leading a very [illegible] and sedentary life; now, haven't [illegible]?"

"It is true, I have."

"Take my advice, travel, ride day and [illegible]; take no medicine, excepting [illegible] syrups, which I will give you; [illegible] adventure, lead a more varied ex-[illegible], and, my friend—you are all [illegible]!"

Now came the delicate question of money, and the Englishman felt for the [illegible] guinea.

He tendered it to the French doctor, [illegible] laughingly pushed it away, with a [illegible] soft, well-formed, white hand.

"Never—never," said he; "for so light a service, permit me to make my [illegible] a return for 'a lesson in English conversation!'"

It was gracefully done, and the embarrassed Englishman put his gold back into his pocket.

"Doctor," said he, in a low voice, [illegible], "I am an Englishman, [illegible] I hate to be under an obligation; [illegible] have lifted a load off my heart which [illegible] hung there for six months; you [illegible] made a new man of me. Now allow me to be of some service to you. I [illegible] here by rail at 1 o'clock to-morrow [illegible] for Paris; until then I am at [illegible] service—and forever after. Can I [illegible] anything for you?"

The doctor reflected a moment, and [illegible] at his dog.

"I don't know, indeed; and yet I do happen to think of one thing. You might save me a journey to Paris, which, with my engagements, is just now inconvenient. But it is asking too much, perhaps."

"What—how—too much?" said the clergyman.

"Well, I have a number of sick people under my charge whom I treat for disease of the brain. One of these is a very rich woman who is slightly deranged. I hoped to have cured her. Unhappily she has determined to return to Paris, and I have no authority to detain her. I perceive that she will fret until this caprice is gratified. I must go with her to place her in charge of her friends, and I have been putting off from day to day, because I cannot leave my other patients, the duty of taking her home. Now, if you would escort her it would be a real service," said the doctor.

"My dear sir, a crazy young woman, at 1 o'clock at night, and I a clergyman of the Church of England," said Mr. Lambert, forgetting his late gratitude.

"Oh, she is 46, my dear sir, and her mania is a very quiet one. She looks and acts like a sheep, poor woman, and she will scarcely speak to a stranger. I do not know that she will go with you. The hour is rather early—1 in the morning—but still I might ask her, and it will be a real favor to me."

"Bring her along, doctor," said the clergyman, ashamed of his reluctance; "bring her along—a *sheep* and *forty-six*; I will take care of your patient to Paris!"

Talking in this way they reached the gates of the city. Before separating, the doctor gave his card to Mr. Lambert.

"*Au revoir*," said he, "and perhaps *adieu*, my dear sir. Let me hear from you from time to time; and I hope, if we never meet again, that you will retain, as I shall do, an agreeable recollection of our acquaintance. I may not see you again, as my friend may not be willing to go with you—*adieu!*"

Mr. Lambert glanced at the doctor's card, feeling anew the embarrassment of the possible night journey with an insane woman, and regretting his promise in spite of his gratitude.

He read on the card—

"Dr. de La Belle, Rue Antoine; No. 11."

Mr. Lambert walked through the Rue Antoine and stopped at No. 11. It was a large, handsome house, with the announcement in black letters on a brass plate, *Docteur de La Belle*.

On arriving at his hotel he asked the landlord if he knew of Dr. de La Belle.

"I believe, sir," said the man, civilly, "that he is the best physician in Rouen."

At 1 o'clock in the morning Mr. Lambert waited with some anxiety in the depot the arrival of the train. Dr. de La Belle had not arrived. The English clergyman rubbed his hands with great satisfaction—for he did not care for this particular responsibility—when some one touched him lightly on the shoulder.

It was the doctor!

Seated on a bench was a lady in black, with her veil tightly drawn over her face.

"I have taken a coupe," said the doctor, "so you will not be incommoded by other travelers. Here is mademoiselle's purse, ticket and little traveling sachel; perhaps she will need something. Have the kindness to show the ticket to the conducter. I have telegraphed to Paris to her friends, who will meet her at the station. She is quiet as a dove. Should you find her agitated, give her a drop of this essence on sugar; here is the bottle. Monsieur Lambert, mademoiselle!"

He then helped along the invalid lady and put her in the corner of the coupe. He then, after arranging her with great kindness, stepped out, held Mr. Lambert by the hands and talked with French effusion, as the officials hustled passengers in and out.

"I trust you will have no trouble, adieu," said he, giving a final word of kindness to his fair patient and arranging her footstool.

"Oh, no! I dare say not," said Mr. Lambert, bowing to the lady and taking his seat by her side. "But what a powerful odor there is in the coupe—will it not disturb the lady?"

"Oh, no! I think not," said Dr. de La Belle; "I broke a bottle of cologne, as I was helping her in. It will all disappear in a few moments."

The train departed; and Mr. Lambert, who felt exceedingly wide awake, and who found Dr. de La Belle's cologne very strong, tried to draw his fair friend into a conversation. She was separated from him by a high basket of flowers, the doctor's last attention.

The poor insane woman would not answer a word, and from her immovable calm Mr. Lambert concluded that she was asleep.

When they arrived at Paris he determined that she should speak.

"Mademoiselle," said he, in a loud voice, "do awake and listen to me; I must leave you for a moment to go and find your friends."

He sought a long time, but could not find anybody who wanted a lady from Rouen.

He came back to the carriage very discontentedly, when, to his intense astonishment, he found a crowd around the compartment where the lady still sat. He went forward to see what was the cause of the excitement.

"Are you the man who traveled from Rouen in this coupe?" said a policeman.

"Yes."

"Do you know that this lady is *dead*? You have poisoned her with prussic acid! She has been dead four hours!" and the populace groaned.

The clergyman was speechless with horror. He tried to clear himself with all the earnestness of an innocent man; but his story was found a most improbable one. The police found on him the purse of the poor woman, and a bottle containing prussic acid!

It was the little bottle which Dr. de La Belle had forced upon him in the train.

Mr. Lambert, stunned, half dead, allowed himself to be carried to prison without resistance—he was past that. A day later he said:

"Take me to Rouen; I will unmask the villain; he can never face me!"

Two sergeants de ville, with other employes of the police in plain clothes, attended this dangerous criminal to Rouen in the railway, and drove to the house of Dr. de La Belle. Mr. Lambert was sure that at the sight of his face the assassin doctor would confess all.

Dr. de La Belle was engaged at the moment, and kept them some time waiting. When at last the police began to be troubled, the head sergeant bade them to be calm. "The house is guarded," said he; "he cannot escape."

Presently there entered a calm, elderly gentleman, with spectacles, which he removed as he looked at them.

"I beg your pardon for keeping you waiting," said he, "but did you want me? I am Dr. de La Belle."

Mr. Lambert trembled from head to foot. An abyss opened before him, of which he could not see the bottom. This was not at all the man whom he had met on Mont St. Catherine.

"You are not Dr. de La Belle at all!" said the unhappy man.

"I think that I can prove that I am," said the suave old doctor, smiling.

Alas! everything was against him. The English clergyman had fallen into the most terrible snare, laid by the most accomplished villain.

They returned to Paris.

"I wish I could meet him again with his white dog," said Mr. Lambert, throwing his hands in the air.

"White dog, did you say?" asked the sergeant de ville.

Some weeks passed, and the police became convinced that Mr. Lambert was innocent, but they were waiting for the real villain.

Mr. Lambert was taken, blindfolded and in the night, to a house, he knew not in what street, where he, however, was well lodged, and where he was allowed to read and to write, but was strictly watched.

Shortly after his new incarceration a valet arrived with his clothes, and asked him respectfully to make his toilette. A sergeant escorted him to a closed carriage, and drove toward the Champs Elysees.

"Look at every one who passes," says he.

Mr. Lambert looked, but saw nothing.

The next day the sergeant, elegantly dressed, came again in an open carriage, and by the side of the coachman sat a white pointer dog.

Mr. Lambert turned pale.

"You have seen that dog before?" said the sergeant.

"It is his dog," said Mr. Lambert.

"Keep calm, and look about you," said the policeman.

But they looked in vain. They saw no master for the dog.

"On the night that crime was committed this dog was found in Rouen, without a master," said the sergeant de ville.

Later, the prisoner was requested to make an evening toilette, and was escorted to a grand ball in a magnificent house in one of the best parts of Paris.

"You are serving the ends of justice," said the sergeant to him. "Be patient and observe the guests."

He was presented to the lady of the house, who received him very graciously, and who introduced him to her daughter. He talked with her and looked at the guests, but saw nothing.

Another week passed. He went to another ball in the same company. His young host, Monsieur de F., seated himself beside him, and drew carelessly before them the curtains of a large window, which filled half the room.

It was not long before Mr. Lambert heard the well-known voice of the sergeant of police (who in the most irreproachable of black coats and white ties looked like a Conde or a Montmorenci) talking to a gentleman near him, of hunting.

"It is a long time since I have followed the hounds," answered the gentleman.

Mr. Lambert darted from his seat. "It is he!" said he. "It is Dr. de La Belle."

"Be silent," said Monsieur de F., "be silent," and he held him in his seat by main force.

In a moment they were rejoined by the sergeant de ville.

"I have heard him! It is his voice!" said Mr. Lambert, trembling all over.

"Perhaps we are still wrong," said that imperturbable individual. "Stay here without moving. I will draw the curtain. Look at every one who enters with a lady on his arm. When the suspected passes, press my arm without a word."

"Is it Monsieur de Bocage?" asked the host in a low voice of the officer. "Probably," said the policeman; "he was the lover of the unfortunate Blanche Villiers."

At this moment poor Lambert, peeping from behind the curtain, saw the well-known smiling face and jaunty figure of the doctor of Rouen pass with a young lady on his arm. He gripped the arm of the officer.

"It is he," said he, choking. The sergeant de ville drew the curtain quickly. "The chain is complete," said he; "we only wait for the dog. Mr. Lambert, your imprisonment will be short. One visit more, and you are free!"

The next day a close carriage, with the white pointer tied under the seat, called for Mr. Lambert.

"I shall conduct you to his door, but you must enter alone," said the friendly sergeant. "You are not afraid?"

"Afraid!" said the Englishman. "I only desire to kill him."

"No, no personal violence, please. You would spoil a very pretty job," said the officer. "Coachman, drive to the house of M. de Bocage, Avenue Josephine."

When Mr. Lambert, pale as death, rang the bell of the inner door, M. de Bocage, a Parisian swell, just putting on his gloves, opened it himself.

He started back, horrified, but soon composed himself.

"You wish to see me, sir?" said he.

"Yes, you wretched murderer!" said the Hon. and Rev. Lambert, "I do wish to see you!"

M. de Bocage retreated several steps.

"You are mad," said he.

"I have come to unmask you, villain!"

"You are deceived, my brave gentleman," said M. de Bocage, and, reaching behind him, he caught up a pistol and discharged it full in the face of the Englishman.

At the noise and the fall of the clergyman, who was stunned and blinded for a moment, the two sergeants and several policemen entered the room, accompanied by a white pointer, who leaped up and caressed Monsieur de Bocage.

"Down, Thanor, down!" said the murderer, forgetting himself.

"The chain is complete," said the sergeant joyfully.

"Monsieur de Bocage, alias Dr. de La Belle, you stand charged with the murder of Mademoiselle Blanche Villiers, in a coupe of the railway, which left Rouen at 1 o'clock at night on the 13th inst., a crime which you sought to affix to this gentleman. (Throw a pitcher of water in his face; the pistol ball was drawn this morning, while Monsieur de Bocage took his chocolate—he is not hurt.)"

So saying, the sergeant revived the Englishman, and took Monsieur de Bocage from his luxurious chamber toward twenty years of the galleys.

The wretch looked back.

"It was you, Thanor, after all," said he, caressing the white pointer.

"Yes," said the sergeant, encouragingly; "had you but remembered to give the poor thing a pill of strychnine!"

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Lambert returned home much better. He had certainly taken the advice of this unknown medical adviser, and had varied his usual life considerably. He never traveled in a coupe at night again with veiled ladies, nor did he ever get over the horror of having ridden from Rouen to Paris with a corpse.

He had the curiosity to take the doctor's prescription to an apothecary in London, who analyzed it.

"A powerful stimulant, sir," said he; "we should not recommend you to use it very frequently. Still, in extreme cases of depression, it might be well."

Mr. Lambert never lost his admiration of the French police. They were, he thought, a very accomplished set of actors.

Turks and High Schools.

"I wasted," said an old Turk, "ten years of my life in one of the high schools. In consequence of this I know nothing. Had I gone to the schools of the Softas I might have become a great teacher. A high school teaches nothing that people want to know. For instance, they teach botany. They spend weeks in explaining to a young man that a rose is a rose! What earthly use is that to any one? If a man knows a rose when he sees it, he knows it without having learned it in a book. If he does not know that it is a rose, no book will ever make him care to know what it is. High schools never did good to any body in this country." The Turk was partly right. As in everything else, so in education, the methods adopted by the Turks are mere apish imitations of what is found in Europe, and always remain unmeaning forms of exercise, a weariness to both teacher and scholar.—"*Turkish Life in War Times*"—*Dwight.*

—Thirty years ago, a laboring Irishman at Shandakin, Ulster County, N. Y., took a fatherless nephew into his family, fed and clothed him and sent him to the Gilboa Academy to emphasize the country school education he had given him. The Gilboa *Monitor* says this uncle is now an aged pauper in the county poorhouse, and that the nephew he so well cared for is Bonanza Mackay.

Boxing a Sewing Machine.

"Say, my dear," observed Mr. Spoopendyke, straightening up and scratching his ear, "what did the man say about boxing up this sewing machine?"

"Why, he said take the cover off and—"

"Ive got the cover off," snorted Mr. Spoopendyke. "Did he say to take it off twice? Ain't once binding on this machine?"

"Certainly," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke; "then you take the top off and—"

"Did that man say anything about boxing up this machine? That's what I asked you," vociferated Mr. Spoopendyke. "I know all about the cover and top. You can't teach me anything about the top and cover. I want some information about this dod-gasted bird-cage-looking arrangement! Did he say whether I was to take that off of anything?"

"The machine goes in that," fluttered Mrs. Spoopendyke. "And then this slat cover nails over it."

"Now, that's the way I like to hear a woman talk," remarked Mr. Spoopendyke, betaking himself cheerily to his work. "If you'd always answer straight up, we'd have been moved a week ago."

"But you must screw the top on the bottom of the top, and tie the cover underneath," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, who, having been complimented on a detail, determined, woman like, to know all about it.

"What stable have you been boarding in now?" roared Mr. Spoopendyke, dropping the hammer on his foot. "What asylum for indigent jackasses did you get that scriptural quotation from? How'm I going to screw the measly top on the dod-gasted bottom of itself? Where's the screw that does that? Just jerk your thumb in the direction of the interconvertible screw that will screw a thing on in that way!"

"Why, you just turn the top over on the bottom, the man said, and screw it to the top; that—"

"Come over!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, tugging at the works from which he had neglected to take the thumb-screw. "Come over the way the man said for you to! Hear me? Come over! There can't any dod-gasted piece of seventy-dollar ingenuity get the best of the manufacturer when Spoopendyke's within reach! Come over and screw on the bottom, like the man said! Coming over?" and Mr. Spoopendyke's hands slipped, landing him on the back of his neck in the crate his wife had purchased to box the machine in.

"Never mind, dear," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, trembling with apprehension for the safety of the machine. "Let the man come and do it himself, if he knows so much about—!"

"Dod-gast the man!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, springing to his feet and moving on the works once more. "Think he can break this measly old cast-iron imitation of an inebriate home any quicker'n I can?" and he grasped the top of the instrument and hauled away till his eyes hung out. "Come over to the dulcet bottom and be screwed on. Oh, come where the glory of being screwed to the bottom of the top awaits thee. Come over and see this miracle of plastering the top and bottom of the same thing together as performed by Spoopendyke, the apostle of impossibilities! Come to the dod—!" But here the thumb-screw broke, driving Mr. Spoopendyke into the closet like a spike, where he sat beholding the mutilated top in his arms and looking dazed.

"Are you hurt, dear?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, rushing toward him.

"Hurt!" shrieked Mr. Spoopendyke. "Am I hurt! D'ye see that thumb-joint hanging to that measly screw? Wow-w-w!" squealed Mr. Spoopendyke, dancing to his feet, and dashing the machinery into the crate. "Get in there, quick!" and he tumbled the rest of the business in after, where it struck corner-wise in spite of his effort to drive it in with his leg. "Is this what the man said?" and he jumped at it with both feet. "Bottom appear to be coming any nearer to the top from where you stand?" and he whirled the crate around and then kicked at the corner of the machine. "Does that screw strike you as beginning to take hold? Got a notion that this machinery can be moved from here to Hackensack without scratching any paint off the farmhouses along the road?" and concentrating himself in one last effort, Mr. Spoopendyke turned the crate over on the machine and breathed hard.

"You've done that splendidly," cooed Mrs. Spoopendyke, anxious to restore peace between Mr. Spoopendyke and the wreck of her sewing-machine. "It isn't exactly the way the man said, but I know—"

"Oh, you know all about it!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke. "If I could build a front door and a veranda to your information, I'd stand you in a tub of salt water and start a summer resort! Oh, you're posted on what to do! You understand mechanics! Some day I'll fit you out with a price-list and a strike, and start a rolling-mill!" and Mr. Spoopendyke went for his hat and tore out of the room.

"It's pretty well scratched, but otherwise it is all right," commented Mrs. Spoopendyke, examining the wreck. "And I'll get the man to box it."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—The latest society edict from Boston is that soup should be eaten with a large spoon. Thus does the culchaw of Boston affirm what we would fain have impressed upon vulgar Chicago; that eating soup with a sponge and ice cream with the sugar tongs is very ill-bred—very.—*Chicago Herald.*

PITH AND POINT.

—Almost anybody can run into debt; but nearly everybody has to crawl out of it.

—A man who insists on the right to hold his own opinion is always wanting to give it way, even when it is not asked for.

—A young man who had married a bad tempered woman was one day provoked to correct her. The lady complained to her father who, knowing her character, followed the example of her husband, and, boxing her ears, said: "There, now; go and tell the fellow that I am even with him, he has beaten my daughter and I have boxed his wife's ears."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Two juvenile lemonade merchants were fiercely competing for the patronage of their playmates, when one of them, destined to be a future Vanderbilt, squelched his rival and controlled the market by spreading the report that "the reason that Jimmy Bangs gave more sugar in a one-cent glass was because there was a dead rat in his pump."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

—The New York *Ledger* asks: "Is a man to be deemed insane because he kisses the girl to whom he is engaged in an enthusiastic and boisterous manner?" We should say no, emphatically. The fact that he is engaged to a girl in an enthusiastic and boisterous manner should not deprive him of the right to kiss her, any more than if he had engaged himself to her in a quiet and orderly manner.—*Norristown Herald.*

—They were raised here in Austin, but she did not know much about gardening; at the same time, she did not care to expose her ignorance to her husband. They had only been married a short time when he said: "I notice the asparagus is about ripe; don't you want to go out into the garden and get some?" She replied: "I'll tell you what we will do. We will go out together. You climb up and shake the tree, and I'll catch them in my apron as they fall."—*Texas Siftings.*

—"No, sir-ee," remarked the old resident, "my wife did't bring me a cent. But it's all my fault. I wouldn't have it. The morning of the day we were married, I says to her, says I: 'Maria, how much money have you got?' Says she: 'John, I've got just twenty-five cents.' Then, says I, 'Come with me,' and I took her down to the canal and had her throw that quarter into the drink. I wasn't going to have no woman twitting me about spreadin' around on her money."—*Lowell Citizen.*

—One was carrying home a cent's worth of yeast in a pitcher, and the other was going to the store for a bar of soap in bulk. "Family you live in going away this summer?" asked the girl with the yeast. "Well, they did talk of it," replied the other, "but the dressmaker disappointed them. Are your folks going?" "They were going, but the milk bill came in this morning and I guess they will have to put off the trip. Dear me, but the rich have their troubles as well as us poor folks. Good-by.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—It is almost impossible to get any information out of a railroad man. There comes a shrill whistle, followed by a tremendous shock. You ask the conductor what's the matter, and he is unable to give a guess, notwithstanding half a dozen cars are off the track and knocked into kindling wood. This should teach you, gentle reader, never to ask questions of a conductor. The boy who brings water through the cars, however, will furnish the full particulars, with liberal embellishment born of his boundless imagination.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Average Newspaper Lie Analyzed.

The average bare-faced newspaper lie, when analyzed, dwindles into utter insignificance. For instance: "A man in Troy, Ga., saw what he thought was a bunch of snakes. He fired thereat, and a monster ten feet long straightened himself out and made for the swamps, gobbling like a turkey." It will be seen that the item contains no mention of the character of the man who observed this wonderful object. He might have "had 'em again." If so, his statements are not entirely trustworthy. But admitting that the man was not afflicted with delirium tremens, there is still a plausible explanation. He might have been mistaken, in the excitement of the moment, as to the real length of the object which "made for the swamps." It possibly was not more than two feet long. Again, the thing at which he fired might have been a cow, and its tail might have been so disposed as to present the appearance of a snake, and the "gobbling like a turkey" might have been the bellowing the gentle bovine sometimes gives vent to when surprised by an excitable man with a shotgun. And there's yet another theory that may be advanced. The man from Troy might have seen a turkey with ruffled feathers, and might have imagined those feathers to be a bunch of snakes; and he might have shot the turkey just accurately enough to scatter some of those feathers to the winds in such a way as to cause them to appear like the elongated body of an antediluvian monster. While there is no desire herein to demonstrate the absurdity or even falsity of the quoted statements, it must be said that the items would have looked much better published after this fashion: "A man in Troy, Ga., shot at a turkey and missed it, and the turkey ran, gobbling, into the swamp."—*Chicago Herald.*

—Of the population of Kansas, [illegible] were born in Indiana.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 7, 1882.

In the attack upon Remleh, the Duke, of Connaught, the son of the Queen of England, commanded the brigade, of Highlanders, that formed the centre of the line of battle.

Maj. W. P. Burks, of the firm of W. P. Burks & Son, of Montgomery was married on Monday last to Miss Lucy Ledbetter, one of the fairest daughters of the capital city.

Williams Renominated.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, for this district, was held at Dadeville last Wednesday. The gentlemen before the Convention were, Hon. Thos. Williams, of Elmore, Chancellor N. S. Graham, of Macon, and Col. J. R. Dowdell, of Chambers, Before the balloting commenced the name of Chancellor Graham was withdrawn at his own request.

Three ballots were had. On the first ballot Williams received 123½ and Dowdell 66½. There was no material change in the second ballot. At the call for the third ballot Col. Dowdell's name was withdrawn, and on motion of Mr. Armstrong, of Macon, the rules were suspended and Col. Williams was nominated by acclimation. Col. Williams is undoubtedly the strongest candidate that could have been put out, and his election is assured.

It is rumored that since his nomination the Independent candidate, McCoy, has lost heart and announces that he will not run against him.

In speaking of our present convict labor system. The Selma *Times* of September 5, says:

Some months ago The Times had a great deal to say upon the convict question. The objections to the present system, practically and theoretically, were elaborately argued and conclusively demonstrated. Grave mistakes in the executive management of the State penitentiary were shown as possibilities and actualities easily arising out of the present imperfectly conceived plan, and disgraceful occurrences were brought to light as the inevitable consequences of those mistakes. This exposition was not relished in many directions, and constantly we were met with the answer that necessity induced the existing arrangement, and that though it was fallible, it was the best possible. We were called to accouna for tearing down the existing good without offering a better subsitute. We were characterized as dyspeptic malcontents, and the motive of onr course was insinuated to be other than the correct one asserted. Dangerous independentism, improper political sympathies, idle desire for undeserved notoriety and scores of equally incorrect and inadequate objects were assigned by those who by such desperate plans of defense only exhibited a consciousness of the truth we were telling and exposed the perverted machinery of their own consciences in judging other's mainsprings of action by their own.

We have endeavored constantly to make valuable suggestions for the remodeling of the existing arrangements. The idea heretofore suggested of revolutionizing the State road-working system and of hiring to road contractors at a low rate the convict force in order that the public roads of Alabama might be made decent at a tolerable expense, was not without merit, but it was open to many objections in the troublesome detail of keeping the convicts safely. We will now offer another plan, which we trust will be considered more practicable, since the Tuskaloosa *Times* and doubtless other papers think "it is in order for those editors" to do something of the kind.

It will be remembered that soon after Gov. Cobb became Governor he advertised a lease of the entire penitentiary for a period of years. This proposition, after it had gone so far in its effects as to take the convicts out of the hands of various smaller contractors, was abandoned because of the alleged legal technicality that it would be contrary to law since it took the convicts out from under the authority of the State Warden, the only legal custodian. Another result of the proposition to lease was finally the division of the convicts among certain bidders for the lease. The only changes made were the concentration of the convicts in fewer hands and a slight increase in the State's income from them. The real evils of the system were not at all relieved, but on the contrary were probably increased.

Now a very plausible suggestion to offer is that the legislature shall make changes in the running machinery of the penitentiary so that the Governor can lease the penitentiary to some one firm. The conditions of the lease should be that the firm shall take all the force of the penitentiary at not less than some fair price named by the Governor, and shall work them at one place; that a secure prison perfectly safe, complete and healthy, shall be erected by the firm at that place; that the State Warden shall reside there and continue his supervision of the convicts with all or even more power than he now has; that a physician of unquestioned capacity and integrity shall be also employed by the State, who in conjunction with the Warden alone shall decide what men are able to work, and who shall have charge of the sanitary arrangements of the proposed prison. Various other minor or important details might be devised and included in such a proposition for a lease that would enhance the effectiveness and unobjectionableness in the new arrangement, but the above outline would be the substance of the design.

A Noble Man has Fallen.

JEMISON, ALA., Sept. 2, '82.

Died, at his home, in Jemison, Ala., Aug. 31st, 1882, Mr. W. L. Bandy. Consumption, that hydra foe of our race, which is annually laying beneath the cold clod, vast numbers of our fellow beings, was the disease of which he died. His sufferings, during the last two weeks of his illness, while undergoing the thousand struggles of death, are wholly indescrible. But it was all borne with a fortitude not often witnessed. He had recently made two visits, to the peninsular of Florida, with the hope of recuperating his health, but last spring returned to his home, Jemison, in dispair. All that physicians, kind friends, and loving hands could do for his relief, was done. His every want was promptly attended to. But all could not avail, for the fiat of Jehovah had gone forth that he must die, and in obedience to this heavenly mandate, just at seven o'clock P. M., Aug. 31st, the rider on the pale horse, with sickle in hand, cut the silver cord and passed him over to the shore of eternal repose. He leaves a devoted wife, three promising little boys, a kind brother, a loving sister, and many relatives and friends to deplore his loss. He possessed rather an eccentric mind, had quick perception sound judgment, and good business habits. We all realize the fact that we have lost a friend and a good citizen. But he is gone from among us. He sweetly sleeps in the arms of death. We cannot close this notice without offering a word of sympathy to those whose hearts are stricken with a sadness never before experienced. It is sad indeed to have our hopes dimmed, our happiness marred, and our dear ones borne "o'er the dark waves" by the angel of death, where we cannot hear their loving voice, nor ever more be animated by the manifestations of their generous hearts—to know that those bright and lustrous eyes, that so often flashed around upon those who stood near his dying bed, are closed in the shades of night. But death's cold wave does not divide the souls we love from ours.

And here let us turn our eyes and thoughts and hopes to that auspicious morn where the mighty challenge, issuing from the throne of the great I AM shall be heard ringing through all the empire of God

"O grave, where is thy victory?
O death where is thy sting?"

And no response can be made. It is then and there that tears shall be wiped from all faces, that death shall be swallowed up in victory, and that we shall all arise immortal victors—and with our dear ones

Hand in hand walk the golden streets above,
And chant the triumphs of Immanuel's love.
Oh, yes! we shall meet in a world that is bright,
Where God and the Lamb are the glory and light;
Where sorrow is ended and the tears are all dried,
And the love of the faithful no longer is tried.

IRA CAMPBELL.

(Shelby Sentinel will please copy.)

The chief sportsman of Hartwell Ga., tells that he practised with a toy rifle until he could hit a nail with the little bullet every time, and then went frog hunting in the mill pond. Seeing a big specimen meditating on a log, he began firing. On the twenty-seventh round the game rolled into the water but when taken out it was found alive though terribly swolen. The frog had mistaken the bullets for flies, caught them in his mouth swallowed every one without discovering the error, and been finally carried overboard by the weight of lead.

A gas well has been struck at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county' at the depth of six feet.

POOR PAY.

A story is told of a kind-hearted Indian who sought to apologize for the poor sermon of his preacher. He delivered his apology thus: "poor pay, poor preach."

Hon. E. H. Fay. Superintendent of Public Education in Louisana, in his last report says:

1st, Additional funds are needed "to continue schools in the country for not less than six months in the year, and in the cities and towns for at least nine months in the year."

2nd, "Teachers enough, amply qualified, could be found within our own limits, if we could, by even respectable salaries, offer them inducements to enter the profession. As it is, the average salary of teachers in this State is a little over thirty dollars per month."

Is it any wonder that the cause of education, in the light of such a showing, should be encumbered with so many trifling teachers—teachers so-called? And this too in the face of the fact that the State has plenty of competent educators! Only thirty dollars per month! How can Lousiana hope for any improvement while so poor a pittance is all that is offered to the teachers of her public schools?

And yet in Alabama the average pay from the State, to the teachers of her schools, is less than Louisana pays?

The average monthly pay of teachers of colored schools is $23.15, while the average monthly pay of teachers of white schools is $22.98! No wonder that the State Superintendent bewails the presence in Alabama of so many "worthless and inefficient teachers." If the old Indian's philosophy is correct "poor pay, poor preach," it certainly applies with melancholy fitness and force to the educational situation in Alabama. And it finds expression in words as simple and as sad: "poor pay, poor teach."

What is to be done in an emergency so grave? This is the solemn and important problem to be solved by the wisdom and patriotism of our lawmakers recently elected. Let them begin at once to face the situation: let them ponder well and devise wisely.

Alabama Progress.

Montgomery has over 3,000 more population than any county in the State and Winston has the smallest population. Dallas has the largest colored population by over a thousand, Montgomery coming next and Winston has the smallest, there being only 17 negroes in that county with only 4 voters. Greene has the largest percentage of negro population and Winston, of course, the least. Winston and Covington have each only one foreign born citizen.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fieri Facias issued out of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of chilton county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Joseph W. Foshee and in favor of Le Grand & co., out of the goods, chattels lands and tenements of the said Joseph W. Foshee, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter of section 2, township 21, range 14; also the north half of northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 1, township 21, range 14, in chilton county Alabama and containing 200 acres.

Therefore, according to said command I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named Joseph W. Foshee for cash, in and to the above described property, on Monday the 2nd day of October 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the court House door in the town of clanton.

Dated at clanton Alabama this the 2nd day of September 1882.

JAMES E. LOWE, Sheriff.
9-7-3t. chilton county.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

One house and lot in Clanton, in block 8 of the plot of said town. House is 56x54 feet, contains eight rooms and is convenient to railroad and churches.

Also, one Mill track, situated 1½ miles from Clanton, consisting of 160 acres of well timbered land, with the exception of about 30 acres, and containing a good frame tumbling mill dam.

About 80 acres adjoining the Aldridge place, in township 22, section 35, 2 miles east of Clanton, and all well timbered.

Also, about 80 acres in section 1, half a mile from Clanton, known as the Headley place.

Also, 120 acres timbered land known as the Edwards land in section 11, township 21.

Terms easy. Apply to
J. P. ROBINSON, Clanton.

NOTICE NO. 1755.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 18, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Monday, October 2d, 1882, viz: Richard Malachi, homestead entry No. 11802, for the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of section 30, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Askins, William Smitherson, Mike Gordon, and Ned Huston, all of Cooper's P. O., Ala. THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.
aug24-6w

Clanton Academy.

:o:

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

H. L. Wheeler.

(Successor to WHEELER & SMITH.)

GENERAL

Real Estate Agent.

Agent for the sale of Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroad Lands.

Wheeler & Riley,

Fire Insurance Agents

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—AND—

Agents for the London and Lancashire and Royal Insurance Companies, of Great Britian and the Capital City, of Montgomery, Ala.

Office on First Avenue, Second Floor of Bank Building. Jun15-1y.

EHRMAN AGAIN
To the Front!

Below will be found a price list which will show how astonishingly low R. Ehrman will dispose of his stock for the next TEN DAYS.

TEN POUNDS COFFEE $1.
MEAT PER POUND 15c.
GOOD FAMILY FLOUR $6 PER BARREL.
Meal $1.15 Per Bushel.
Calico 5 cents per yard, Domestic (seven-eights) 6¼c per yard, Osnaburgs (heavy) 10c.
BROGANS $1.00 PER PAIR.
LADIES SHOES FROM 75c TO $1.50 PER PAIR.

In addition to the above I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
FURNITURE, WOODWARE,

and everything kept in a house of general merchandise, which will be sold in proportion to above prices.

BAGGING AND TIES FURNISHED TO FARMERS AT COST.

R. Ehrman.

Clanton, Ala., August 24. tf

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.

The Quick, Short and Direct Route

TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West

Only one change of cars to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

and the best route to

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Civhan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-1y

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKE

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
New Store—New Goods!

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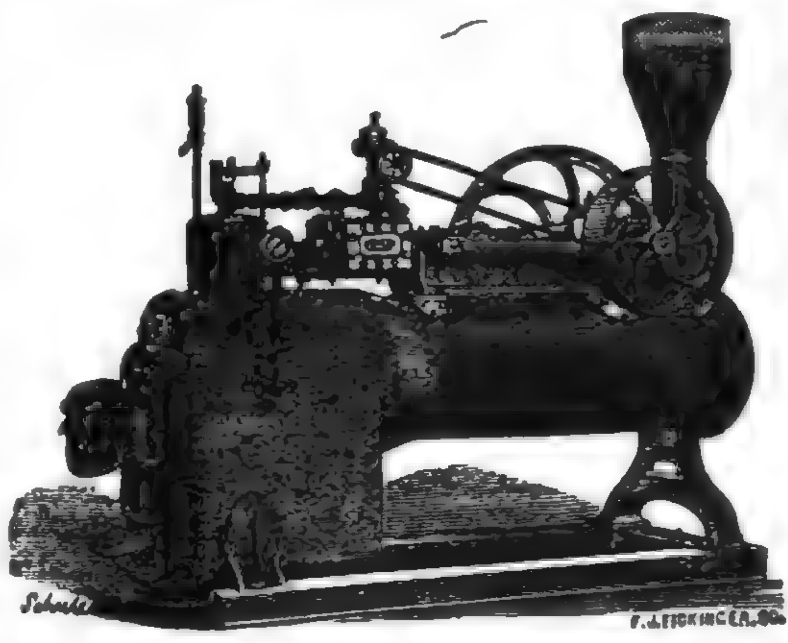
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles an

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINE

OF ALL SIZE
FROM TWO TO T
HUNDRED HORS
POWER,
—AND—
OF ALL KIN

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEE

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Be Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Al

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar9-ly

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

:o:

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Gra
and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacture

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIV PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the l cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your o to us. Nov7-tf

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

An entirely new and enlarged edition complete in 15 Vol

SOME REASONS WHY
THIS WORK
Is Superior to all Other
CYCLOPÆDIAS!

It contains more matter than any other Cyclopædia.
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It embraces over 40,000 Titles, being a verbatim reprint of Chambers's Encyclopædia, with 15,000 Titles added on American subjects.
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Specimen pages sent to any address on application. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. Liberal Terms to right parties. Send for circular.

S. W. GREEN'S SON, Publisher,
74 and 76 Beekman St., N. Y.

E CHILTON VIEW.

NTON, ALA., SEPT. 7, 1882.

OUNTY DIRECTORY.

ncellor Eastern Chancery Divis- N. S. Graham.
lge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
icitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
y.
uber of Congress—Fifth Congres- l District—Thomas Williams.
ator Fifteenth Senatorial District lliam P. Oden.
presentative—William A. Collier.
bate Judge—H. J. Callen.
cuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
gister in Chancery — Dr. W. E. art.
eriff James E. Lowe.
easurer -James M. Parish.
x Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
x Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
pt. Education—James M. Corderie.
mmissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon- t, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

EDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
ins pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

6:38 a. m.
. 1 at 7:15 p. m.
. 3 8:45 p. m.
. 9 3:35 p. m.
. 11

GOING NORTH.

*9:00 a. m.
. 2 *9:42 p. m.
. 4 8:15 p. m.
. 8 10:35 a. m.
. 12
on't stop.

EDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

g North	Daily Mail	Going South
6:30 a. m.	Selma Arr	9:15 p. m.
9:45 "	Calera Lve.	6:02 "
4:16 p m	Rome "	11:32 a m
6:15 "	Dalton "	9:40 "
8:13 "	Cleaveland "	7:00 "
11:35 "	Knoxville "	3:30 "
1:01 a m	Norristown "	1:45 "
4:15 a m	Bristol "	10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ward	Daily Mail	Westward
11:00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:20 p m
e 8:50 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
e 5:35 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

DGES. — Regular communications ton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. first Saturday in each month at 7 ck p. m.

gular conventions Chilton Lodge 32 K. of P. every second and fourth day nights in each month, at 7 ck p. m.

oodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T. ts every Friday night at 8 o'clock,

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

anton colored school has twen- pupils.

large crowd are in attendance n the camp meeting.

iss Laura Jones has a fine l of forty pupils two miles from Clanton.

e hear of several permanent rovements, soon to be made in nton.

e demand for cottages is con- tly increasing, and is greatly xcess of the supply.

e crops around Clanton, were r better, and merchants, and ners wear smiling faces.

isses Mary Janney, and Mag- Scheussler, are visiting Clan- the guests of Mr. Moses Sim- s.

n the County Court on Monday Olive Shack, charged with as- t and battery was acquited. s was the only case tried.

r. R. Ehrman, of this place, his cousin, Mr. S. Ehrman, of nax, left last Tuesday, for Cin- nati and Louisville, to buy ir winter goods.

he View is now located in the building, near the court house. friends, when visiting Chil- 's burg of justice are invited to p in to see us.

he b. m. (boss man) is on a iness trip to West Alabama. absence will account for the zling brilliancy of the VIEW s week. DEVIL.

he "Ehrman" B. B. C. of this ce, will play a match game of l, with the "Edwards" club, of nison, on next Friday. The ne to be played at this place.

e are pained to announce the th of Mrs. Susie Anne Tidwell e of Mr. William Tidwell, which event occured at Cooper's on 4th inst. She leaves a child weeks old.

e were pleased to receive a call t Saturday from J. T. Wilson, of asburg. He knows how to do handsome thing for newspaper n, and he has a standing invita- n to call again.

e hear of an old woman, who e Acen of old, saw, by chance face in a true glass, and at once sed into a state of madness. e did not live in Chilton county.

Mr. R. M. Goodgame, who some ne since was removed to the jail Montgomery county for safe keep- , gave bail, and, with his coun- , Col. R. H. Knox, returned to nton, Saturday last.

The Rev. Mr. Shores, than whom, no better or more faithful laborer in his calling can be found, will conduct the camp meeting services this week. He will be assisted by ministers from adjoining counties.

We regret very much to hear of the death of Mr. W. L. Bandy, at Jemison. He leaves a family and many relatives besides a host of friends to mourn his loss. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved ones.

We are requested by the President of the University of Alabama, to state that Chilton county is entitled to three students at that institution free' of tuition. Our county should be represented at this noble institution.

The firm of Wheeler & Smith, general real estate agents, and agents for the sale of Louisville & Nashville and South & North Ala. R. R. Lands at Birmingham, has been dissolved. Mr. H. L. Wheeler will continue the business. See his card.

As a summer resort, Clanton ranks deservedly high. Being free from the malaria of the low country, as well as the chronic diseases of the mountains, it can hardly be surpassed for healthfulness, and visitors are always cordially welcomed.

Low Rates.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Round-Trip Excursion Tickets from Montgomery and all stations north and from Memphis and all stations north, to the Louisville Exposition from September 4th to October 19th, and to the Cincinnati Exposition, from September 4th to October 5th, at four (4) cents per mile for the round trip. Tickets sold any day in the week and good to return ten days from date of sale.

Mr. John Duncan, our night operator at the depot, has been transferred to the office at Newcastle, where he takes the position of agent and operator. We regret to lose him. His promotion is evidence that he has been a faithful workman. Mr. Williamson, of Verbena, takes his place here.

Considerable excitement was created on the streets, one evening last week, by the advent of a supposed lunatic. It is a sad fact, that there are as many of these unfortunates, running at large, or in jails, as there are in the State lunatic asylum, which can only accomodate about 500, and is always full.

Bro. Miller, of the Mountain Home, grinds out State news thusly: Every man, woman and child in Verbena feels an interest in that grand structure, the Hotel. This, doubtless, grows deeper and more intense as the dinner hour approaches.

Brother Lawrence, of the Chilton View, is the editorial Good Samaritan of Alabama in finding objects of charity and making a strong appeal.

Grand sire Boyd, of Clear Creek, is seventy eight years old, is hale, hearty ,and active, has never used spectacles, and can shoot a rifle with as much precision as "any man." He settled in Bibb county, in 1819, when the only market places were Tuscaloosa on the Warrior river and Gunter's and Gillo's landings, on the Tennessee river.—*Gewher in Shelby Sentinel.*

It is an invariable rule in every well regulated newspaper office never to publish a communication unless the name of the author be furnished. We call attention to this from the fact that we have received a communication from some one signing himself "Commisrioners." No name is given, and however much we might wish to publish it, we cannot break our rule. It is possible that the writer is a member of a "commission" devised to improve upon the art of expressing the English language, judging from his excellent (?) grammar, sound (?) logic and faultless (?) rhetoric. It seems that his object is to give us "hail Columbia," on account of a recent article in this paper. If the writer will furnish his name, his communication will be published.

Jemison Jottings.

Some sickness.

Rev. Geo. Lee filled his regular appointment, at this place, last Sunday.

The vacation session, of the Jemison Institute, has closed. The school building will be ceiled and repaired before the second regular session begins, which will be on the first Monday in October.

Misses Alice and Cora Shelby, are visiting relatives in Coosa county.

We understand that an act has been passed in Congress for a mail route, to be established between Jemison and Maplesville.

The "Edward's" base ball club, of this place, and "Scotland" club, of Bugsnorten, played two match games recently, in which the "Edwards" were victorious both times. The score, of the first game was: "Edwards" 32, "Scotland" 28; of the second game, "Edwards" 17, "Scotland" 5. A game was also played between the Smith club, of this place, and the second Scotland club, of Bugsnorten, the score stood 8 to 1, in favor of the Smith club.

Died, in this place, Aug. 31. Mr. Wilson L. Bandy, he was a thorough gentleman in every respect, one who was liked by all who knew him, he leaves a wife, three children, and quite a host of relatives and friends, to mourn his loss, we sympathize with the bereaved ones.

Died at Pinehill, one mile South of Jemison, Sept. 4th, Miss Mary Scaggs.

We will omit several items of interest for want of space. Z. Y. X.

Maplesville Dots.

Heavy rains during the past week, retarding the maturing of cotton.

Prof. J. R. McArthur is building a dwelling at the tank near Callierville.

B. J. Neely, the negro school master, has opened a store, at this place.

Mr. Buckner Harris, county commissioner, advertises for bids to build a new bridge across Mulberry creek, at this place.

Drummers are pretty numerous, signs of fat trade.

Mr. Milford Wooley, will make sorghum syrup, with his new evaporator. BIJOU.

A real estate dealer advertises in a Dakota newspaper: "I can be found either at the Gold Mine playing 'freeze out,' at Mitchell's Exchange betting on the age of 'old hosses' with Brown, or at my residence on Oak street, perusing the Scriptures."

There was one woman young and very demure, among the passengers in an Arizona stage coach, and when a gang of masked robbers appeared, she told the five men in the vehicle to hand their watches and money to her. They did so and hastily hid the articles under her clothing. When the highwaymen came to her in search, she blushingly begged them to be content with examine her pockets, vowing with upturned eyes and solemn tones that she had nothing concealed. They gallantly complied and went away with only a few stray dollars, missing things worth about $10,000.

For Sale.

A lot of excellent mineral land, lying in section 10, township 23 on the S. & N. R. R., containing 240 acres. Will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.
tf. W. H. MARCUS.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electra-Voltaic Belts and Electric Applyances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 8-1y

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

HAVE YOU WOOL TO CARD?

We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us, with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us who from, and if you want it tolled. Put your name on express card. E. G. WALKER,
aug10-3m Montevallo, Ala.

Probate Notice.

PROBATE COURT, CHILTON CO.
Estate of William Posey, Deceased.

Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, on the 11th day of July, 1882, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

SINGLETON POSEY,
aug31-3w Administrator.

"Quick sales and small profits,"
IS THE MOTTO AT
THE CHEAP CASH STORE
—OF—
W. M. WILSON

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

W. M. WILSON.
—OF—
The Cheap Cash Store
—AT—
Scohol Books a Specialty

"THE LAST
OF THE MOHICIANS."
W. A. and I. GULLAHORN,
—:o:—
COOPER'S STATION, ALA.
—:o:—
Licensed Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Having made arrangements along "THE LINE," we are prepared to give prompt attention to orders and guarantee satisfaction both as to price and quality. And with almost a complete monopoly of the trade in chilton, the quantity we handle enables us to sell at small margin. Give us a trial and be convinced that we duplicate Montgomery figures for same grade of goods.
☞ The trade of the Prohibited Districts specially solicited. Mar2-6m

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Over 25 years experience.
I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND
GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK
TIME AND THROUGH
CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
1st AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 22-6m

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical
Instruments, Fine
Oil Paintings,
Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Feb 15-tf

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 22-6m

A. A. CLISBY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
—DEALERS IN—
DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS,
SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE.
DEPOT FOR
Burning and Lubricating Oils, White Lead,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Miners' Supplies.
—WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN CIGARS—
BIRMINGHAM.
Aug. 1—3m

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST.
CLANTON, ALA.
Solicits the patronage of the public.
PRICES FOR WORK:
Shaving - - - - 10 cents.
Hair cutting - - - - 15 cents.
☞ The only barber in the world who never [illegible] Jul27-1y

WHY THE COWS CAME LATE.

Crimson sunset burning
O'er the tree-fringed hills;
Golden are the meadows,
Ruby flushed the rills,
Quiet in the farm-house
Home the farmer hies;
But his wife is watching,
Shading anxious eyes,
While she lingers with her pail beside the barn-yard gate,
Wondering why her Jenny and the cows come home so late!

Jenny, brown-eyed maiden,
Wandered down the lane;
That was ere the daylight
Had begun to wane.
Deeper grow the shadows;
Circling swallows cheep;
Katydids are calling;
Mists o'er meadows creep.
Still the mother shades her eyes beside the barnyard gate,
And wonders where her Jenny and the cows can be so late!

Loving sounds are falling,
Homeward now at last
Speckle, Bess and Brindle
Through the gate have passed.
Jenny, sweetly blushing,
Jamie, grave and shy,
Take the pails from mother,
Who stands silent by.
Not one word is spoken as that mother shuts the gate,
But now she knows why Jenny and the cows came home so late!

—*John Heynton, in Our Continent.*

Talking About People.

Speaking ill of the dead is an act held up to reprobation by universal and popular consent. Sympathy for the weaker side of human nature amid the pathos excited by death disarms criticism at the open grave. Out of a sense of conventional propriety we touch lightly upon the dead man's faults. In life we treated him with enmity and contempt. In death we have no feeling save tenderness. Hate and envy once stifled this feeling, but pass away when the object that excited them is no more.

We know people who are careful to avoid crushing a worm, and yet would go out of their way to cripple an enemy for life. They carry their hatreds into a settled purpose of inflicting pain. They extol the virtues of a good hater. Dr. Johnson was willing to like any man but an American. A prominent statesman wished on his death-bed that he had lived to hang a political foe. Brute nature has nothing akin to this.

Thackeray said with a touch of satirical humor: "If we may not speak of the lady who has just left the room, what is to become of conversation and society?" The novelist forbears answering the question; are we left to infer that society would languish and conversation become a lost art? In some circles the man is a bore who has not paraded the skeleton from a neighbor's closet, or hovered like Asmodeus over the house-tops! The best mind is not he who expresses the best thought, but the clever fellow with a comic squint and Jack-Pudding aspect who flings arrows from his quiver that wound the tenderest heart. His talent for amusing consists in mimicking sensitive people, and stringing them on the skein of his wit. Talking about others is his chief amusement. Gossip is the staple of his story, and scandal the supreme effort of his brain.

We are little aware how great a social evil this habit is. It spreads contagion in clubs and parlors when sanctioned as a social aim from an impulse towards something that resembles wit. Turning our neighbors into butts of ridicule, or making them subjects of captious criticism, is worse than folly and bad taste. It is an offense against manners and morals, and deserves a unique punishment, though the offender adjusts his personal relations so as to escape its consequences, and is not amenable to law. Of course, personalities are the life of some kinds of discourse. But a clever author says: "There are two kinds of gossip, the good-humored and the scandalous: the gossip that touches lightly on faults and foibles and amusing incidents and curious contrast; and the gossip that peers into the privacy of domestic life and either invents or misrepresents. The latter no gentleman will indulge in or listen to; the former is the salt of ordinary conversation. We cannot help taking an interest in our fellows; and there is no reason why we should not, as long as that interest is not malignant."

Colonel Newcome disliked "Tom Jones" on account of the rakish character of the hero. But the "Spectator," "Don Quixote," and "Sir Charles Grandison" formed a part of his traveling library. "I read these," he used to say, "because I like to be in the company of gentlemen, and Sir Roger de Coverley and Sir Charles Grandison and Don Quixote are the finest gentlemen in the world." Such an instinct for gentility and honest worth, influencing a man's character and taste in the choice of books, rarely co-exists with the vulgarity of mind of the quidnunc and tattler. Well-bred people are courteous to men of all castes. When their backs are turned they do not say, with a shrug and grimace, what they fear to say to their faces. Sincerity is the work of a gentleman. Emerson writes that an old man, who added an elevating culture to a large experience in life, said to him: "When you come into the room, I think I will study how to make humanity beautiful to you." A life of poverty were worth living with such a hero for a companion, and society has need of superior minds of this caste.—*The Interior.*

—The cinnamon bears of Sahoma County are evidently not fond of hugging. One day recently, in the mountains northwest of Healdsburg, Johnnie Martin and two young lady friends, Misses Euphemia and Rofie Moffet, went out fishing in one of the trout streams. Noon found them several miles from home, and while lunching in a pleasant little flat in the creek bottom, a good-sized cinnamon or black bear broke through the brush near by and took a look at them. After peering down Johnnie's pocket pistol a minute or two bruin left, and the party left, too.

—A peculiar system of mortgaging farms is used in Switzerland. A farmer may borrow of a dozen men successively, the simple record in an official book showing their order. If he fails to pay, a successor is found for him by beginning at the bottom of the list of debtors, and calling on each in his order to assume all the debts and manage the farm or step aside and lose his claim.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Army Worm.

This worm at present is attracting considerable attention by its appearance in various sections of the country. It is, even now one of the debated questions of entomology, and needs more close observation before all will agree as to whether it is single or double brooded in the Northern States. Also its manner of passing the winter, the causes necessary to its occasional great development, and the reason why it marches every now and then. For it is usually found with us as a simple cut worm, unnoticed, feeding at night and hiding at the roots of the grass during the daytime. It was formerly claimed that St. Louis was about as far North as it was found to be double brood, but latterly even the latitude of Iowa is believed by many to possess two broods a year. We recently visited a field in the southern part of Muscatine County where a week or ten days ago all the heads of timothy in parts of the field were alive with the army worms, and although we searched carefully we could not find a single worm, only some of the cast-off moltings that were left clinging to a portion of the heads. The worms had descended into the ground where they have changed into pupae.

Now, if there is but one brood a year they will not emerge from their subterranean home until the next spring, but if there be two broods, in about six weeks the army worms will again be at work, very likely, however, in small numbers, for they have a great host of insect enemies, prominent among which are the red-tailed tachina fly, *(Nemeraea Oucaniai)*, the yellow-tailed tachina fly, *(Exorista Flavicunda)*, and a number of beetles and small ichneumon flies. These enemies usually keep the worms in check, but frequently they are baffled in their good work.

The worm when full-grown is from an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half long. It is striped lengthwise with alternating stripes of dirty white and a greenish brown cast. An observer, who has been watching the worm feed, describes their method to us as follows:

They creep up the spears of timothy, sometimes pausing half way up the head and often reaching the very top. Then they bend the head over into a curve, the worm occupying the concave side of the curve, and commence feeding, retreating backward until the head is nearly if not entirely destroyed. This statement seemed to us to be fully confirmed by the aspect of the timothy heads, and the moltings of the worms left as mementoes of their visit. The blades of the hay also had a ragged appearance where their egdes had been eaten, while the clover that grew among the hay was untouched. Just over the line in Louisa County is another field, two miles distant from the first, where over four acres of timothy were entirely destroyed.

From specimens reared in captivity, the age of the worm has been estimated to be from fifteen to thirty days. Then they descend into the ground a few inches, where they spin no cocoons, but in simple little earthen cells change into richly-colored dark pupæ, averaging two-thirds of an inch in length. After seventeen days pass away, they make their next appearance, this time in the role of pretty fawn-colored moths, expanding an inch and a half, with the principal marking a simple dot near the center of each front wing. From sixteen to seventeen days is the average life of the moth, during which the eggs are deposited between the folded edges of a blade of grass near the base, and are covered with a white, glistening fluid.

Years ago, Dr. Fitch, who was one of the earliest observers of the insect, advanced the theory that the army worm years were unusually wet, preceded by unusually dry, summers. This theory, like all others, has its friends as well as foes, the latter arising from the fact that occasional local exceptions do occur, but the greater weight of testimony is in its favor, consequently it is generally accepted. The summer of 1881, in this vicinity, was very dry, while this season is exactly the reverse.

It is a commonly known fact that the army worm may be kept out of a field by surrounding it with a ditch, from eight to twelve inches deep, taking care the sides toward the field shall be perpendicular. The worms fall into it and can not climb the perpendicular sides. They can now be killed in various ways. Some farmers drag a log through the ditch and thus crush them. Others have holes in the bottom of the ditch about a foot deeper, and from sixteen to twenty feet apart, into which the worm drops while attempting to escape. They are killed by covering them with straw and burning it, or by burying with dirt and pressing it down. If a field of hay is already infested so as to be destroyed, the best thing to be done ordinarily is to plow it under while the worms are young and plant some other crop. Fortunately for the farmers, two army-worm years in one locality rarely, if ever, follow each other.—*Alice B. Walton, in Iowa State Register.*

—At Rockingham, N. C., recently, Mrs. Gay heard a sound resembling the bursting of a gun-cap in an adjoining room, and looking in the room was astonished to see a blaze of fire ascending from the floor near where two children were seated. The blaze apparently ascended to the roof and went out. About an hour later Mrs. Gay returned to the dining-room, when a ball of fire nearly as large as a child's head came in the direction of her and seemed to strike her in the breast, then burst in three or more streams of fire, the fire quickly going out. Mrs. Gay was considerably stunned, and it was several hours before she recovered from the shock.

—A "paper festival" recently held in Cleveland is described by the *Leader* of that city as "a most unique and enjoyable occasion." Every young woman present—and they attended the festival in scores—wore a paper costume. "A bewildering multitude of maiden forms were gliding about," says another report, "and they were decked in paper suits of a thousand brilliant hues and resembling so many fairies." There were blue dresses and white dresses, black dresses and red dresses; there were dresses of all shades of color and dresses of striped goods. Paper ruffles of many a delicate hue encircled white throats, and headgears were worn constructed of the same material.

Giving and Receiving Hospitality.

It is a great pleasure to many country housekeepers to show hospitality to their friends during the summer months. If they have pleasant and commodious homes and ample means of entertainment, they love to surround themselves with a circle of friends and enjoy the reflection from these chosen faces of the good things provided them. There may be a secret pride on the part of the hostess in permitting her guests to see the resources at her command, but it is certainly pardonable when those resources are at the disposal, for the time, of visiting friends.

If one has not a commodious home and ample means of entertainment, showing hospitality is often a great burden, though it may be cheerfully borne. It means added care and labor for the house-mother, who quite possibly is already overburdened, and expense which can be ill-afforded. Guests who disregard these considerations do not deserve to be themselves very much considered. There are places in every town and almost every neighborhood where at certain rates food and lodging will be furnished, and, therefore, those who claim hospitality for the sole sake of physical supplies can not claim either the rights or privileges of guests. They are dependent on the mere sufferance of their host, and may well be thankful for whatever they may receive.

Thomas Jefferson, after his retirement to Monticello, ruined himself financially by excessive hospitality, and reduced his children and grandchildren to poverty. He kept open house, and everybody who came (and everybody did come) was invited to stay for dinner. We do not remember to have seen a single commendation of this course, and Jefferson's example in this regard has found few followers. He gave to strangers and to thousands who came solely for the "loaves and fishes" what he should have saved for his own family, and he received in return no just equivalent. But having begun to keep open house, he, like many others, found no place to stop. A stop, however, must be made if one has thus begun, or disaster is sure to follow.

Families living in cities are sometimes compelled to break up housekeeping in order to keep their country friends from visiting them out of house and home. The expense for each guest may be inconsiderable—food, car fares, admissions to exhibitions and entertainments—but in the aggregate it mounts beyond the ability to pay. Families living in the country often close their houses and leave home in the summer to avoid the labor and expense of entertaining those who, without invitation, come to "stay a while." They can not afford to spend on guest what must be applied to paying the interest on the mortgage or the school bills of the children.

The host can not offer to the guest what is not his to give—he certainly ought not to do it—and the guest can not, in propriety or conscience, expect or accept what the host has no right to give. Kings receive due hospitality from Kings and Princes. When they condescend to visit those beneath them in rank and state, they do not expect to be served with dainties on gold plate. It is enough if the best the house affords is placed before them, though that best be the plainest fare on delft, and apologies in such cases are entirely out of order.

A fine sense of propriety on the part of the guest will enable him to adjust himself to the tone of the household of which, for the time, he or she forms a part. If admitted as one of the family, then in his measure the duties devolving on the various members of the family will devolve on the guest. A fine sense of propriety on the part of the host will enable him to so adjust household matters that his guest will be at ease and at liberty to enjoy whatever sources of entertainment there may be within reach. Here, as in every other social relation, the Golden Rule is a safe guide. A man has no more right to wrong himself than he has to wrong his friend, no more right to permit himself to be wronged than he has to stand silently by and see his friend injured. All this is very alphabetical, but to some it may be new and helpful.

As hosts are often made a mere convenience of by uninvited guests, so guests are aften induced to accept hospitality that they may be made subservient to the selfish interest of the host. Exchange is no robbery. Where parties trade, and both grow rich, there is no cause for complaint, but where the profit is all or chiefly on one side something is wrong.

If all people were honorable and high-minded and unselfish and possessed of a fine sense of propriety, such remarks as are made above would be quite uncalled for.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Picnics.

Why, in the spring of the year, do picnics become epidemic, and young and old, rich and poor, rush off into the woods to eat their lunch under the trees, and be fed on by ticks and mosquitoes? It is simply because for tens of thousands of years man was in a nomadic condition. He wandered about with his family in the woods, living on berries and being annoyed by insects, and though man has become civilized and lives in a house, yet, nevertheless, about once a year, an irresistible desire to return to his old vagabond life comes over him, and he just has to go on a picnic, after which he cools down for the rest of the year and puts sweet oil on the tick bites. Just so with woman gardening. Until quite recently woman had to do all the hard work in the fields. She had to dig up the ground, plant the crop, and gather it, until it became second nature to her. Her husband was kind enough to encourage her to keep on by shaking a stick at her when she wanted to sit down and rest, but it was below his dignity to work. Such was the condition of woman from the beginning of time. It will be rememberod that Adam was too lazy to gather in the apples, so Eve had to do it for him. Of course all this is changed now. All that most women do in the way of hard work is to dress up and go to parties, but every sping she can not resist the impulse to put on her worst clothes, and drudge with a hoe out in the front yard, as she used to do thousands of years ago.—*Toronto Globe.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—A machine has been produced in Hamburg for making "wood wool," suitable for littering purposes, and claiming superior advantages over sawdust. It converts chips of every kind of wood used in workshops into a sort of fiber or flock.

—An improved stanchion has been invented that possesses at least one excellent feature. The frame is turned on pivots, so that the animal confined can turn its head and neck with as great ease as when tied to a rope or chain.—*Chicago Times.*

—A novel invention has recently been tested. It is an electric bell cord which conveys signals to a railroad engineer's cab by a mere touch. It can be attached to a freight train, where it would give the alarm to both engineer and conductor, should the train break, thus enabling him to prevent serious accidents. The invention is the work of a telegraph line repairer.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Although Philadelphia does not move quickly herself, she seems to be the home of motors. Mr. J. R. Blumenberg (the purchaser, not the inventor) is now dazing the Philadelphia mind with a miracle of ingenuity, which takes the wind completely out of Keely's sails, and will enable an ordinary house fire to run an ocean steamer. Bisulphide of carbon is the main material used.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A French photographer claims the authorship of an invention that will take accurate impressions of the motions of a bird in full flight, which is a long advance on photographing a galloping horse. Twelve pictures are taken by this process in a second, of which less than one-fiftieth is used in the actual reception of impressions. The rest is spent in the movement of the hand which turns the instrument to bring the several plates successively into operation.

—The long-desired motor for small machines has, according to a foreign journal, at last appeared. It is adapted to driving sewing machines, watchmakers' tools, and similar light machines, and consists of a seat supported on a rack, which, slowly distending under the weight of the operator sitting on it, transfers its motion through gearing contained in the supporting box to the band pulley from which the machine is driven; the lever serves to lock the seat in any position, and a slight pressure of the feet upon the treadle raises the seat again, without the operator having to get up, and without stopping the motor. The treadle is adjustable, so as to suit the weight of the person at work, and the speed can be varied to suit the requirements of the work by the back pressure of the treadle. While a sewing machine requires 100 to 150 movements of the treadle per minute, this motor requires only four or five.

—A rare and valuable relic was dug up in Berlin, La., recently. It is a bronze medal 2⅝ inches in diameter and weighing five and a half ounces. It was struck to commemorate the evacuation by the British on the 17th of March, 1776, and was voted to General Washington by Congress. The medal is much rusted, but the figure of Washington, finely executed on both sides, is very plain.

An inmate of a Camden County (N. J.) insane asylum recently completed a forty-one days' fast, which he undertook with the hope that it might restore his mental faculties. It is expected that he will soon be discharged a cured patient, and those who have heard of his case are now wondering what share of the cure is due to his prolonged abstinence. —*N. Y. Herald.*

The Richmond (Va.) *State* writes: Ex-Mayor J. A. Gentry, Manchester, this State, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

—Five adventurous young men have gone from San Francisco on an expedition into the unexplored eastern part of Alaska. They expect to find mineral wealth, and are prepared to spend five years in the search. They will go up the Yukon River 1,500 miles in a chartered vessel, and then, in a steam launch of their own, try to penetrate 1,200 miles further into the mountainous region

We know from experience that St. Jacobs Oil will cure rheumatism.—*Peoria (Il.) Peorian.*

—At Pompeii combs have recently been found exactly like the modern fine-tooth kind.—*American Register.*

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidney, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "pellets." By druggists.

—An Episcopal church congregation in Philadelphia supported "a poor and worthy old woman" upward of ten years, and when she dropped off the other day it was found that she owned two houses and had $10,000 in bank.

A Fortune

may be made by hard work, but can neither be made nor enjoyed without health. To those leading sedentary lives Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a real friend. It stimulates the liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs. By all druggists.

—A cheerrul lunatic was Miss Liebrau, of Erie, Pennsylvania. In her efforts to escape from home she cried "fire," threw all the crockery and furniture out of the window to save it, and turned the garden hose upon the sleeping inmates of the house. She has been recommitted to the mad-house.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription"

always becomes the favorite remedy of those who try it. It is a specific for all female "weaknesses" and derangements, bringing strength to the limbs and back, and color to the face. Of all druggists.

—When the Turk kissed the young lady, she said: "You in Sultan thing." —*Boston Star.* Ottoman Turk keep a kiss under such circumstances?—*Whitehall Times.* O, Pasha! Such talk is absolootly wrong. Do you think Khedive been wrong to keep it after she had given it to him?—*Boston Transcript.*

Emigration always results in leaving the women in the country whence it takes place considerably exceeding the men in number. This is notably the case in Ireland, and still more in England, where women are always unwilling to abandon their home.

Complete.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 21, 1881.
H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—I have been completely cured of stone in the bladder and kidney difficulty by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. J. D. Audus.

—In Derby, Conn., a few days since, George Woodruff, age fifteen, bent over to watch the motion of a grain-cradle swung by his father's hired man, when the blade struck him in the throat, cutting the jugular vein. Death ensued almost instantly.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound doubtless ranks first as a curative agent in all diseases of the procreative system, degeneration of the kidneys, irritation of the bladder, urinary calculi, &c., &c.

—The friends of women suffrage have been reckoning up their gains in the recent Massachusetts elections, and find that twenty-six towns favor the cause against eleven last year, while good minority votes are recorded in eighteen towns.—*New Haven Register.*

—Apropos of the spelling reform movement, the *Saturday Evening Gazette* says: "This jurnl vews medling with our tung as writen, in th lite of a melancoly mistak, and is avers to a singl chanj that wud put a spell on it in mor senses than wun."

Merchants, Peddlers & Auctioneers! Write to L. A. BALL & Co., 19 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., for catalogue of prices of cheap Jewelry and Notions. Cash buyers, we want you to see the advantage.

—Judge William Nye alludes to a person, who contributed a "Poem on Spring" to the Laramie *Boomerang*, as an intellectual tumor. This is the best name for it so far, but there are several precincts not yet heard from.—*Courier-Journal.*

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

—Not very long since, a naturalist in England was fined for keeping a parrot two days without water, and it is now declared by naturalists of thirty years' experience, at the Zoological Gardens, in London, that parrots do not need water, and that they give them none.

Mensman's peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

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NO. 44.

A SONG FOR WOMEN.

Within a dreary, narrow room,
That looks upon a noisome street,
Half-fainting with the stifling heat,
A starving girl works out her doom.
Yet not the less in God's sweet air
The little birds sing free of care,
And hawthorns blossom everywhere.

Swift, ceaseless toil scarce winneth bread;
From early dawn till twilight falls,
Shut in by four dull, ugly walls,
The hours crawl round with murderous tread.
And all the while, in some still place,
Where intertwining boughs embrace,
The blackbirds build; time flies apace.

With envy of the folk who die,
Who may at last their leisure take,
Whose longed-for sleep none roughly wake,
Tired hands the restless needle ply.
But far and wide in meadows green
The golden buttercups are seen,
And reddening sorrel nods between.

Too pure and proud to sell her soul,
Or stoop to any gilded gain,
Through days of changeless want and pain
The seamstress earns a prisoner's dole.
While in the peaceful fields the sheep
Feed, quiet; and through heaven's blue deep
The silent cloud-wings stainless sweep.

And whether she be alive or dead
That weary woman scarcely knows,
But back and forth her needle goes,
In tune with throbbing heart and head.
Lo! where the leaning alders part
White-bosomed swallows, blithe of heart,
Above still waters skim and dart.

O God in Heaven! shall I, who share
[illegible]
[illegible] good,
[illegible]
Through the mossed stones stir the grass,
The lengthening shadows o'er them pass,
The meadow pool is smooth as glass.
—[illegible] Magazine.

ORIGIN OF POPULAR PHRASES.

[illegible] The derivation of this word, [illegible] applied to anything nonsensical [illegible] accounted for. It [illegible] the Dutch bosch, [illegible] the name [illegible] It is probably a [illegible] meaning empty, [illegible] in short, and [illegible] England some twen[illegible] soldiers who [illegible] war, and had [illegible] soldiery [illegible] thrown in [illegible]

[illegible] This very [illegible] quotation [illegible] have trodden [illegible] An interesting [illegible] that [illegible] process of [illegible] prevailed [illegible] operation [illegible] the grapes [illegible] where [illegible] them by the [illegible]

[illegible] companion of [illegible] The text in [illegible] which [illegible]

[illegible] the Greeks and Trojans through the instrumentality of Helen.

Dark as Egypt's Night.—The origin of this phrase is found in the 10th chapter of Exodus, the 21st, 22d and 23d verses: "And the Lord said unto Moses: Stretch out thine hand toward heaven, that there may be darkness over the land of Egypt, even darkness that may be felt. And Moses stretched forth his hand toward heaven; and there was a thick darkness in all the land of Egypt for three days; they saw not one another, neither rose any one from his place for three days; but all the children of Israel had light in their dwellings."

Lynch Law.—This term, as commonly in use in the United States, is a personification of violent and illegal justice. According to some authorities, the term was derived from a Virginia farmer named Lynch. But it can be traced to a much earlier date in Ireland. When, in 1493, James Fitzstephens Lynch was Mayor and Warden of Galway, he traded largely with Spain, and sent his son thither to purchase a cargo of wine. The young man squandered the money intrusted to him, but succeeded in running in debt for a cargo to a Spaniard, by whose nephew he was accompanied in the return voyage to Ireland, where the money was to be paid. Young Lynch, to conceal his defalcation, caused the Spaniard to be thrown overboard, and was received at home with great honor. But a sailor revealed to the Mayor of Galway the crime which his son had committed. The young man was tried before his own father, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. His family and others determined to prevent the execution. The father, finding that the sentence could not be carried into effect the usual way, conducted his son to a window overlooking the public street, with his own hands fastened the halter attached to his neck to a staple in the wall and acted as his executioner. In the council books of Galway there is said to be a minute that James Lynch, Mayor of Galway, hanged his son, out of the window, for defrauding and killing strangers, without martial or common law, to show a good example to posterity.

Archimedes' Lever.—The famous Greek philosopher Archimedes was the author of the apothegm: "Give me a lever long enough and a prop strong enough and I will move the world." The saying arose from his knowledge of the possible effects of machinery; and however much it might astonish a Greek of his day, would now be readily admitted to be theoretically possible [illegible] it is practically impossible; for, in the words of Dr. Arnott: "Archimedes would have required to move with the velocity of a cannon ball for millions of years to alter the position of the earth by a small part of an inch. This feat of Archimedes is, in mathematical truth, performed by every man who leaps from the ground, for he kicks the world away from him whenever he rises, and attracts it again when he falls."

Stolen My Thunder.—This saying originated with John Dennis, an English dramatist born in 1657, and who died in 1734. The incident connected with its origin is found in Biographiæ Britannicæ, vol. v., p. 1[illegible]: "Our author, for the advantage of this play (Appius and Virginia), had invented a new species of thunder, which was approved of by the actors, and is the very sort that at present is used in the theater. The tragedy, however, was coldly received notwithstanding such assistance, and was acted but a short time. Some nights after, Mr. Dennis being in the pit at the representation of Macbeth, heard his own thunder made use of, upon which he rose in a violent passion, and exclaimed, with an oath, that it was his thunder. 'See,' said he, 'how the rascals use me! They will not let my play run, and yet they steal my thunder.'"

The Die is Cast.—When Cæsar, after anxious deliberation, decided on the passage of the Rubicon, rousing himself with a start of courage, he committed himself to fortune, with the above proverbial expression, often used by gamblers in desperate play. Having crossed the Rubicon, he exclaimed: "The die is cast."

A Bird in the Hand Is Worth Two in the Bush.—This saying originated from the following circumstance: Will Somers, the celebrated jester to Henry VIII., happened to call at Lord Surrey's, whom he had often, by a well-timed jest, saved from the displeasure of his royal master, and who consequently was always glad to see him, was on this occasion ushered into the aviary, where he found his lord amusing himself with his birds. Somers happened to admire the plumage of a kingfisher.

"By my lady!" said Surrey, "my prince of wits, I will give it you."

Will skipped about with delight, and swore by the great Harry he was a most noble gentleman. Away went Will with his kingfisher, telling all his acquaintances whom he met that his friend Surrey had just presented him with it.

Now, it so happened that Lord Northampton, who had seen this bird the day previous, arrived at Lord Surrey's just as Will Somers had left, with the intention of asking it of Surrey for a present to a lady friend. Great was his chagrin on finding the bird gone. Surrey, however, consoled him with saying that he knew Somers would restore it him if he (Surrey) promised him two another day.

Away went a messenger to the prince of wits, whom he found in raptures with his bird, and to whom he delivered his master's message. Great was Will's surprise, but he was not to be bamboozled by even the Monarch himself.

"Sirrah," said he, "tell your master that I am obliged for his liberal offer of two for one, but that I prefer one bird in the hand to two in the bush."

Hence originated this oft-repeated saying.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A Flying Ship.

Almost every one has read of Ezekiel Green and his flying machine, and a great many boys and men have been quite sure that they could manufacture wings that would enable them to fly.

As long ago as the reign of James IV. of Scotland an Italian who pretended to be able to change common metals into gold, and who wasted a great deal of the King's money in this way, but all to no purpose, "took in hand to fly with wings" as far as France, and to be there before the King's ambassadors, who traveled in the ordinary way. He had a pair of wings made of feathers, and when these had been fastened upon him he flew off the wall of Stirling Castle, but only to fall heavily to the ground and break his thigh-bone.

The Abbot of Tarryland (for so he had been created by the credulous King) declared that the blame of this failure should be laid upon the fact that there were *hen feathers* in the wings, and that hens are more inclined to the barn-yard than to the skies—a very ingenious way of defending himself; but it could not quiet the twinges in his broken limb.

Another experiment, which was made three hundred years later, was more successful. It was tried on a convict from the galleys, whose life was not thought too valuable to risk, and when ready for flight he must have been an object capable of frightening all the birds of the air. "He was surrounded with whirls of feathers, curiously interlaced, and extending gradually at suitable distances in a horizontal direction from his feet to his neck." When first launched from a height of seventy feet, his feelings could not have been enviable, and the great mass of spectators watched him in almost breathless silence. But instead of falling, he went down slowly, and landed on his feet, with no inconvenience except a feeling of sea-sickness.

Nothing seems to have come of it, as men are not flying through the air yet; but the Flying Ship may possibly have led to the balloon. This strange scheme made quite a sensation in the year 1709, and the first account of it was written in Portugese. It was invented by a Brazilian priest, who wanted the King of Portugal to adopt it.

In an ancient document purporting to be an address made to this monarch we read: "Father Bartholomew Laurent says that he has found out an Invention, by the Help of which one may more speedily travel through the Air than any other Way either by Sea or Land, so that one may go 200 Miles in twenty-four Hours; send Orders and Conclusions of Councils to Generals, in a manner, as soon as they are determined in private Cabinets; which will be so much the more Advantageous to your Majesty, as your Dominions lie far remote from one another, and which for want of Councils can not be maintained nor augmented in Revenues and Extent.

"Merchants may have their Merchandize, and send Letters and Packets more conveniently. Places besieged may be Supply'd with Necessaries and Succours. Moreover, we may transport out of such Places what we please, and the Enemy can not hinder it."

This remarkable ship was made as nearly in the form of a bird as possible; the tail (not quite true to nature) being the stern, and the head the figure-head of the vessel. At the bottom were two queerly shaped wings "to keep the ship upright;" at the top, the sails, which rounded over like the body of the bird; the light body of the ship was scalloped at both ends, and in the cavity of each was a pair of bellows, to be blown when there was no wind; and there were globes of heaven and earth, two loadstones, and "a good number of large amber beads fastened in an iron wire net, which, by a secret operation, would help to keep the ship aloft."

The strange vehicle was supposed to accommodate ten or eleven men "beside the artist," and this last personage, "by the help of the celestial globe, a sea map and compass, takes the height of the sun, thereby to find out the spot of land over which they are on the globe of the earth." It was a very funny affair, but quite ingenious, considering how little the laws of gravitation, and many other things connected with the art of flying, were then understood; yet no such object has been seen making its way through the air, and a flying ship would be very apt to find itself on the ground or in the water.—*Harper's Young People.*

—"Somebody has left on our desk a poem addressed to Lillian. We shall not publish it. Not that it isn't pretty good poetry. But we don't know Lillian. This poet makes her out as delicious. If she isn't, we don't want to spread broadcast a wrong impression of her; and if she is, we'll do the poetry-writing about her ourself."—*Boston Post.*

—It has been decided in England that the telephone business of the country shall not be exclusively managed by the Post-office Department which now controls all the telegraph lines, and it will be allowed to remain in the hands of private individuals and corporations.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The New York *Star* feels sorry for Iowa "because it is such a spiritless State."

Borrowing Tools.

The needs of modern farming demand a great variety of tools; indeed the greatest difference between the farming of to-day and of twenty years ago is to be found in the great improvement in all kinds of tools, and the great saving of labor that their use accomplishes. Many of these tools are expensive and require considerable skill in their use and care to keep them in good repair, so that the small farmer who has only occasional use for them, and can ill afford to own them, is placed in the dilemma of not being able to do without them nor to buy them either; in his strait he is fain to borrow.

Now, if he will but be careful to observe two or three rules in borrowing, he will have little trouble in any good Christian neighborhood, in getting any tools he needs at any time the owners are not using them; but by neglect of them he will become an annoyance to the neighborhood, and unable to supply his needs without buying.

First of all no tool should ever be borrowed without the knowledge and consent of the owner, nor without an understanding as to when it is to be returned. Second, any borrowed tool should be returned immediately when it is no longer wanted, or when the owner requests, and in case of any damage the owner should be informed and satisfaction given. Simple as these rules are, and strange as it may seem that any one should neglect them, there is probably no one source of trouble between neighbors so fruitful as carelessness or wilful neglect of duty and common decency in these matters. It is extremely annoying, when in need of a tool to be unable to find it, and especially so when one does not know which of two or three careless neighbors to blame for the annoyance.

I know a man who makes great professions of religious faith, and whose sincerity I do not pretend to judge, who has had in constant use, for a year at a time, tools which belonged to a neighbor, and which said neighbor had to replace, not knowing where they were lost; but when he found out at last who was at fault, it made a great deal of hard feeling, which was a good deal worse than the loss of the tools.

It is a good plan to brand all tools with the owner's name, which will serve to remind honest persons where they belong and will often prevent their being neglected. It is also a good plan to keep a slate and pencil in the tool house on which a memorandum should be made when a tool is borrowed, and erased when it is returned; this will serve to remind the owner where to look for missing tools. With such precautions, and among decent neighbors, the farmer who owns good tools need not fear to follow the teaching "from him that would borrow of thee, turn thou not away." There are, however, neighbors and neighbors, and any one who wishes to keep his tools where he can find them when needed, will have to discriminate between the careless, unprincipled borrower, who never returns a borrowed tool till it is sent for, and the careful, conscientious man who always returns whatever he borrows, promptly and in good order.

It is often difficult, where several men are employed on the farm, to prevent their borrowing and lending tools without the knowledge of their employers; this is one of the most fruitful sources of trouble, and needs careful attention. No hired man should borrow or lend any tool without knowledge of his employer—and of the owner of the tool in question.—*W. D. Philbrick, in New-England Farmer.*

Ballooning.

We are now within a single year of the centenary of the first balloon, which was sent up on the 5th of June, 1783, by the brothers Montgolfier. Their balloon was inflated with heated air, but in the following August M. Charles employed hydrogen gas for the same purpose. In September the Montgolfiers attached a car to a fire-balloon, and placed in it the first aerial travelers—a sheep, a cock and duck. The cock's leg was broken by a kick from the sheep, but otherwise the strangely-assorted trio sustained no injury. In October the first human aeronaut, M. Francois Pilatre de Rozier, who was afterward killed in an attempt to cross from France to England, made his first ascent in a "captive" fire balloon tethered to the ground by ropes. In the following months, accompanied by the Marquis d'Arlandes, Le Rozier ascended in a free fire balloon; and ten days later MM. Charles and Robert ascended in a free balloon inflated with hydrogen gas. The first balloon was sent up from England about the same time, and in February, 1784, the first which crossed the channel, while in August of the same year the first human ascent from British ground was made by Mr. Tytler. Thirty-seven years elapsed before there was any definite advance on the achievements of the first two years of aeronautics; but in 1821 Mr. Green showed that hydrogen might be replaced by ordinary coal gas, and that a balloon might be inflated and dispatched wherever there was a gas manufactory capable of supplying the necessary quantity.—*London Times.*

—A Trinity County Californian wants people to believe an affidavit which he makes that he caught a full-grown panther by the tail and broke his back with a stone. He modestly refrains from adding that it was a panther which had devoured three men further up the creek, but the strain upon the self-control was awful.

A Mugharibee Bedaween at Devotion.

The Arab race is commonly divided into two sections. The "Ahl Hadr," or "dwellers in towns," and the "Ahl Bedoo," or "dwellers in the open." From the latter words is derived the well-known name Bedouin or Bedaween. The latter are the best known to European travelers, and have usually been described with great exaggeration. Among them all, widely dispersed as they are, community of origin and of modes of life results in producing a certain similarity. In person the Bedaween are rather undersized, active, and enduring, with well-formed features. Like all pastoral tribes which lead a roving life, frequent quarrels arise among them. The loneliness of the desert, and the absence of fixed law or civil order, render it necessary that every man be always ready to assert his rights and defend his person. Yet the raids on travelers which have made the name of Bedaween almost synonymous with brigand are comparatively rare, and are regarded by them as a kind of customs dues levied on those who will not pay for protection. In Asia most of the Bedaween pay little attention to the precepts of the Koran, and their religious belief is confined merely to a profession of faith in the unity of God. In Africa the tribes which wander along the northern border of the Soudan and the Algerian Sahara are mixed with others which are not of genuine Arab blood, though they speak the Arab tongue and call themselves Arabs. Like the genuine Arabs, they dearly love their horses, and on horseback they are indefatigable. Barelegged and barefooted, with their white burnous wrapped round them, its hood over their head, the Bedaween as he walks in unconscious dignity is a striking object. In Africa they are more religious than in their native land, and countless sects, under the protection of countless saints, extend their branches through the country. Some of these fraternities, like those of the Aissawi, practice still barbaric rites; others adopt or retain the ordinary forms of Mohammedan worship. The postures of the Mohammedan at prayer are striking and reverent. His face to the east, he stands or kneels on the ground, with his hands held up as though the palms were a book from which he is reading. At the name of God he prostrates himself in such a manner that seven parts of his body—head, hands, feet and knees—touch the earth together. These genuflections form a part of every act of prayer, which always begins with the first words of the Koran: "Praise be to God, the Lord of all creatures, the most merciful, the Lord of the day of judgment! Thee do we worship; Thy aid we implore. Guide us into the right way, the way of those to whom Thou showest mercy, not of those with whom Thou art angry, and who go astray."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Broken Down Young Women.

It will be universally conceded that too many of our women are not by any means robust. They marry, and in a few years they break down physically under the cares of motherhood and housekeeping. Young men are not slow to observe this, and their knowledge of the fact may be one of the predisposing causes of that reluctance to marry which is said to be a growing characteristic of American men. But why is it that numbers of our women fail in health so early, and become, not fancied invalids like the fine ladies of a generation gone by, but really incapacitated for the perfect performance of those duties which are distinctively and properly their own? The answer lies at hand. It is a faulty system of education that is responsible, if not for all, at least for very many of the ills from which they suffer. Leaving aside altogether as not pertinent to the subject under consideration the much vexed question of the relative capacity of the sexes, there remains the fact that our girls are expected to acquire the same information at school that is imparted to young men. But they are heavily handicapped. They are "finished," and enter society at an age when their brothers are just about entering on a college course. In other words they have from three to four fewer years for study, and necessarily are compelled to study much harder. This involves prolonged indoor confinement at a critical period of their existence, and an almost total neglect of calisthenics. The growing girl, just budding into perfect womanhood, needs light, air and exercise. What wonder, if she does not get them, that she emerges from her college or her convent school a weak, muscleless creature, with a mind stored at the expense of her body, and a painful consciousness that if she has learned much, one thing at least has been more indelibly impressed upon her than any other, and that thing the fact that her back is too weak to hold her body erect without the aid of corsets. Boys are more fortunate. They are not expected to acquire so much in so short a time, and they have far more leisure for exercise.

If it is necessary that women should acquire all that men do, for charity's sake let them have an equal time in which to do so. If, however, they are to leave school at seventeen or eighteen, a proper consideration for their future and for the welfare of the generation of which they will be the mothers should prompt such a curtailment of their studies as will leave them ample time for indulgence in healthgiving exercise.—*Chicago Herald.*

—We caught, cured and consumed $90,000,000 worth of fish in 1881.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Every man is occasionally what he ought to be perpetually.

—Fond wife: "How strange! Every time Peter comes home from his lodge he comes to bed with his hat on. But I suppose it is some more of those Masonic doings."

—An exchange says that our navy is still in its infancy, which would justify the assertion that the vessels are seldom seen out of their slips.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—When the man averred that he had seen a trotting match they didn't mind it much, but when he said "A lemon neighed" they threw him under a grip-car.—*Chicago Times.*

—When a doctor who claims to cure by laying on of hands reaches Missouri, he either quits business or starts for the woods with a crowd after him. There are some swindles Missouri can't abide.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Cause and Effect: Eminent Provincial Tragedian—Come hithorr, sweet one! Your mothorr tells me that you shed teorrs during my soliloquy in exile last night. Sweet One: Yes, sir. Mother kept on pinching me, 'cause I was so sleepy!—*Punch.*

—When he was eating fast and furiously, piling in the food as farmers do hay into the barn on the eve of a thunder shower in June, the head waiter stepped up and said: "Beg pardon, sir, but there's no train out to-night." "I know it," said the man with his mouthful, "and that's why I'm hurrying to catch a good night's sleep!"—*Hotel Mail.*

—An old story in a new form is going the grand rounds, and tells about a young man at table d'hote at one of the rural hotels, where "lady waiters" are employed. He wanted a beverage with his roast, and summoned the maiden, to whom he said: "Have you any porter?" "Yes," she said, "we have three or four, but they are all colored." Where ignorance is bliss it is the height of absurdity to be intelligent.

—A county rector called rather early in the morning on one of his parishioners. One of the children saw him coming, and ran into the house to tell his mother. The little fellow soon returned to the front and resumed his play. The clergyman inquired: "Is your mother at home?" "No, sir," replied the child: "she is out at present." "Tell her when she returns that I called," said the clergymen. "I did tell her," replied the little boy.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The little fellow had just had the dust and grime of the day's play washed off him and dropped on his knees at the bedside. "Oh, God, make me a good boy to-night, amen." "Is that all?" asked his mother. "Don't you want to be a good boy to-morrow, too? You can't help being good when you're asleep, you know." "I wish I could," was the response, with the twinklingist twinkle in his eyes. Wasn't that a "clear boy?"—*New Haven Register.*

A Secret Enemy.

For nearly three years Cooper Browning, a young farmer near Ellisburg, N. J., has been the victim of a series of outrages, the perpetrator of which he has been unable to discover. It was on the night of December 18, 1879, that the work of persecution begun. A spacious well-filled barn was fired some time after midnight and burned to the ground. Twenty-five valuable cows—fifteen of them Alderneys and Guernseys—perished in the flames. Not quite a year afterward two Alderney cows grazing in a field near the house were observed by a farm-hand to be rolling on the ground in great agony. Ten minutes later both animals were dead. Before Mr. Browning could recover from his surprise at the sudden loss five more cows had died. No less than ten pounds of Paris green were found scattered broadcast over the pasture. In October, 1881, seven more cows and thirty-five hogs were poisoned to death with arsenic. Sympathising neighbors did everything in their power to help him, and he is prosperous again, and awaiting the next attack, which, according to the periods intervening between the others, will take place in September. In order to take time by the forelock, however, and, if possible, frighten his enemy before another outrage is committed, Mr. Browning yesterday made public the following promise of reward:

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE arrest and conviction of the party who poisoned my cattle October 15, 1881. M. C. BROWNING, Ellisburg, Camden County, N. J.

—*Philadelphia Press.*

—A scandal so horrible that it is almost impossible to believe it comes from Cape May. The report is that a Philadelphia lady, who had every appearance of being cultured and refined, has outraged every sensibility and cruelly mortified those who had the misfortune to be considered her friends by appearing in one of the very dresses she wore last year, and worse than all, the dress had been turned.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—A preparation made with one pound of soap (soft or hard) with an ounce of carbolic acid crystals dissolved in water will destroy vermin, itch, scurf and mange. The preparation as given above should be diluted in warm water before being applied to the animal, and it will then not injure the hair.

—If you heed the insults of an enemy you are but his equal, and yet the way to stop his insults is to pound him until he whoops for mercy.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 14, 1882.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A man who could never afford to take a newspaper, mortgaged his house to buy two more dogs.

Hon. Thos. Willliams has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in this district in a most patriotic letter

The bad man wishes newspaper reporters would not mind their own business when it is their business to show him up.

Congressman Bragg of Wisconsin is generally acknowledged to play the neatest game of poker seen in in Washington since the days of Henry Watterson.

The broad-guage garter is in fashion again. "Madam," said a gentleman to a lady who had accidentally dropped one while passing along the street, "you have dropped your dog collar."

The Birmingham Observer and Iron Age have been purchased by a joint stock company, and only one paper will hereafter be issued, the Daily Age. The Age is in able hands, and we hope to see it succeed.

An Arizona man stops people on the highway, and asks them to contribute to an orphan asylum, and there is something so forbidding in his appearance that all the travellers shell out without asking where the asylum is or how much it needs.

A newspaper that praises all officers, whether they do their duty or not, is a great curse to any country; and every person who subscribes for such a paper is unintentionally helping to throw dust in his own eyes and those of his fellow citizens.—*Eutaw Mirror.*

All of the Alabama delegation in the 47th Congress have been renominated for the 48th Gongress, except Wheeler in the 8th district, who gives way for Pryor. The convention of the 3d district met Tuesday, and Col. Oates had a walk over. It now seems that the Washington correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle was pretty well posted in Alabama politics, as he perdicted several months ago that Wheeler would not be re-nominated.—*Tuskegee News.*

The Montgomery Advertiser even is getting its suspicions aroused about the recent curious developments among the negroes in Choctaw, Shelby, Clark, Monroe and Wilcox counties. In an editorial entitled "Is there anything behind it?" says: "So far from the recent occurrence in Choctaw county being a Democratic political scheme for the preservation of power, it begins to appear more like some deep laid Republican plot to manufacture Northern campaign thunder." That is just about what the Shelby "priest" confessed to be his design, and we see nothing at all improbable in such a course by the Republican party. It is in desperation and will do anything plausible, no matter how foolish or ruinous it may be in its real inwardness and operation.—*Selma Times.*

Our Surplus Corn.

An interesting communication appears in the Montgomery Advertiser of the 10th, on this subject. The writer, who seems to be thoroughly posted, thinks it doubtful if the South will have any surplus corn, but says of our State: "The planters of Alabama will probably make more than enough to supply all their wants next season; and any surplus they may have will find ready sale in the mining and lumber districts of their own State, at prices above 50 cents per bushel."

Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa are thought to be 200,000,000 bushels short of 1880, and the quantity of old corn in the country is believed to be 150,000,000 less. Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky and the cotton States will reduce this defficiency but not enough to bring prices down to those of 1880, viz: 40 and 42 cents in leading Western markets; and with Western corn at 70 and 80 cents laid down in Alabama, buyers will supply themselves with the home grown article on a basis of Western prices, with freight added.

Had the South produced all its corn, oats and potatoes as can easily be done, and in addition had grown one-half the wheat and hogs consumed, there would have been $147,500,000 of profit more than will be realized, a sum which, if distributed next January, would restore verdure to the waste places, prosperity to the homes, and hope to the breasts of a depressed people. The aggregate savings from the abundant grain crop of our own State will closely approximate $15,000,000, a sum which will go far towards relieving the agricultural classes of debt; and if they can only be induced to sow largely of oats in October, and to plant ten per cent. more corn next spring than was done last, to raise all the hogs possible, another average cotton crop will complete their deliverance.

We have given the chief points of the Advertiser's communication almost verbatim, and will close with its editorial comments upon the same. It says: "Our correspondent shows by reliable figures what it costs to make our cotton crop, and but little margin is left for profits after a 600,000 bale crop is disposed of here in Alabama, unless a plentiful supply of corn and oats are raised in the State. But the hope is also held out that the policy at present being inaugurated in the South, will, before many years, enable our farmers to relieve themselves of debt, and once more regain the high road to prosperity. Nearly every farmer is preparing to sow a large acreage of oats, and this, followed by a plentiful planting of corn next Spring, will bring peace, plenty and prosperity."

Hon. Thomas Williams.

We nail at our mast-head to-day the name of Hon. Thomas Williams, of Elmore, who has been renominated by the Democrats of the 5th District as the candidate for the 48th Congress. This is the third time Colonel Wiliams has been nominated for Congress in this district; and it is a compliment to his ability and fidelity. He has made a faithful and diligent member of Congress, and the people all over the State have begun to realize the fact that the longer a man remains in Congress the more influence he has, and the better service he is capable of rendering.

Colonel Williams has never been a candidate for public office. The first half of his well spent life was passed in the pursuit of his own private affairs, taking a lively interest in the future welfare and prosperity of his State, but preferring that others should fill the offices, and guide the ship of State, hence he was not an active politician.

In 1878 Colonel Williams was conscripted by the Democrats of Elmore county, and elected to the Legislature over the most bitter and determined opposition. In the same year, it will be remembered, he was nominated for Congress by Wetumpka convention, as a compromise between the two candidates before that body, and no one was more surprised at his selection than himself. He has ever since taken the high and commendable position that the office belonged to the people, and that by no word or act of his would he influence their action in the naming of a candidate, and we know that he has been consistent. We venture the assertion that no voter in the 5th Congressional district can truthfully say that he ever solicited their vote in convention, for the position he now holds—hence his nomination comes from the, spontaneous uprising of the people, in honor of one in every way worthy of their support, and fit and competent to discharge the duties of a Congressman; and is an expression of their confidence in him, and an endorsement of his public career.

In the discharge of his duties in Congress, the most humble of his constituents have not been neglected, and all letters and enquiries have received prompt attention. Those who have had business before the departments in Washington, were impressed with the eagerness and interest manifested by Colonel Williams in their behalf, and they are sure that their cause never suffered in his hands. Whatever untiring energy and indomitable perseverance could accomplish was forthcoming, and he never tired in serving his people; those in trouble were assisted with a lavish hand, and they have not forgotten his encouraging words and constant, unceasing efforts in their behalf; and thus it is how he has endeared himself to the district, and accounts for his overwhelming strength in the recent convention.

Pure and steadfast in his devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, mentally capable of, as he has proven, filling the office, fully identified with the material prosperity and advancement of Alabama, it is very certain that no better choice could have been made of one to represent us in the councils of the nation. With an active intellect, his thought flowing as clearly as the current of a crystal stream, of fine and commanding appearance, with a character unspotted, and a record which is free from corruption, with an upright, blameless life behind him, he will always be the peer of any Representative on the floor of Congress. Whole-souled, magnanimous, kind, generous and true, no one has, or deserves, warmer or more enthusiastic friends, or more devoted admirers. A bold and fearless speaker, eloquent, ready and aggressive in his campaigns, we pity the man who is foolish enough to face him in the contest. His election is already assured.

While Macon county would, of course, have preferred her own able and favorite citizen, who had been mentioned in connection with the nomination, our people are satisfied with the action of the convention, and in November next will roll up the usual majority for the gallaut and noble Williams.

Tuskegee News.

* * *

We had occasion last week to visit Tuskaloosa, our old home. We were impressed with the progress and improvement which was visible on every hand. The State Insane Hospital and the University are both located in the suburbs of this beautiful old town. The first named institution is undergoing extensive improvements and will soon be in a condition to accommodate a much larger number of patients than are now with in its walls. It is the largest building in the State, and is known far and wide as one of best regulated institutions of the kind in the entire country. It now contains about 480 patients, but has rather the appearance of being a quiet, peaceful home than a mad-house. This is owing to the excellent management of the worthy superintendent, Dr. Bryce, who has made the Asylum the most interesting place to visit, both socially and professionally, within the limits of the State. The last legislature appropriated $100,000 for its improvement and extension, and the work is now going on. A like appropriation for the State University would not be amiss. All Alabama should feel a pride in this noble institution, and seek to see it prosper. The State owes the University something over a million dollars, which it will probably never be able to repay, and the claims of the institution should, therefore, be paramount.

Besides the University, Tuskaloosa has within her limits two splendidly equipped female colleges —the Ala. Central, under the control of Prof. A. K. Yancey, and the Tuskaloosa Female, presided over by Profs. Hill and Mellen. Both of these institutions rank deservedly high, and we venture to say are not surpassed by any similar institution in the South. These institutions, together with numerous high schools and academies, and a colored theological seminary, under the control of the Presbyterian denomination, have justly given to Tuskaloosa the title of "the Athens" of Alabama. Perhaps, she has another claim to this title, in the fact that she supports three newspapers, from which we conclude that her people, like the "Athenians" of old, are ever anxious to hear "some new thing."

We would like to dwell further upon the great improvements in the business portion of the town—the street railway, the numerous residences lately constructed, the cotton factory, and the substantial iron bridge which now arches above the romantic waters of the Warrior. Our limited space forbids this pleasure, but we *must* say something of the pretty girls for which the old town is famous. We could write a volume on the "faithfulness" of some of them, Tom Baine to the contrary, notwithstanding. In fact, we think it probable that we could dilate on this subject more than on any other. A blooming trio, consented, after assuring themselves that we were perfectly harmless, to accompany us on a ride to the Asylum. They seemed to be under the impression that we would remain, and they have the return ride all to themselves. There proved to be no room in the building for "dead heads," and so we were not debarred the pleasure of returning with them.

Bros. Nunnelee, Warren, and Guild & Burton, are making the newspaper business boom, and with a doff of our hat to them for many courtesies, we bade the old "Oak City" adieu, in hopes, however, that it would not be for long.

* * *

A communication to the Age, one day last week, it seems, did some injustice to a calf. The communication spoke of a remarkable calf eleven months old which was sucking itself as well as its mother. Mr. C. D. Shepherd the owner of the calf tells the Age that the remarkable thing about his calf was not that it sucked itself (which the correspondent of the Age was mistaken in stating), but that it was giving milk and was milked every morning.

Birmingham Iron Age.

* * *

The trial of the star route thieves resulted in the conviction, of four. A complete verdict was not agreed upon.

Clanton Academy.

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The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL

Real Estate Agent.

Will buy and sell lands for commissions.

Wheeler & Riley,

Fire Insurance Agents

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—AND—

Agents for the London and Lancashire and Royal Insurance Companies, of Great Britian and the Capital City, of Montgomery, Ala.

Office on First Avenue, Second Floor of Bank Building. Jun15-ly.

EHRMAN AGAIN

To the Front!

Below will be found a price list which will show how astonishingly low R. Ehrman will dispose of his stock for the next

TEN DAYS.

TEN POUNDS COFFEE $1.
MEAT PER POUND 15c.
GOOD FAMILY FLOUR $6
PER BARREL.

Meal $1.15 Per Bushel.

Calico 5 cents per yard. Domestic (seven-eights) 6½c per yard, Osnaburgs (heavy) 10c.

BROGANS $1.00 PER PAIR.

LADIES SHOES FROM 75c. TO $1.50 PER PAIR.

In addition to the above I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
FURNITURE, WOODWARE,

and everything kept in a house of general merchandise, which will be sold in proportion to above prices.

BAGGING AND TIES
FURNISHED TO FARMERS
AT COST.

R. Ehrman.

Clanton, Ala., August 24. tf

Louisville & Nashville

Railroad Line.

The Quick, Short and Direct Route

TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West

Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

and the best route to

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-ly

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCK

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH,
Lomax, Ala.

——DEALERS IN——

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinwa
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles a

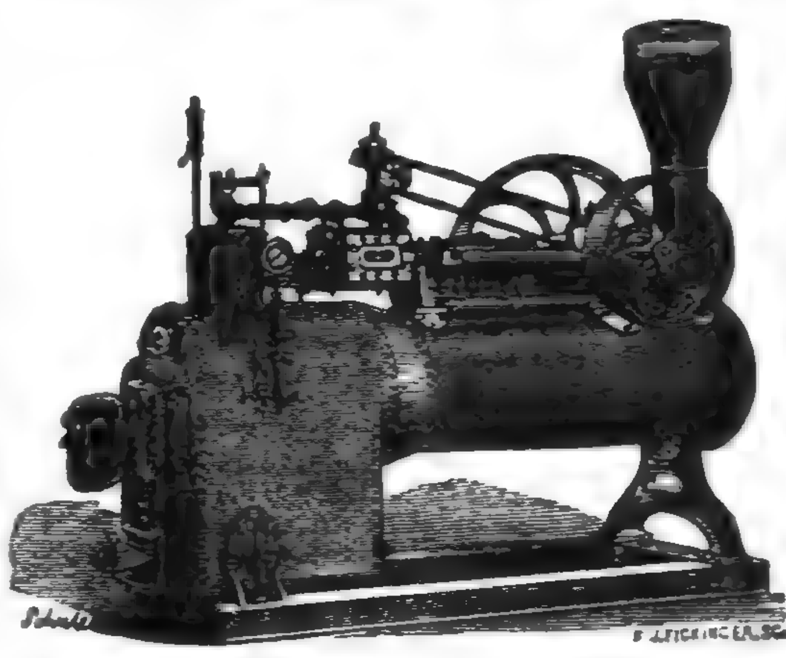
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilto intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882.

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINE
OF ALL SI
FROM TWO TO
HUNDRED HO
POWER.
—AND—
OF ALL KI

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHE
The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and B
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and al
kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, A

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State.

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Grocerie

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

:o:

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Gra
and Produce Sold at Importer's Price

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacture

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIV PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in Nort bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your to us.

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An entirely new and enlarged edition complete in 15 Vo

SOME REASONS WHY

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Is Superior to all Other

CYCLOPÆDIAS!

It contains more matter than any other Cyclop It is brought up to a later date than any other Cyclo pædia.

It embraces over 40,000 Titles, being a verbatim of Chambers's Encyclopædia, with 15,000 added on American subjects.

Its type is large and clear; its Paper, Presswork Binding first-class.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER CYCLOP PUBLISHED.

Its price in Cloth being $25 per set.
Its price in Sheep being $35 per set.
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Specimen pages sent to any address on application. wanted in all parts of the country. Liberal terms right parties. Send for circular.

S. W. GREEN'S SON, Publishe

74 and 76 Beekman St., N. Y.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 14, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—William A. Collier.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

6:33 a. m.
No. 1 at 7:15 p. m.
No. 3 11:45 p. m.
No. 9 3:35 p. m.
No. 11

GOING NORTH.

*9:00 a. m.
No. 2 *9:42 p. m.
No. 4 8:15 p. m.
No. 8 10:35 a. m.
No. 12

* Don't stop.

SCHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 6:30 a. m.	Selma	Arr 9:15 p. m.
" 9:45 "	Calera	Lve. 6:02 "
" 4:16 p m	Rome	" 11:32 a m
" 6:15 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
" 8:13 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
" 11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
" 1:01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 11:00 a m	Selma	Lv. 4:20 p m
Leave 8:50 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
Leave 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m

LODGES. — Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 4[illegible], first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 32 K. of P. every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T. meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Maj. Harrell is making handsome improvements to the Duke house, which he lately purchased.

The rain has been the cause of the production of armies of mosquitoes in some localities around us.

Mr. James M. Kelly, living twelve miles east of Clanton died last Tuesday, 5th inst., of dropsy. He was about 65 or 70 years of age.

Messrs. Maull & Hockensmith have removed their stock of goods to Lomax where they can be found ever ready to wait on their customers.

Dr. W. E. Stewart's name has been favorably mentioned in connection with the position of Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives. He would make a most efficient officer.

Our first bale of new cotton was brought to Clanton on last Saturday by Mr. Anderson Baker. It was sold at 13 cents, J. H. Hannon & Co. being the purchasers. It weighed 502 pounds.

The American Universal Cyclopedia is one of the best works of the kind ever published. It is a verbatim reprint of Chambers Cyclopedia and is cheaper than any other Cyclopedia published.

The man who signs himself "Commissioners" has furnished his name, and his "sarkasm" is published in in this issue. It is richly unique, and we give it *verbatim et literatim.*

Banks may bust and go up, but we defy them to get any of our money to soar with. We deposit our spare change with delinquent subscribers, and none of them will ever go up.—*Ex.*

Conventions seem to be the order of the day. The colored barbers of this State held a convention in Montgomery last week. They decided to support each other, have one regular price, and not to "mix color" in their shop work.

One of Chilton's dusky would-be statesmen is now in durance vile at Centreville, Bibb Co. His name is Dave Hightower, and he is an ex-candidate for Representative from this county. He assaulted a negro woman in Bibb county lately, and when the deputy Sheriff attempted to arrest him, he assaulted that officer with an axe, striking him on the head and shoulder with the sharp edge, and cutting said officer's hat and coat, but strange to say did no other damage. He was finally arrested and lodged in the Centreville jail to await trial. He is of pure African origin.

The Camp Meeting.

Our camp meeting which was opened on last Wednesday, was closed last night. Owing to the extremely inclement weather, the attendance on Saturday and Sunday was not so large as it other wise would have been. Much good work we hope has been accomplished. Among the visiting ministers we noticed Revs. H. R. McCoy, T. J. Rutledge, publisher of the Ala. Christain Advocate, Revs. Lewis, Roper and Carmichael. The meeting were largely attended during the last three days, and many sought the mourner's bench, and there were a number of accessions to the church.

The Fever in Pensacola.

There were twenty new cases of yellow fever at Pensacola on Monday and three deaths. The fever has been declared epidemic and relief is being called for by the stricken city.

LATER.—Twenty-two new cases were reported on the 12th, and gloom seems to pervade every quarter of the city. Montgomery quarantines all mail matter from Pensacola except first class.

Moonlight Picnic.

We are in receipt of a neatly printed invitation to attend a moonlight picnic to be given at Blasingame's Mill, on to-morrow (Friday) night. The committee of arrangements contains the names of C. R. Hannon, Will Callen, Ben Harrell and C. L. Philips, and their names are a sufficient guarantee that the occasion will be a pleasant one.

VERBENA, Aug. 30, 82

ED. CHILTON VIEW

In the last issue of your paper, you published an article under the head of Mans Humanity to Man in which you called the attention of the commissioners to the fact that Dr Robenson had practesed gratuetously on Mr Well you sugest that the court should pay him for his services as Mr. Well is to Poor to pay himself Now this is a very timely suggestion, but as their a great many physicians in chilton county all of which book a great deal more than they ever collect by Reasons of the Povity of their Patients would it not be more convenient to hold a Doctors convention once every year, and Let Each Doctor make a return on oath of the amount of charity practice he has don during the Past year so the county commissioners could at their next meeting proceed to pay all such claims as in their judgement were Bona fide and thus instead of numerous Petitions during the year all such claims could be passed on and paid at one time; Merchants also in many instance moved by Mans Humanity to Man let poor People have groceries with very faint hopes of ever Being Paid and as the county is as much bound to feed and clothe her poore as to Doctor them why not then let the merchants; also hold an annual convention on the same plan as the Doctors; it is true that these suggestions, if carried out would bankrupt the county and pauperise its citizens but that would be a matter of small importance compared to Manes Humanity to Man

COMMISSIONERS.

Low Rates.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Round-Trip Excursion Tickets from Montgomery and all stations north and from Memphis and all stations north, to the Louisville Exposition from September 4th to October 19th, and to the Cincinnati Exposition, from September 4th to October 5th, at four (4) cents per mile for the round trip. Tickets sold any day in the week and good to return ten days from date of sale.

We learn that Col. John G. Cullman will shortly leave for Europe for the purpose of inducing immigration to this State. He will give the lower counties a share of such emigrants should he be successful.

The largest watermelon presented to us during the season, was from Mr. Willis Lowe, who is entitled to the free subscription offered. His melon weighed forty-three pounds.

Mr. J. C. Lawrence, late of Columbiana, who spent some days in Clanton with us, left last week for Darlington, S. C., where he will attend college.

Shiloh Baptist Association meets with Shiloh church, seven miles west of Clanton, beginning Friday before the first Sunday in October.

We return thanks to Col. R. H. Knox for his assistance in the editorial work of this paper during our absence from the office.

A woman seventy-six years of age, who lives at Oglethorpe, Ga., is cutting her third set of teeth.

Mr. W. F. Lide, of Dixie, was in Clanton yesterday and paid us a pleasant call.

The b. m. is at home again. Cause—pocket became empty.

BIRMINGHAM!

The "Magic City" Now Has a First-class Daily Newspaper.

The Daily Age.

The only secular paper published in the flourishing young city of Birmingham. The only newspaper in North Alabama that takes the Associated Press Dispatches.

The Age is behind no paper in the State in point of general excellence. It pays special attention to general news, to market reports, to local affairs and the discussion of all matters of interest to the public. Will report the daily proceedings of the Legislature while that body is in session, and will also print head notes of Supreme court decisions.

The Weekly Iron Age is made up of the cream of the daily editions, and is published every Thursday. Send five cents for sample copy.

IRON AGE PUBLISHING CO.,
Birmingham, Ala.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fieri Facias issued out of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of chilton county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Joseph W. Foshee and in favor of Le Grand & co., out of the goods, chattels lands and tenements of the said Joseph W. Foshee, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter of section 2, township 21, range 14; also the north half of northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 1, township 21, range 14, in chilton county Alabama and containing 200 acres.

Therefore, according to said command I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named Joseph W. Foshee for cash, in and to the above described property, on Monday the 2nd day of October 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the court House door in the town of clanton.

Dated at clanton Alabama this the 2nd day of September 1882.

JAMES E. LOWE, Sheriff.
9-7-3t. chilton county.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

One house and lot in Clanton, in block 8 of the plot of said town. House is 56x54 feet, contains eight rooms and is convenient to railroad and churches.

Also, one Mill track, situated 1½ miles from Clanton, consisting of 160 acres of well timbered land, with the exception of about 30 acres, and containing a good frame tumbling mill dam.

About 80 acres adjoining the Aldridge place, in township 22, section 35, 2 miles east of Clanton, and all well timbered.

Also, about 80 acres in section 1, half a mile from Clanton, known as the Headley place.

Also, 120 acres timbered land known as the Edwards land in section 11, township 21.

Terms easy. Apply to
J. P. ROBINSON, Clanton.

NOTICE NO. 1755.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 18, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Monday, October 2d, 1882, viz: Richard Malachi, homestead entry No. 11802, for the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of section 36, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Askins, William Smitherson, Mike Gordon, and Ned Huston, all of Cooper's P. O., Ala. THOMAS J. SCOTT,
aug24-5w Register.

Probate Notice.

PROBATE COURT, CHILTON CO.

Estate of William Posey, Deceased.

Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, on the 11th day of July, 1882, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

SINGLETON POSEY,
aug31-3w Administrator.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electra-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 8-1y

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

For Sale.

A lot of excellent mineral land, lying in section 10, township 23 on the S. & N. R. R., containing 240 acres. Will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

tf. W. H. MARCUS.

"Quick sales and small profits,"
IS THE MOTTO AT
THE CHEAP CASH STORE
—OF—
W. M. WILSON

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Scohol Books a Specialty
—AT—
The Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found h'm reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
RAY KNIGHT, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Selma.

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
1st AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 22-6m

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

HAVE YOU WOOL TO CARD?

We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us, with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us who from, and if you want it tolled. Put your name on express card. E. G. WALKER,
aug10-3m Montevallo, Ala.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical
Instruments, Fine
Oil Paintings,
Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Is the place to get your Clothing, Hats and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 22-6m

A. A. CLISBY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
—DEALERS IN—
DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS,
SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE.
DEPOT FOR
Burning and Lubricating Oils, White Lead,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Miners' Supplies.
—WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN CIGARS—
BIRMINGHAM.
Aug. 1—3m

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 18 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST.
CLANTON, ALA.
Solicits the patronage of the public.
PRICES FOR WORK:
Shaving [illegible]
Hair cutting [illegible]
☞ The only barber in the [illegible] who never talks. Jan27-[illegible]

AFTER THE CYCLONE.

Is this the spot? they tell me so,
Where my home stood a week ago,
One little week ago, ah me!
My weary gaze can only see
An orchard of uprooted trees,
A garden swept away, and these
Great heaps of logs and clay that press
The earth with their unsightliness.
They made the cottage low, where we,
Myself and John and baby, three,
At least, of all earth's children were
Most glad of life, most free from care.

The morning, oh, it was so bright!
And clover blossoms red and white
Made the air heavy with perfume,
And early roses were in bloom;
The climbing peas in bud, and beets
In red-lined leaves telling their sweets,
The beans grew fast, the cabbage, too,
Its sea-green leaves empearled with dew,
Stood sturdily; and from my door
I saw it all and wondered more
And more—my baby on my knee—
Why God had been so good to me.

When John came whistling from the field—
John was my life, my sun, my shield—
And as he came, my heart, so blest
With olden memories tenderest,
Seemed overburdened just to see
Him come, and see the baby's glee.
He talked with me a little while,
Drank from the well, then with a smile
Lifted the baby up, and said:
"Good-bye;" and laid upon my head
His hand with tender touch, and then
Said: "We will not come back again,
My work is done, and now, you see,
The baby goes along with me."

I laughed aloud, with scarcely less
Than my own baby's carelessness.
Under the trees, and through the gate
Went man and child with joy elate;
The father with such fond, fond pride
To give the little one a ride
On horseback there. I looked that way
And waved my hands as glad as they;
And this, and this; who tells me so,
That it was but a week ago.

Then I was young, now I am old,
As though my threescore years were told;
My memory tries in vain to go
Through what befel, but this I know:
An awful sound from everywhere
And sudden horror filled the air.
Swaying and sweeping overhead
A spectral cloud of dark and dread
Came through the sky, and Heaven fell
And earth sank down, and up rose Hell,
And I was lost, and called on John
To bring our child, but died alone.

I died, for it was death to me,
And that one hour eternity.
And now, God pity me, I stand
Upon this desolated land;
Home, garden, flower and tree are gone,
I have no hope, no child, no John.
The neighbors tell me God knows best,
To comfort me; they are at rest,
They say, and buried tenderly
When I was all too ill to see.
It must be so, it must be so,
But was it but a week ago?

Would I could know how long it seems
To John and baby in their dreams,
For well I know they dream of me,
Who loved them, oh, so utterly!
Ah! they have much to tell, how they
Cried out for me in death that day.
John standing on the Happy Shore
Without my welcome at the door,
He cannot be at home, and he
Will grieve because he said to me
They would not come again, then make
More of the baby for my sake.

Oh, there be secrets dread and deep
The dead must know, the dead must keep;
And there be sorrows all too dread
To tell the living; but the dead
We long to tell; they heed us not.
Oh, John and baby, unforgot!
I stand an effigy of woe
Where our home stood a week ago.
—*Louise V. Boyd, in Indianapolis Journal.*

Two Women at Front Doors.

Across the street from our house is a new double brick block, with front door-steps exactly alike. Two families, strangers to each other, lately moved into these twin houses, and there began a rivalry between the "better half" of each family as to which of the two door-steps should be most tastily decorated. The landing on the left was first ornamented with a gorgeous, many-colored rug. The lady on the right flung defiance with a bright-hued carpet that covered the steps and reached to the sidewalk. The rug at the left looked lonesome, and was reinforced by a low bamboo rocker strung with many-colored ribbons. The lady at the right came to the door, saw the ribbon rocker, and resolved to go it two better with a couple of camp-stools, beautiful to look upon, but unsatisfactory for sitting purposes, if the sitter weighs more than a fairy.

For a brief moment the lady at the left was staggered, but on recovering her self-possession she rushed in and dragged out one of those treacherous hard-to-get-into and easy-to-get-out-of arrangements called a hammock. While she was tacking this up on the porch, in such a way as would break the first man's back who tried to ride it, her rival hovered around the scene, a picture of apathetic despair. The poor little guitar, minus one string, with which she had vainly endeavored to stem the tide which was setting against her, was plainly inadequate. At this juncture fate came to her aid. The discordant cry of a potted flower vender sounded like the rarest melody to her ear. After an agony of waiting he came within hailing distance, and she bought him out, leaving no living thing for her left hand neighbor to fasten upon.

The smile of triumph that curled around the corners of her mouth after this maneuver was a study for a painter. But it faded as quickly as it came. The left hand lady matched the floral display with an improvised aviary, consisting of a yellow canary and a green parrot, which she had previously overlooked, and then she sat down in the midst of her surroundings with a complacent air as of assured victory, to await the coming of her housemaid, who had been sent to a florist's for a gorgeous hanging basket, which was intended to drive the iron of defeat straight into her rival's soul. The right hand woman was not idle. As a last resource she produced her parlor aquarium, containing a gold-fish and a striped water-lizard (the latter dead.) Then she appeared, and after a short delay came back carrying the family clothes-basket.

It was draped with the crimson-figured table-cover from the parlor, and contained the family cat and her large litter of newly-born kittens. Two staid citizens might at this time have been seen making their way, arm in arm, toward this new block, and deep in conversation. They stopped before the astounding display and gazed in wonder. "Are you to move so soon?" "No; but I should judge that you were fixing for an auction sale!" were the remarks exchanged. They were the husbands of the respective ladies. To hide their emotion, the men sought the nearest saloon. And while the ladies went inside their empty houses to have a "good cry," a colored man walked off with the canary, cage and all, while some naughty boys sequestered every one of the old cat's kittens.—*N. Y. News.*

The Athenians used to beat on brass kettles at the moment of death to frighten away the Furies.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Twenty-seven missionaries for China and Japan left San Francisco recently in one steamer.

—The Baptists of New England are said to be gaining more rapidly than any other denomination.

—The gifts of the late Edwin B. Morgan to Wells College, at Aurora, N. Y., foot up about $364,000.

—The London *Saturday Review* classes Michigan University as a woman's college, because Ann Arbor is a feminine name!

—The School Directors of Monongahela City, Pa., require every lady teacher employed to sign a contract not to marry during the school year.

—The Irish Presbyterian Synod has adopted resolutions strongly condemning the growing practice of sitting instead of standing during prayers.

—A Union Church has been started at Newfield, Conn., comprised of thirty members—Adventists, Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists.—*Christian Union.*

—Colonel Shorter, the Rome, Ga., millionaire, left in his will a bequest of $35,000 and one hundred shares of railroad stock to the college that bears his name, as a permanent endowment, the income therefrom to be used for the employment of teachers and the assistance of needy teachers.—*Chicago Times.*

—At the commencement of Mount Union College, Ohio, a few days since, it was stated that during the year the attendance had been 515, with a greater average attendance than formerly, and that the total number of students from the origin of the college had been 16,526, about one-fourth of them ladies, and over one-half teachers.

—The revision of Luther's Bible, begun in 1863, has just been finished. Of the thirty original members of the revision committee but fourteen live to see the revision completed. The work is now to be printed and submitted to the university faculties for criticism. It will probably be ready for the public in about two years.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—An English newspaper writer says: "Sermons, when for a charity, might be reduced in length were everybody to follow the example of a friend of mine. When 'sitting under' one of these sermons, he places twenty shillings in his pocket. After the sermon has lasted twenty minutes, he deducts a shilling for each extra five minutes, and only puts in the plate what remains."—*N. Y. Post.*

—It is gradually becoming impressed upon the public that to learn a few simple things intelligently and with the freshness of interest and liking is better for a child than to commit to memory in a perfunctory fashion a host of things which inspire it with nothing but weariness and a desire to get through quickly and be done with it. Exact teaching suffused with honest enthusiasm is the boon which the future will bring. The growth of public opinion in this direction has within the last two or three years been astonishing.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, has suspended the Rev. J. Dougherty, of the Church of the Guardian Angel, at Brighton Beach, because he had accepted money that came from an "improper source." Father Dougherty accepted the offer made by Mr. Engeman of one day's proceeds of the race course. The day was set and the amount realized $2,000, which has been returned to Mr. Engeman. The action of the Bishop has been approved by most of the clergy, but some of them think the rule should be extended so as to prohibit lotteries at church fairs.—*Christian Union.*

A. T. Stewart's Charity Failure.

Mr. Stewart was a very gifted shopkeeper, whose rare talent in a single line gave him both fame and wealth. But he knew as little of charity as he cared for it; and when he came, at the close of his life, to attempt something in that direction, he blundered with a facility and self-confidence which ought to be enduringly instructive. It had been urged upon him that he owed something to the working girls who had done so much to build up his fortune; and so, tardily and ignorantly, he set about a scheme in their behalf. He built a huge structure, capable of housing a thousand people. Every feature of this structure, in view of the purpose for which it was designed, was a glaring incongruity—and then, when he had completed it, he condescended to ask the counsel of experts as to carrying his scheme into execution. He was informed by those whose counsel he ought long before to have sought that the very character of his building prohibited it from being useful. He was shown that to assemble one thousand young women under one roof in a working-woman's house, was to necessitate one of two things: either a police so vigilant and so intrusive as to be to any decent girl intolerable; or else, a laxity so provocative of evil as almost to guarantee it. He was shown that he ought to have built a series of small houses, each with a matron or housekeeper of its own, and each to contain a dozen girls, at most, where the surveillance could have been constant without being obtrusive, and where something like domesticity would have made a home in name a home in fact. But Mr. Stewart believed supremely in Mr. Stewart. Successful men generally believe in themselves. He showed this in his architecture, which was hideous, where it might as easily have been graceful and pleasing. He showed it in his charitable plans, to which he gave but little thought, and in which he chose to be sufficient to himself. And so his great wealth has resulted in no service to his fellow-townspeople and in scanty honor to his memory. It is a story which may profitably be read by other rich men.—*Century Magazine.*

—There are but few places in the United States where water is more valuable than petroleum. Garfield, the new Pennsylvania oil town, is perhaps the only such locality. There is no water, and the supply for human existence has to be brought from a spring some distance from town. It costs sixty cents a barrel, while oil is only worth fifty-six, and the water venders will not give a barrel of water for a barrel of oil.

Louisiana Moss.

As the best qualities and the largest quantities are found in cypress swamps, and generally on the tallest trees, unless the moss clinging to these be detached and thrown to the ground by wind storms, the usual and easiest method is to fell the trees, when all the moss can with facility and rapidity be removed. When first gathered from the tree, it is of light grayish or lead color, and in that condition not marketable—therefore not shipped. Before this can be done, it is made to undergo a rotting or curing process, by which what is known and termed the bark of the moss fiber is removed. This process requires from thirty to forty days and is effected by depositing the green moss in wet ditches or trenches, where a flow of water over and through the moss is secured. Subsequently, when the bark has been removed and the moss has assumed a black, glossy color, it is exposed to the sun, thoroughly dried, then baled and shipped to New Orleans, where other treatment awaits it.

It must be understood that there are grades and classifications in moss, as in other articles of commerce, and that they are adopted and recognized as standards of type in the market and by the trade. These classifications are four in number, ranging from No. 1 to No. 4, the latter being the highest type. When moss reaches New Orleans, it is sent to the factory, where it is unbaled and picked, so as to separate the various types which may be in one bale, and after culling and immersion in baths, where it is thoroughly cleansed, it is exposed to air and sun to be dried. After passing through the picking, washing and drying process, it is then passed through the moss gin, each quality or type separately, and thus baled, when it is ready for shipment. At this stage the classifications are again changed. The former, No. 1 to No. 4, applying to moss as it reaches the city, while after undergoing the several processes at the factory it becomes known as wash No. 1 to No. 3, the No. 4 being technically known as vegetable hair, the highest grade of which sells at the rate of 12½ cents per pound.

There are at present in New Orleans three of these factories or moss cleaning establishments, each handling and manipulating daily fifty to sixty bales of the article, and a total during the year of thirty to forty thousand bales. They employ together about one hundred laborers, male and female, paying weekly wages ranging from five to ten dollars. There is no reason whatever why the receipts at New Orleans should not be one hundred thousand bales. With that increase there would be no glut, as the demand will keep step with the increase and development of the industries which utilize and absorb it. The swamps and forests of Louisiana can furnish any supply for generations to come. One parish alone, that of Lafourche, is capable of an annual yield of twenty thousand bales if the proper energy and labor be applied.

It is estimated that an active and able-bodied man, in a chosen locality, can gather daily of green moss what will make when cured and dried one hundred pounds, worth at current prices from three to four dollars, according to type; which, after deductions for bailing, freight, etc., will yield, a return of two and one-half to three dollars for each day's work. With these inducements, and the additional one that little or no capital is needed, there is no reason why during the idle months preceding the cotton-picking season all hands, particularly in parishes which suffered most and longest from the overflow, should not turn out in force and set themselves to moss gathering. The swamps are full of the material, and the overflow has contributed to cure (and that is the best of curing) all the moss which was on the ground. All that is to be done is to gather and dry it. What can thus be collected and sent to market will contribute somewhat to make good the losses sustained from inundation, and will go far toward paying for the cotton bagging and other fall necessities of the farm and plantation.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The Approach to Rotterdam by Canal.

It is nearly midday before we go through the sluice-gates and drop down toward Rotterdam. We pass many canals, which stretch away from us into the country. There are many of them so narrow that only small crafts can ply upon them. The windmills multiply and then suddenly cease, for we are now in a region where they are unavailing; the land lies much below the level of the sea, and is irreclaimable. Most desolate, even in the bright midday sun, is the appearance of the shores. We are no longer in a canal, but in a wide sweep of dark, turbid water, fringed by a wilderness of sedges and osiers. Flocks of teal and brent rise with harsh discordant cry; while water-hens bob in and among the twisted roots of the willows. In the background rises the bare, straight high-road against the horizon. Here and there a tiny cottage stands on its platform of brick; at the foot of a flight of steps a boat lies moored, the only means of exit and egress being by water. The occupation of these lonely dwellers of the marsh is osier-cutting. The osiers are split and made into hoops, an expensive traffic being carried on between Holland and other countries in this commodity.

Soon we begin to pass numerous vessels; the water widens, and a forest of masts rises in the distance, and there is Rotterdam. Very quaint and picturesque looks the ancient city, with its curious gabled houses, over whose roofs the spires of more than one old church appear. The broad quay is planted with magnificent lime-trees, which also rear their leafy branches over the sidewalks of the many canals, which intersect the town like net-work, where busy craft pass up and down. But when the noise and bustle of the day are stilled, and I sit on deck and watch the great round moon lift her yellow face above the tall ships' masts, and softly throw her magic mantle over the scene, I think that Holland, with its ever-present waters, is a land of beauty and wonder.—*Chambers' Journal.*

—Agriculture is the financial barometer of the United States.—*London Telegraph.*

—It was the custom among the American Indians to burn up the wigwam of a deceased brave to prevent his relatives quarreling over his property. In civilized nations the property of the dead is handed over to the lawyers for similar reasons.—*New Haven Register.*

The Albany (N. Y.) *Argus* observes: Judge McGowan, this city, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

—San Francisco is enjoying a pleasant series of little earthquakes, which, now that the fashionables are away for the summer, add some zest and excitement to the otherwise quiet life of those that remain. We are prepared to hear anything almost in the line of big stories about California fruit, flowers, fish, snakes and trees, but it staggers one to read of an earthquake of such intelligence that it actually picks out certain individuals to intimidate, for the New York "*Herald*," in giving an account of the affair, says "the earthquake shook the *widows* of Oakland"!—*Christian Union.*

The Salem (Mass.) *Register* mentions: Mr. J. S. LeFavour, artist, surprisingly benefited by St. Jacobs Oil. Rheumatism twenty years.

—The annual interest on the public debt is now about $1.08 for every inhabitant. In 1876 it was more than twice this, being $2.20 per capita, and in 1865 it was as high as $4.29 per capita, or $150,977,697, to be paid by 35,469,000 people.—*N. Y. Times.*

Extravagance
is a crime; and ladies *can not afford* to do without Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which by preserving and restoring health, preserves and restores that beauty which depends on health.

—An utterly too young married lady, with a still tooer husband, living in one of the fashionable homes of the day, worked a motto with the inscription: "God Bless Our Flat." And a neighbor to whom it was shown had the hardihood to ask her whether she referred to her residence or her husband.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Smart Man
is one who does his work quickly and well. This is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does as a blood-purifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

—"Hollywood," the home of John Hoey, at Long Branch, is one of the handsomest country seats in the United States. It owes its beauty to the constant watchfulness of its owner, who may be seen at any time, on the hottest of summer days, at the head of a force of forty or fifty workmen directing their movements.

Beautiful Women
are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

—Coal Oil Johnny has been collared by the Cincinnati police for choking his wife. For several years Johnny Steele has bought his diamonds at retail instead of by the peck, as he did about a dozen years ago.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A colored woman died at Ottawa, Can., recently who was brought over to this country from Africa in 1808, in the last slave ship that legally landed its human freight here.—*Chicago Journal.*

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H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—My case has been a marvelous one, and my restoration to health through your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has been the wonder of all acquainted with it. Samuel J. Andrews.

—There is a clock in Nantucket that shows the movements of the tides and planets, one wheel of the clock requiring 100 years to complete a single revolution.—*Boston Post.*

Skinny Men.
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—A New Yorker has been fined $300 for giving tobacco to a giraffe.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

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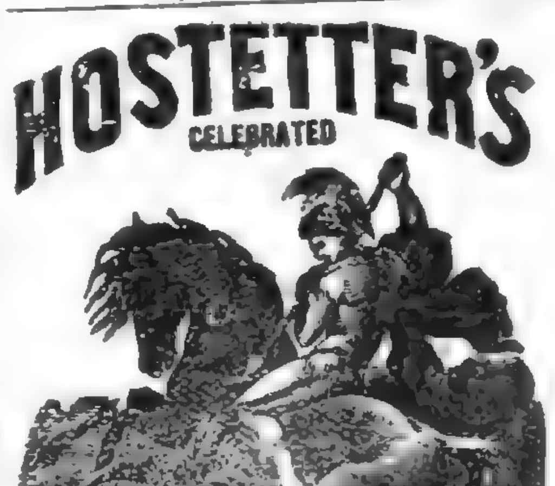

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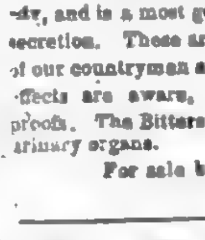

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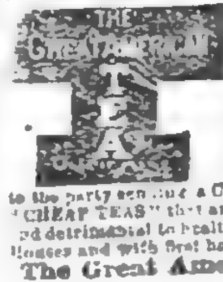

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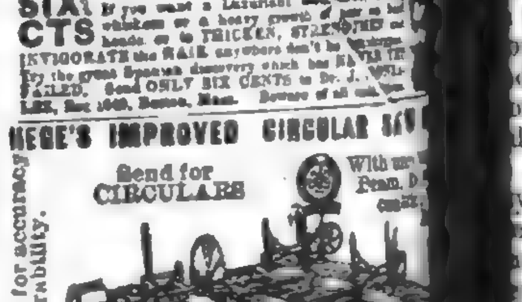

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The Chilton View.

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VOL. I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1882. NO. 45.

LINES TO A GUINEA HEN

[illegible] hear thy squawk at morning time, sweet bird;
When rosy-tinted clouds float in the skies,
Through dewy distances thy song is heard;
Above the robin's note thy carols rise,
[illegible] and bashful; no, but glad and strong
Squawks to the clouds thy clear, exultant song.

[illegible] catch thy warbled note, sweet hen;
Would thy soft numbers might inspire my rhyme;
Could I but make your cackle with my pen,
[illegible] down the ringing corridors of time
[illegible] send the vesper hymn, dear speckle-back—
K'ka, k'n ka, ka, ka, k'n ka, ka, kwack!

Thy feet are swifter than the sands of time;
When down the lane I hear thy distant squeak
[illegible] through the fence get up and climb,
And cross the meadow, one quick, speckled streak;
[illegible] built to catch thee on the fly,
And ostriches, that see thee run, go home to die.

[illegible] thy papier mache head, shy Guinea hen,
Where flame the scarlet poppies in the sun;
[illegible] thy nest, far from the haunts of men,
[illegible] four thousand miles thou hast to run,
[illegible] the bending grass, close by the old rail fence,
[illegible] your eggs in eggstacy intense.

[illegible] evening falls, and loud the crickets sing,
[illegible] with the [illegible] bars,
[illegible] you bashful thing,
[illegible] to roost hen with the stars,
[illegible] with tireless squawk your vigils keep,
[illegible] to sing your answering mates to sleep.

[illegible] the lesson of thy life so sweet—
[illegible] my horn, though I may sell no [illegible]
[illegible] my carol loud, my footsteps fleet,
That [illegible] may hear, but not come where I [illegible]
[illegible] my treasures where no human arm,
[illegible]
[illegible] my unsung songs to make an omelet.
—Burlington Hawkeye.

RAGSDALE AND THE LEPROSY.

A correspondent writes from Honolulu: Bill Ragsdale, one of the most [illegible] political characters the Sandwich Islands ever produced, was for [illegible] years the Parliament interpreter. Ragsdale at that time wielded more influence than any dozen Nobles or Assemblymen. He was a half white, very [illegible] educated, a close English student, brilliant, witty talker, immoral, fearless, jolly and sharp. He bullied the native members and misinterpreted the foreign members, for or against any [illegible] he was at all interested in; and [illegible] was well known that a cash consideration would interest him, he generally killed or carried a measure as he [illegible] best to do. When the session [illegible] dull and some grizzled old native member had made a droning, [illegible] speech in favor of a new bridge [illegible] Kohala District, and set every [illegible] asleep, Ragsdale would rise [illegible] and interpret thus: "Nobles [illegible]: The learned, grave [illegible] member from Kawaihae [illegible]—" Then Ragsdale would soar [illegible] in poetic flights of flowery English, vying with the English poets; [illegible] to an [illegible] tirade [illegible] tell a witty [illegible] and having waked [illegible] the foreign members, [illegible] "The paternal [illegible] from Kawaihae, who put you [illegible] with his bad native speech, [illegible] a new plank ain't put in the Kohala bridge, the first thing you [illegible] man) will break [illegible] leg on it, or her horse's leg, which would be worse, and so if you [illegible] your [illegible], gentlemen, you had better proceed to a vote."

If some [illegible] foreign member made [illegible] of a measure [illegible] he would "interpret" [illegible] and [illegible] speech in [illegible] own [illegible], probably [illegible] the foreign member. His worst trick, [illegible] it, was to burlesque [illegible] against any [illegible] he was interested in. He would [illegible] the foreigner's mannerisms, and [illegible] his sober English into funny [illegible] in the gravest possible manner, [illegible] do more harm than good with a [illegible] support the measure [illegible]. Of course this did [illegible] go unresented, and he was [illegible] discharged, but only to be [illegible] as his services, though [illegible], were indispensable. Once Bill Ragsdale was arrested by [illegible] named Dowsett, who married [illegible] sister. The arrest was on [illegible] the sudden disappearance from Dowsett's ranch of certain heads of [illegible] stock [illegible] in connection therewith Ragsdale got one year in prison. [illegible] confinement pleasantly for [illegible] months, [illegible] election time, [illegible] his own influence [illegible]. His brother-in-law Dowsett had been in the Parliament a number of terms, and was [illegible]. Upon securing his [illegible] Ragsdale went into Dowsett's district and did a little quiet work among the natives, who all swore by him, and who [illegible] resented Dowsett's unbrotherly treatment. The result of the election in that district was that Dowsett, who had several times been elected by an immense majority, was defeated, and Bill Ragsdale was elected by the largest majority the district ever gave. Meeting the defeated and chagrined candidate a few days later, Bill said: "That's even, dear brother-in-law. You retired me into prison and I've retired you from politics. Aloha."

Ragsdale always dressed in an ultra dandified style, and when finally he began wearing one light glove, even while performing his duties as interpreter, it was thought to be only one of his eccentricities. He told the sad truth soon afterward. He was a leper. The horrible disease, the scourge of fair Hawaii, had already made its mark on the constantly gloved hand, into which a knife could be plunged without inflicting the slightest pain. Poor Ragsdale gave himself up to the authorities, and asked to be sent at once to the leper settlement of Molokai. His example in surrendering himself probably induced scores of lepers, hiding from the authorities on all the islands, to do likewise. He went to Molokai and lived the ruler of that ghastly community until about three years ago.

Four years ago a friend of mine visited him there. He was living in a comfortable cottage, attended by all the servants he wanted, ruling the 700 poor wretches around him in a just, honorable manner. Pointing to a room in which no member of the settlement ever entered, Ragsdale said to his visitors: "You will find wine there, gentlemen. It was brought here by friends and no lepers' hands have defiled it. Go in and refresh yourselves. You cannot be waited on, as my servants are all lepers." He inquired after friends in Honolulu, to whom he sent messages and aloha. When my friend left he inquired of Ragsdale if there was anything he could do for him. "Yes, keep me supplied with reading matter. That is all I ask for or wish in this life now—something to read and think about; something to shut out from my mind this life. It is only a short time more with me now."

It was only a short time more, for soon news came that poor Bill Ragsdale, a volunteer exile in a leper settlement, had shut out from his mind forever this life.

I went with Dr. Fitch to the branch settlement for lepers. It is an inclosure of several acres on what is called Fishermen's Point, on Honolulu Bay. Scattered over the grounds are scores of cottages, some connected, others detached, and the offices and buildings used by Dr. Fitch's assistants. Imagine, if you can, a settlement of Anglo-Saxons, or people of any other highly civilized race, all of them afflicted with, and all more or less deformed, by an incurable and horrible disease—knowing it to be incurable, and seeing themselves and each other dropping to pieces from its dreaded effects. I cannot imagine such a picture, because I honestly believe that suicide would make a settlement impossible among any other than a people still barbarians, or else in the childhood of civilization. Such was the settlement I visited. There were men, women and children living in a world apart from ours, having nothing worth living for save mere existence, a succession of days, marked only by slow consummation of the death that had already seized upon their bodies, and had already deprive them of portions, which were already returned to dust.

There were in that strange and unnatural community marriages, births, deaths. I would not attempt to describe in detail the unrelieved ghastliness of the sights there, yet not one of the inmates who helped to make up the absolute dreadfulness of the scene failed to greet us with a smile and cordial aloha.

That only served to emphasize the darkness of the picture. I said not one; yet there was one. On a bed in a little cottage room, whose open door faced the dark, cool canyons back of the city, and whose window looked out upon the lovely bay and let in the lazy murmur of waves breaking over the coral reefs, lay a native woman, dying. Nearly all her right hand had dropped off, but in the remnants of her fingers she held a feather fan, which she faintly waved across her distorted face, to cool the hot, aching eyes that had not been closed for months, the palsied muscles of her eyelids refusing their duty.

As the doctor spoke pleasantly to her, she turned her glaring eyes toward us, but did not speak. "Her mouth is affected, too," the doctor said. We stood aside from her door to admit a cooling breath of air that just then came down from the mountains. The swollen face rested, and the feebly moving hand fell, in gratitude for the mountain breeze, yet, when it died away, the hand did not move again; it was her last moment. The mountain's gentle breath had comforted her, and when it died away her breathing ceased, too.

In one cottage we saw a little girl whose fingers had been drawn up until her hand was half closed. She had experimented with a novel cure by calmly stepping on the bent fingers until she had straightened them out. She exhibited the result with pride; four fingers straight and stiff, and as useful as so many wooden pegs would have been.

Out on what is called the play ground were some boys playing ball, one with a useless hand, another with a palsied leg, another with a foot partly gone, and others with swollen, senseless faces. On the veranda of a cottage sat two old natives, both with useless legs, but neither of whom showed any trace of leprosy in face or hands. As I watched them one of them began chanting a hulu hulu, accompaning it with appropriate movements of his hands. Possibly, observing the look of astonishment on my face, the old man's companion, with a meaning wink at me, joined in the chant, and soon both the old lepers were chanting and waving their hands in the sensuous measures of the hulu hulu. It was a dance of death, indeed; Punchinello's mask over a molding skull; a rollicking revelry in a charnal house; life mocking a gaping tomb.

The medical profession here in Honolulu is in a territic dispute about what leprosy is (!) and whether or not it is contagious. This, of course, is an old, old dispute, but it has been revived with great violence by the assertion of Dr. Fitch that it is, if not curable, amenable in a large degree to treatment, and that it is not contagious from ordinary contact, such as would demand the transportation of lepers into isolation. Dr. Fitch has been here two years, and naturally his youthful but dogmatical contradiction of the theories of the old and experienced practitioners has raised a discussion of a rather warm nature. However, his practice appeals to the sympathies of the natives, and he has a large, if rather ignorant, following.—*San Francisco Call.*

The Sort of a Reptile the Army Worm Is.

As a description of the appearance and habits of this worm, as well as the methods of destroying it, will undoubtedly be interesting to many readers, we make a few extracts from a letter written by a correspondent in Tennessee for the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman.* He begins the letter by saying that the prospect for good corn and wheat crops is very fine, but that farmers are not content, saying:

"The army-worm has come, and we will be ruined. The army-worm originates in old meadow lands more particularly, and where there are no meadows in a neighborhood I hear of no worms. They travel from the meadows to the wheat, oats, rye, barley and corn. If the wheat, rye and barley are past the bloom, and making the grain when attacked by the worm, the grain is oftener benefited by being stripped of the blades than injured. Oats, it attacked, are generally ruined—so is the corn; both being very tender plants, the worms go for them heavily. I will describe the worm for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with him: He is bald-headed, well-formed, black body, with two rather yellow than white stripes from head to tail. When full grown it is a fourth less in size than a common pencil, and when ready to deposit his cotton is rather yellow, and is very clumsy or slow, but in almost constant motion and very hungry, eating rapidly until he disappears. Where he goes I do not know; he simply goes out of sight. I find no holes that he goes into, and I do not find him dead on the ground. Where does he go to? I walked the ditch two hours this evening and the foregoing is the best description I can give you.

"He is, I might say, rather an innocent-looking worm, and has not the hideous look of the cut and measuring worms. The workmen upon my farm have been giving him battle for four or five days. First between my wheat field and meadows, and corn field and meadows, we ditched, throwing the earth out on the meadow side, and making the side next to the wheat or corn slanting under, so that when the worms come into the ditch, which they do by the thousands and millions, they attempt to crawl out on the corn and wheat side, and fall back, and when collected in the ditch we hitch a mule or horse to a small log of wood and draw it up and down the ditch and mash the army to death. With a little care they never pass the ditch. As I before stated, they never originate in the wheat or corn field, unless the wheat has been sown on an old meadow. But if they do get into the wheat, then there is only one mode of fighting them, and that is by the old Virginia mode. The worms crawl up the stalk and strip the blades off up to the head, if you will stand idly by and permit them to do so. To prevent this is almost too cheap and simple to relate. The worm is very clumsy, and the least shock precipitates him to the ground, and while there he does little or no damage.

"Take a rope from fifty to 100 feet in length and weight in the middle, and put a man or boy at each end of it and let them pass the rope over the field once a day so long as the worm lives, which is usually ten days, and you will save the field from injury. The fat fellows are never to make a second trip up the stalk; one trip with the rope is sufficient with that crop. A repetition of this operation once a day for ten days will save the crop; and it is easier and cheaper than ditching. I have succeeded in keeping them so far out of my wheat; so I have no occasion to use the rope practice, but others are using it every day, including Sunday, and report success."

Young Criminals.

—The criminal news of a single week recently makes a sad showing of boyish depravity. An Illinois boy killed the girl who rejected his addresses on account of his dissipation. Two Arkansas boys quarrelled over a rabbit hunt, and one slew the other with an ax. A St. Louis boy stabbed the playmate who teased him for his ignorance of English. A West Virginia boy shot the rival in a girl's affections. A Virginia boy confesses the poisoning of two persons. A Texas boy shot a little girl because she refused to put down a pail when he ordered her to. A Kansas boy was on trial for intentionally drowning a playfellow. Two Wisconsin boys maltreated a child nearly to death. Three boys pleaded guilty to highway robbery in Chicago. An Iowa boy is a forger. A Missouri boy set fire to a house. A New Mexico boy shot a baby. A Colorado horse thief is aged eight years, and none of the criminals mentioned are over sixteen.—*Chicago Herald.*

—The extermination of snakes has been vouchsafed. Pennsylvania farmers' boys have discovered that snake skins make good whiplashes, and two seaside belles are the envy of their girl friends because of their gaudy girdles of rattlesnakes' hides. Further investigation will doubtless demonstrate that hoop snakes make good hoops, glass snakes good spectacles, and garter snakes good suspenders.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The old Baroness's husband has changed his name once more. This time he is William Lehmen Ashmead Bartlett Burdett Coutts.

The Bursting of the Monsoon.

The brief message which reached us a day or two ago from Bombay—"the monsoon has burst"—has a meaning in it which only those who have lived in India can fully understand. On the regular "bursting" of the monsoon the very existence of the people of India may be said to depend. But for the monsoon the whole country would perish under its glaring sun; and during the early days of June Anglo-Indians look anxiously for the brief announcement of its coming. The southwest monsoon sets in generally toward the end of April, the steady wind sweeping up from the Indian Ocean and carrying with its dense volumes of vapor, which slowly collect in dark masses of cloud as they approach the continent. From Adam's Peak in the Isle of Spices, right along the Eastern and Western Ghants and the Nilgiris, every hill-top is gradually shrouded in mist, instead of standing out clear and sharp against the sky. Darker and denser become the cloud masses; the horizon assumes a heavy leaden appearance, sometimes kindling into a lurid glare—answering to the sense of oppression, both mental and physical, which accompanies it. The atmosphere becomes "close" and oppressive alike to man and beast; but the heat is borne with patience, for relief is at hand. Flashes of lightning play from cloud to cloud, and heavy thunder reverberates through the heavens; the wind suddenly springs up into a tempest, and along the shore the white waves are tossed in foam against the rocks or over the burning sand. Then a few great heavy drops of rain fall, like balls of lead from the apparently leaden sky; the forked lightning is changed to sheets of light, and suddenly the flood-gates of heaven are opened, and not rain, but sheets of water, are poured forth, refreshing the parched earth, carrying fertility over the surface of the country, filling the wells and natural reservoirs with a fresh store, and replenishing the dwindling rivers and streams. The whole earth seems suddenly recalled to life. Vegetation may almost be seen to grow, and from the baked mud of the river-banks emerge countless fishes, which for weeks or months before have lain there in torpor. The phenomena of the bursting of the monsoon are repeated from hill-top to hill-top, till the whole country, from Cape Comorin to Bombay and the great plains beyond, is summarily visited. Then follows a period of comparative repose, during which the welcome rains continue to fall, with but short intervals, for three or four months, invigorating and refreshing all things.—*St. James' Gazette.*

Insects Going West.

The tide of travel with insects, as with men, seems naturally to be from east to west. With the noted exception of the grape phylloxera and the Colorado potato beetle (as Miss Murthly points out in a paper to the St. Louis Academy), Europe has not received from America any considerable pest, while innumerable noxious species have crossed the Atlantic from Europe. There is a comparative scarcity, too, of Asiatic insect species on the western seaboard of America, notwithstanding the frequent ocean traffic. Spite of great arid plains and lofty mountains, nearly all the insects of Eastern American States, including those from Europe, have found their way to the fields, orchards, and vineyards of the Pacific States. One of the latest insect invaders from Europe is the cabbage or rape-butterfly (*Pieris rapæ*, Schrank). It appeared about twelve years ago in some northern seaports, and its range now extends from far north in Canada to the south of Georgia. It attacks every cruciferous garden vegetable, but in the flower garden curiously rejects plants of that family in favor of mignonette. Miss Murthly has noted a large amount of premature emergence from the chrysalis, and consequent death; indicating imperfect adjustment of the insect to the climate of its new habitat. In Europe the insect is mainly kept in check by numerous parasites. For several years in America none such came to the aid of the disheartened gardener, but some have now appeared, the most important being a small metallic green fly, which, though identical with the most destructive European parasite, is proved to be indigenous on both sides of the Atlantic. It lays its eggs in or upon the skin of the mature caterpillar, and from these come small maggots, which live on the fatty tissues of their victim but do not touch its vital organ until the chrysalis state is reached.—*Nature.*

Jay Gould's Time.

Several weeks ago, when Jay Gould was in Little Rock, he was visited in his special car by a strange-looking, oddly-dressed man. "Mr. Gould," said the visitor, "will you be generous enough to give me ten minutes of your time?" "Yes," said the millionaire, in a dry, last-year sort of voice. "Ten minutes, thank you, sir; write the check?" "What check?" said the millionaire, in a kind of last-month voice. "Perhaps I'd better explain. A noted mathematician has calculated your income to be $1 per second. With you, of course, time is money, face value. Now, you have given me ten minutes, amounting, you see, to $600. Have you got the money about you, or will you give me a check?" The millionaire looked at the man in silence. "I'll do the fair thing. Make it $500. Hanged if I don't be easy with you, make it $400—blame it, say $200." Mr. Gould looked long and inquiringly at the man, but didn't smile.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

Oil Scouts.

When an operator goes into an undeveloped field and puts down a test well he naturally desires to have the profit of his risk. It costs him something like $6,000 to put down that wildcat well, for which, in most cases, he gets no return, for the majority of wildcat wells produce nothing. If he finds a rich sand, however, and can keep it a secret for a while, he has a fortune in his hands. He can sell oil short, knowing that when it is known that a new field has been discovered the price will go down. His most direct opportunity, however, is to lease the land in the neighborhood of his well, to be sold again at an enormous profit as soon as it is known that it is productive territory. So he guards his secret with every appliance he can invent. His most dangerous enemies are the "scouts." They are paid to discover what he is trying to conceal.

Almost every prominent oil broker has a "scout" regularly employed to keep him posted on the latest doings at the front. Daring, cautious, patient, untiring, unscrupulous, and honest, the scout must add to the experience of a driller the subtle judgment of a broker and the keenness of an operator. In the shadows of the night he earns his salary lurking about in the neighborhood of a new well out of gunshot of the guards about the derrick; lying often in the snow or in the swamp for hours, with his nose and ears stretched above the shelter of some friendly log to catch the smell of gas or the gurgle of flowing oil; sneaking up to the tank house to get a peep in if possible; watching the motion of the walking beam and estimating the depth of the tools thereby; ready to bribe a driller or exchange shots with a guard at a moment's notice.

He sometimes spends weeks watching one particular well. He studies the habits of the men working on it, notes if any of them are likely to succumb to the temptation of his brandy flask, jots down the hours when each one takes his nap, marks which way their faces are mostly turned in their rounds, and, if he can not court their favor, devises some scheme to get inside their guard and at their secret. In the gray of the morning he rides away to the nearest telegraph office and communicates with his employer before the market opens. It is a mystery when he sleeps. Almost any time of the day he may be seen loitering about wherever there is a crowd, picking up acquaintance with the few drillers whom he does not already know.

The emoluments of the work are occasionally of a size to compensate for any amount of hardship. For instance "Si" Hughes, who got the Anchor Oil Company a pointer on 646, has been taken into the company with the office of superintendent and a clear tenth of their profits. His spring's work will net him not less than $150,000; but there is a well-defined path circling through the woods around 646, worn by the feet of those who worked as hard as he and got nothing but their salaries. How Hughes got his information is still a mystery. He is said to claim that he lay under the derrick for nineteen consecutive hours, but the prevailing impression is that he bought the secret from one of the guards.

In the course of an experience meeting the other evening with Capt. Peter Grace, one of the men who put down the 646 well in this district, he told me the true story of the mystery. Much has been written about it, more probably than was ever printed about an oil well before, but the Captain told me a few things which were new. This wonderful Cherry Grove district owes its develpment to the misfortunes of George H. Dimmick. He had been wrecked financially over in the Coal Creek region, and Capt. Grace set him to work out this way rather to give him a chance to recover than from any other motive. Land could be leased for a dollar an acre, and the experiment was not very costly.

"When the tools broke through the shell of the sand about ten o'clock on the morning of the 11th of March," said Capt. Grace, "we knew we had found wealth. The oil filled up a hundred feet before we could get the tools out. The pressure of gas was tremendous. We drove a tight-fitting wooden plug, three and a half feet long, to the bottom of the well, poured the hole full of oil, screwed in the casing-head, and set the tools, which weigh not less than a ton, on top of it. Even then when the well flowed it blew the casing-head off and sent the tools a-flying up the derrick.

"One trick we played to deceive the scouts I think has never got into print. I took a torpedo man into a room in the hotel at Warren one day, very mysteriously, but took good care to have a scout see me do it. Of course the scout immediately hid himself in the adjoining room. I told the shooter, with my voice trembling, that I had put my last dollar into the 646 venture, and had found no oil. I must get some appearance of grease in order to sell my lease and get out whole. I arranged with him to go out that night and torpedo the well. Well, we went out with a make-believe torpedo filled with water. The scouts were at our heels, of course, and watched every motion. We went to the well in the dead of night, and there went through the form of shooting the well so accurately that even the guards about the well were deceived. The next morning they complained that the smell of the dynamite had given them the headache. Sharp as they were, the scouts were all taken in, and did not find out the trick until weeks afterward."—*Bradford (Pa.) Star.*

HUMOROUS.

—A West Point cadet who graduated five or six years ago is now an inmate of the Maine State Prison. Some men make a queer choice.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—"Why did not you send for me sooner?" asked a doctor of a patient. "Well, you see, doctor, I couldn't make up my mind to do anything desperate."

—An exchange says: "A man lives in this vicinity who states that he first met his wife in a storm, popped the question in a storm, and has lived in a storm ever since."

—"What is the meaning of the word 'tantalizing?'" asked a teacher. "Please, marm," spoke up Johnny Holcomb, "it means a circus procession passing the school house, and the scholars not allowed to look out."

—Mater: "So you enjoyed your walk, Kate. Did you go all that distance alone?" Daughter: "Oh yes, mamma, quite alone." Beastly brother: "Then how is it, Kit, you took an umbrella and brought home a walking-stick?"

—Hot weather develops politeness among men. On the shady side of Eighth street the other day hundreds of men took off their hats when the only female in sight was a hoopskirt hanging in front of a store door.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

—The weather bulletin says "the rivers will remain stationary." This is truly ungrateful on the part of the rivers. After the liberal appropriations that have been bestowed on them, they should each and all rise, if only to express their thanks.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Just down the intervale, where the brake ferns grow rank, she placed her easel and sat by it sketching from nature. "Please, ma'am. Is that me you're drawing milking that cow in the picture?" "Why, yes, my little man; but I didn't know you were looking." "Coz if it's me," continued the boy, unmindful of the artist's confusion, "you've put me on the wrong side of the cow, and I'll get kicked way off the lot." Even lady artists need a little practical knowledge.—*New Haven Register.*

PITH AND POINT.

—Charles Kean said a bad horse was like a poor play—it can't run, and won't draw.

—Every man who begins life by saying "I can't do anything," ends it by saying, "I haven't done anything."

—A young man wishes to know whether he should study on the saxophone or try the xylophone. Do neither. Devote your young life to practicing on the telephone.—*Musical Herald.*

—A New York physician gives half a dozen reasons why Americans grow bald. It appears that the principal reason is because their hair comes out. We always suspected as much.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Mrs. John Brown is again enjoying a subscription fund. We see how it is. In order to be rich, it is necessary to be the widow of some noted man. But alas, we can never be a widow.—*New Haven Register.*

—A Missouri paper wants to know "who can endure being hawked at with the black beak of envy?" No one, sir! No man can tamely submit to such a thing. And if ever any man hawks at us with the black beak of envy, we'll bite him with a dog if the livid talons of retribution smite us with the red bolt of vengeance from the dripping jaws of the cloud of hate the next minute. yes, sir; we'd do it.—*Burdette.*

—"Speaking about high figures on freights," said a Chicago lake captain as he crossed his legs and rolled his quid. "What do you suppose was offered for carrying corn from Chicago to Buffolo in 1865?" "Give it up." "Ten cents a bushel, sir, and vessels scarce at that. Any sort of a schooner would clear $8,000 to the trip." "And didn't you get rich at it?" "Oh, no; at that time I was husking that same corn at four cents a bushel and boarding myself!"—*Wall Street News.*

—A Londoner who lately crossed from Canada to Ogdensburg asked his hack-driver as to the population and form of government of Ogdensburg. On being informed that it was an incorporated city, the chief officer of which was a Mayor, he inquired: "And does the Mayor wear the insignia of office?" "Insignia—what's that?" asked the astonished hackman. "Why, a chain about his neck," explained the Cockney. "Oh, bless you, no responded the other; "he's perfectly harmless, and goes about loose."—*Boston Sunday Budget.*

—"Father, you are an awful brave man," said a Detroit youth, as he smoothed down the old man's gray locks the other evening. "How do you know that, Willie?" "Oh, I heard some men down to the store say that you killed thousands of soldiers during the war." "Me? Why, I was a beef contractor for the army!" "Yes, that's what they said!" explained young innocence, as he slid from the kitchen.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Laros, the Easton poisoner, is said to be farming out West. If he is employed on a piece of rocky and stumpy ground, and the plow handles insinuate themselves into his abdomen, or bend a couple of his ribs, like croquet wickets, whenever the plow strikes a snag, he is getting pretty severely punished for having simply poisoned his father, mother and uncle.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 21, 1882.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The Northern Radicals are trying to pooh hooh the Choctaw (Ala.) conspiracy as a manufactured canard of the Democrats.

Dr. Emanuel S. Drew, of New Orleans, died in that city last week. He was eminent in his profession, and served throughout the late war as surgeon of the Battalion Washington Artillery.

The war in Egypt has about ended. The victory by Sir Garnet Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir last week resulted in the unconditional surrender of Arabi and his forces. The loss on the Egyptian side is reported at 2,000 men killed. The English loss was about 200.

Last year the people of the cotton states paid the northern and western states, in round numbers, $50,000,000, for corn, $72,000,000, for meats and some $25,000,000 for hay and provisions. The south will save the $75,000,000 for corn, hay and provisions this year if no more.

The Memphis Appeal believes with the close of the present year Mahone "will be the most odious and unpopular man in the United states. Hated by the party he has betrayed. and abandoned by those who used him because of his failure to Repuplicanize Virginia, even when backed by all the patronage of the Government."

During service in the cathedral at Ragusa some days ago the officiating priest, a member of the society of Jesuits, was stabbed to death by a girl whom he had betrayed. She inflicted five wounds. The congregation poured amid wild excitement into the street. and the girl was taken into custody.

Native merchants in Mexican cities complain that their Yankee competitors, who are becoming numerous, are disregarding the old custom of closing the stores betwen 11 o'clock and 3 every day in hot weather. The lazy Mexicans are compelled to lose either their siesta or considerable trade.

EVERGREEN, Ala. September 12.—An attempted insurrection of negroes was squashed at Burnt Corn. Alabama, by the arrest of four of the ringleaders. Resolutions where found in the possesion of the negroes, bearing their signature, in which they were to attack the whites next Sunday night. Considerable excitement here and at Burnt Corn.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—For several days past Gov. Colquitt has been thinking of appointing Mr. B. H. Hill, Jr., to fill the unexpired term of his father, the late Hon. Ben Hill, in the senate. To-night Mr Hill prepared a letter. to be sent to Gov. Colquitt, declining the prospective appointment. saying that the office is beyond his aspirations.

The Knight of the Red Gown.

We publish elsewhere an account of the appearance in Autauga county of a negro representing himself to be an agent of the government at Washington. Said negro states that he was sent out for the purpose of inciting the negroes to insurrection. Some weeks since another of his kind was arrested and jailed in Shelby county for exactly the same offence—making incendiary speeches to the negroes for the purpose of inciting them against the whites. The latter prophet or "priest," as he called himself, stated that the United States government army, navy and treasury—were ready to assist the blacks to kill all of the Democrats and would then divide the lands and other possessions among the Republican negroes. He also stated three hundred other "priests" had been sent out with himself to proclaim the "glorious tidings" to the dark hued hosts. As stated above, he was arrested and now lies in jail at Columbiana. The Autauga negro is also in durance vile. The latter, on being questioned, stated that he was sent out by the government at Washington, and instructed to report to prominent Republicans at Montgomery, who would assign him to his work.

Another of the gallant three hundred with four of his confederates, was arrested last week in Escambia county. Others have made their appearance in Monroe and Clark. What is the meaning of this? Will the defunct Radical party attempt again to wave the bloody-shirt in Alabama politics? Was said party responsible for the death of Jack Turner? These are some of the questions demanding the attention of the white people of Alabama, who should see to it that all such disturbers of the public peace be given a hearing, and then be placed in the hands of the law, that justice may be meted them.

◆

Another Man in Uniform.

Montgomery Advertiser, 13th inst.]

Independence is a little hamlet in the interior of Autauga county, some ten miles from the river and some fifteen from a railroad. The beat of which Independence is the voting place contains a small majority of colored voters. The country round about is not fertile, being in large part of a piney woods character. The people are all small farmers, who earn their living in the good old way. They are more prosperous, because more industrious, than the people of some sections of the State; are peaceable, law-abiding and on the friendliest terms with the colored population.

In this secluded and peaceful community last week appeared one greater than John the Baptist, for he represented both the Lord and President Arthur. He was a negro, of course, black, short of stature, broad shouldered, decked out in a uniform of mixed pattern, stripes down his pants, a dancing cockade in his hat, and a gaudy rosette upon the lapel of his coat. During the week he preached to the negroes the way to spiritual salvation and sent the news through all the country round that on Saturday he would point the way to temporal plenty and renown. Accordingly on Saturday a large crowd of men, women and children gathered to feast upon the promised manna.

Among other things he told them he came direct from Washington, and that he bore credentials from President Arthur. He showed a package of papers which he declared to be his credentials and his authority. He told the women they must never more wash for the white people for less than $1.00 per day and "found." He had come to tell them that in a few weeks cotton would go up to 35 cents a pound and meat down to 4. He had come to tell them that President Arthur and Gen. Grant were going to send soldiers to the South, and that in a few months a negro would be as good as a white man. Social equality would be established, whites and negroes would eat and sleep together and intermarry. On the 15th of September, six feet of dirt would be presented free to every negro who hadn't, by that date, denied any intention of voting the Democratic ticket.

Lastly, he asserted that the whites in some portions of the State had arrested Mr. Arthur's agents, but he defied them to interfere with him. In conclusion, he called upon all those present who would stand by him in his resistance to the whites to rise to their feet. It is needless to say the whole caboodle rose, men, women and children. On Sunday a warrant of arrest was issued, and Monroe White, as he called himself, is doubtless by this time marching to the jingle of a pair of hand cuffs.

The question is, is the negro a crank, acting on his own motion, or is he acting on inspiration from some high source? He has money, and claims to have gotten it in Washington city. He exhibits it to the negroes and spends it freely. He may be the same negro who was in Butler county a few months since, and in Conecuh and Covington a few weeks ago. But he cannot be the "red man" of Shelby, for the latter is in jail. Others preaching the same doctrines are now in Monroe and Clarke. If these negroes are cranks, there must be something in the atmosphere favorable to the development of crankiness. So many cranks at one time and all afflicted in precisely the same way, is just the least bit singular.

The following letter in reference to the negro of whom an account is given above, was received after the article was written. Verily the plot thickens. He was undoubtedly the same negro who appeared in Butler some months ago:

MULBERRY, AUTAUGA CO.,
September 11, 1882.

Editor of Advertiser: The incendiary negro Monroe White is under arrest. He makes a full confession and says that [illegible] held a meeting soon after the late election in Montgomery, and that Ben Turner, George Turner, J. T. Rapier, Jerry Haralson, Bones Miller, Gus Johnson and John Foster sent him out to get up disturbances before the next election and furnished the money, of which he seems to have plenty. He says that they told him that Mr Conkling was backing them; that he knows he was doing wrong, and pleads guilty to making incendiary speeches and conspiring to disturb the public peace.
T. D. C.

LATER—The incendiary instrument says he is sometimes called John White. Bond fixed at $500 and committed to jail, which I hope he will reach safely.
T. D. C.

The Devil Near the Deep Sea.

The following note was received at this office Tuesday morning:

STEAMER MARY,
MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 18, '82.

MR. LAWRENCE:—I send you below a copy of a note that was found at the residence of Mr. W. H. Hunt, of Clark City. It has created quite a sensation in that neighborhood. I met last night, at Mt. Pleasant Landing, several of the best citizens of that neighborhood well armed and still recruiting. It certainly means something.

Respectfully,
M. DEJARNETTE.

(COPY OF NOTE.)

Mr. Hunt I is trouble I cant tell my name look out for trouble which I cant tell you I dont want the white folks all killed you is my friend I love you so look out time is at hand soon I cant tell you any more you know me we are on places look out be in time.

◆

Jemison Jottings.

Health of this community good with few exceptions.

Mrs. S. F. Haverland, is suffering very much with sore eyes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Allen, are visiting Helena, Ala.

Mr. Geo. Deramus, of Autauga county is visiting this place for the benefit of his health, and your correspondent is glad to state that he is rapidly improving.

Our first bale of new cotton, was brought to town last Saturday by Nr. W. R. Coffer, and sold to J. P. Allen & Co., for 11½ cts.

Prof. A. E. Burns, of Jemison, is visiting relatives in Bibb county this week.

Mrs. W. L. Bandy's, new dwelling is rapidly approaching completion.

Died, recently, Mrs. Allen, the wife of Rev. Jas. Allen, she leaves many relations and friends to mourn her loss.

Master Kellett Campbell 14 years old with the assistance of his younger brother aged 12, has dug a splendid well on their place. Commendable industry.

Success to the View. HUGO.

◆

Public Speaking.

Hon. Thos. Williams, Democratic and Conservative candidate for Congress will address the people of Chilton county as follows:

Verbena, Tuesday, October 17.
Clanton, Wednesday, October 18.
Jemison, Thursday, October 19.
Maplesville, Wed'y, October 25.

The ladies are especially invited to attend.

By order of the District Executive Committee.

J. H. PARKER, Chairman.

For Sale or to Rent.

The house and lot in Verbena, with schoolroom attached, lately occupied by Miss Watson. Also a good lot of school furniture, piano, large stove, and dining table for sale cheap. For further information apply by letter to Miss L. G. Watson, Shorter's Station, Ala.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March 1881, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the n w ¼ section 13, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact. sept21-5t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife Adaline Smith on the 8th day of August 1881, the Louisville & Nash-Rail Road company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e ¼ of the s e ¼ of section 29 Township 22 North, Range 14 East situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road company. By Henry L. wheeler, its attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James E. Lowe and and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the ninth day of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n w ¼ of the s w ¼ of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the pupose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. wheeler, its attorney in fact.

Clanton Academy.

:o:

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL

Real Estate Agent.

Will buy and sell lands for commissions.

Wheeler & Riley,

Fire Insurance Agents

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

-AND-

Agents for the London and Lancashire and Royal Insurance Companies, of Great Britian and the Capital City, of Montgomery, Ala.

Office on First Avenue, Second Floor of Bank Building. Jun15-1y.

EHRMAN AGAIN
To the Front!

Below will be found a price list
which will show how astonishingly low R. Ehrman
will dispose of his
stock for the next
TEN DAYS.
TEN POUNDS COFFEE $1.
MEAT PER POUND 15c.
GOOD FAMILY FLOUR $6
PER BARREL.

Meal $1.15 Per Bushel.

Calico 5 cents per yard, Domestic (seven-eights) 6½c per yard, Osnaburgs (heavy) 10c.

BROGANS $1.00 PER PAIR.

LADIES SHOES FROM 75c TO $1.50 PER PAIR.

In addition to the above I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
FURNITURE, WOODWARE,

and everything kept in a house of general merchandise, which will be sold in proportion to above prices.

BAGGING AND TIES FURNISHED TO FARMERS AT COST.

R. Ehrman.

Clanton, Ala., August 24. tf

Louisville & Nashville

Railroad Line.

The Quick, Short and Direct Route

TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West

Only one change of cars to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

and the best route to

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Civhan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-1y

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENSMITH

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Lomax, Ala.

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

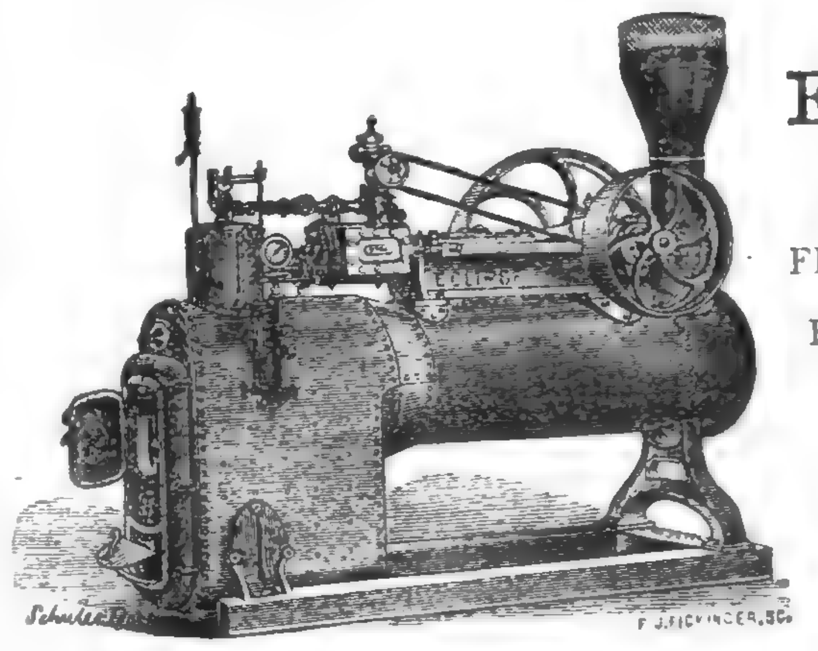
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Chilton, and intend to furnish substantial goods at low prices. Try us.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINES

OF ALL SIZES

FROM TWO TO

HUNDRED HORSE

POWER,

—AND—

OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar

W. N. RANEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grain

and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

An entirely new and enlarged edition complete in 15 Volumes

SOME REASONS WHY

THIS WORK

Is Superior to all Other

CYCLOPÆDIAS!

It contains more matter than any other Cyclopædia.
It is brought up to a later date than any other Cyclopædia.
It embraces over 40,000 Titles, being a verbatim reprint of Chambers's Encyclopædia, with 15,000 Titles added on American subjects.
Its type is large and clear; its Paper, Presswork, and Binding first-class.
IT IS CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER CYCLOPÆDIA PUBLISHED.

Its price in Cloth being $25 per set.
Its price in Sheep being $35 per set.
Its price in Half Russia being $40 per set.

Specimen pages sent to any address on application. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. Liberal Terms to right parties. Send for circular.

S. W. GREEN'S SON, Publisher,

74 and 76 Beekman St., N. Y.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

N, ALA., SEPT. 21, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

[illegible] Eastern Chancery Division [illegible] tham.
[illegible] Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
[illegible] Judicial Circuit—S. J.
[illegible] of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
[illegible] Senatorial District [illegible]
Representative—William A. Collier.
[illegible] Judge—H. J. Callen.
[illegible] Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
[illegible] in Chancery—Dr. W. E.
[illegible]
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
[illegible]—James M. Parish.
Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
[illegible]—Riley M. Honeycutt.
[illegible]—James M. Corderie.
[illegible]—R. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, [illegible] Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
[illegible] Clanton daily, as follows:

SOUTH.
[illegible] 7:15 p. m.
[illegible] 11:45 p. m.
[illegible] .5 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
[illegible] 9:00 a. m.
No. 2 9:42 p. m.
No. 4 8:15 p. m.
No. 6 10:25 a. m.

E. T. V. & G. RAILROAD.
SELMA DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
6:30 a. m.	Selma Arr	9:15 p. m.
9:45 "	Calera Lve.	6:02 "
4:16 p m	Rome "	11:32 a m
4:15 "	Dalton "	9:10 "
[illegible] "	Cleaveland "	7:00 "
11:35 "	Knoxville "	3:30 "
[illegible] a m	Norristown "	1:15 "
[illegible] a m	Bristol "	10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 11:00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:20 p m
Lve. 8:30 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
[illegible] a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

Lodges. Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 12, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. [illegible] K. of P. every second and fourth [illegible] nights in each month, at 7 [illegible] p. m.

[illegible] Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T. [illegible] every Friday night at 8 o'clock.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Some neighborhood locals are crowded out.

Miss L. G. Watson offers her house and lot in Verbena for sale. [illegible] See notice.

Mr. Thos. Thornton is at home again for the purpose of recuperating his health.

Clanton Academy opened on last Monday. The prospect for a full attendance during the session is [illegible]

Unity Baptist Association meets with Shiloh church, seven miles west of Clanton, beginning Friday before the first Sunday in October.

Col. W. H. McNeill, who has been living near Clanton during the past summer for the benefit of his health, has returned to Birmingham.

Brother Cather says we will have no frost in Alabama before [illegible] and that the weather will be good for gathering crops until November.

We are in receipt of a fine musical composition by Prof. S. E. Hirscher, entitled "L'Invitation a la Valse." It is published by W. A. Child, Montgomery. Price 60 cents.

[illegible] I. C. W. Norton died at Verbena last week. He leaves numerous friends and relatives to mourn his loss. His remains were taken to Montgomery for interment.

The American Universal Cyclopedia is one of the best works of the kind ever published. It is a verbatim reprint of Chambers Cyclopedia and is cheaper than any other Cyclopedia.

We were in error in stating that Rev. H. R. McCoy assisted in the camp meeting. It should have been written Rev. W. C. McCoy. We also failed to note the presence of Revs. Rush and Roy, of Prattville, and of Rev. Mr. McDaniel, of Jemison, all of whom did good work during the meeting.

The Republicans of Chilton county have selected delegates to the District Convention that assembles at Wetumpka on the 25th inst. It is understood that they are solid for the nomination of a straight-out Republican and opposed to any endorsement of Rev. Mr. McCoy.

Our Congressman writes us that nothing can be done in the way of establishing post offices on the new mail route between Maplesville and Columbiana, until the next session of Congress. This is owing to the fact that all advertising of bids to contractors was done before the route was established. It will be among the first taken up at the next session, however.

Among the Wildwoods.

ED. VIEW:—It was a gay and merry crowd who selected last Friday evening to take a starlight jaunt among the wildwoods surrounding Blasingame's mill. As I saw neither the "boss man" nor his Satan along, I will give you a few dots of the enjoyable occasion.

The party went out on the tram road. It had been proposed to have a moonlight picnic, but the silvery god of the night was no where to be seen, and had it not been for a few shimmering stars, the night would have been as dark as Uncle Remus himself. It seems that nearly everybody was there who could be, and I will enumerate some of the interesting characters who were present. First, I saw Mr. Impertinence trying to persuade Miss Softheart that she was the daisest darling in all the world. He succeeded. Next Mr. Softhead could be seen beating around the bushes and occasionally casting "side-long looks of love" upon Miss Bashfulness. Mr. Laziness was asked by Miss Worried-to-death to get a small cane which she had thrown some ten paces away. He started out to obey the request, in hopes of obtaining favor, perhaps. He had gone just half the distance when he came up or down into a magnificent mud-hole. Miss Worried-to-death seeing his plight innocently remarked that she intended telling him of that hole. And he, poor fellow, to show his good humor replied: "No matter, I have found it now." Mr. Heavyheart and Mr. Silverspoons staid at home, at least they did not make their appearance. Mr. Love was in all his g'ory and ever and anon would obtain one of those three-for-a-dime smiles from Miss Fickleness, who would, with an I've-caught-him-at-last air, wink a double wink at her "pard," Miss Flirt.

The party returned at a late hour none the worse for wear. Everything went as "merry as a marriage bell." It was an occasion to be long remembered by all who were there, and all who were not there will die sadder and worse.

L.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CLAY CO., August 7, 1882.

I, W. M. Scarborough, do hereby certify that Littleton Daniel treated an ulcered breast for Mrs. Rowe, of Mellow Valley. The entire breast was taken off and is now healing up. I regard the cure a very remarkable one.

W. M. SCARBOROUGH, M. D.

Any one suffering with cancer, who will visit me at Clanton, will receive treatment and if a cure is not made there will be no charge. Any one having a cancer in the mouth should give it immediate attention, I can cure it unfailingly.

LITTLETON DANIEL.

Clanton, Ala., Sept. 18-2t

The California highwaymen have a new dodge, calculated to make campmeetings dangerous. One of them recently visited a camp meeting at Wheatland at which the Rev. Mr. Strobell was preaching. He desired the pastor to pray for him, which he very kindly undertook to do. Then the stranger, after professing conversion, desired Mr. Strobell to accompany him to a secluded part of the camp, where he claimed he had a brother and sister about whose salvation he was anxious. Again the preacher complied with his request, but when they had reached the edge of the camp the stranger drew a revolver and ordered the preacher to throw up his hands. He then proceeded to relieve the divine of his watch and purse, and went on his way rejoicing. It is needless to say that preacher has less confidence in religious professions than formerly.

Dr. Cullis, who has become noted through his faith-cure camp meeting, at Old Orchard, where miracles are asserted to have been wrought in answer to his prayers, is a Boston physician in extensive practice. He has collected about $150,000 to support the Faith Cure Home, and his integrity is so unquestioned that all the money expended in eleven different charity institutions is given into his hands by the contributors. He for many years habitually prayed in behalf of patients whom medicine did not cure, and he has great faith.

The Greenville Advocate heads its personals thus:

NOTE WELL.—The Advocate man is not ubiquitous; neither is he omniscient. Therefore, O gentle reader, if, as is very likely to happen, your name and proper "entitlement" are not found in this column when they ought to be, please remember the above facts and be kind enough to let yourself down easy.

Twenty-seven new cases of yellow fever at Pensacola on Tuesday, and one death. Total number of cases to date 243.

Father Ryan, the poet laureate of the South, will deliver several lectures in Southern States this fall.

The L. & N. R. R. mortgage sales have been postponed to October 23d.

There will be a concert at Verbena to-morrow night for the benefit of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. R. Ehrman has returned from Louisville and Cincinnati with a large and finely assorted stock of general merchandise.

Low Rates.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Round-Trip Excursion Tickets from Montgomery and all stations north and from Memphis and all stations north, to the Louisville Exposition from September 4th to October 19th, and to the Cincinnati Exposition, from September 4th to October 5th, at four (4) cents per mile for the round trip. Tickets sold any day in the week and good to return ten days from date of sale.

BIRMINGHAM!

The "Magic City" Now Has a First-class Daily Newspaper.

The Daily Age.

The only secular paper published in the flourishing young city of Birmingham. The only newspaper in North Alabama that takes the Associated Press Dispatches.

The Age is behind no paper in the State in point of general excellence. It pays special attention to general news, to market reports, to local affairs and the discussion of all matters of interest to the public. Will report the daily proceedings of the Legislature while that body is in session, and will also print head notes of Supreme court decisions.

The Weekly Iron Age is made up of the cream of the daily editions, and is published every Thursday. Send five cents for sample copy.

IRON AGE PUBLISHING CO.,
Birmingham, Ala.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fieri Facias issued out of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of chilton county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Joseph W. Foshee and in favor of Le Grand & co., out of the goods, chattels lands and tenements of the said Joseph W. Foshee, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter of section 2, township 21, range 14; also the north half of northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 1, township 21, range 14, in chilton county Alabama and containing 200 acres.

Therefore, according to said command I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named Joseph W. Foshee for cash, in and to the above described property, on Monday the 2nd day of October 1882, during the legal hours of sale, at the court House door in the town of clanton.

Dated at clanton Alabama this the 2nd day of September 1882.

JAMES E. LOWE, Sheriff.
9-7-3t. chilton county.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

One house and lot in Clanton, in block 8 of the plot of said town. House is 56x54 feet, contains eight rooms and is convenient to railroad and churches.

Also, one Mill track, situated 1½ miles from Clanton, consisting of 160 acres of well timbered land, with the exception of about 30 acres, and containing a good frame tumbling mill dam.

About 80 acres adjoining the Aldridge place, in township 22, section 35, 2 miles east of Clanton, and all well timbered.

Also, about 80 acres in section 1, half a mile from Clanton, known as the Headley place.

Also, 120 acres timbered land known as the Edwards land in section 11, township 21.

Terms easy. Apply to
J. P. ROBINSON, Clanton.

NOTICE NO. 1755.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 18, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Monday, October 2d, 1882, viz: Richard Malachi, homestead entry No. 11802, for the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of section 36, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Askins, William Smitherson, Mike Gordon, and Ned Huston, all of Cooper's P. O., Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
aug24-5w Register.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electra-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 8-1y

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & co., Augusta, Maine.

For Sale.

A lot of excellent mineral land, lying in section 10, township 23 on the S. & N. R. R., containing 240 acres. Will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

tf. W. H. MARCUS.

"Quick sales and small profits,"
IS THE MOTTO AT
THE CHEAP CASH STORE
—OF—
W. M. WILSON

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Scohol Books a Specialty
—AT—
The Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia

The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
A. POPE, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Lynchburg, Va.

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 22-6m

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

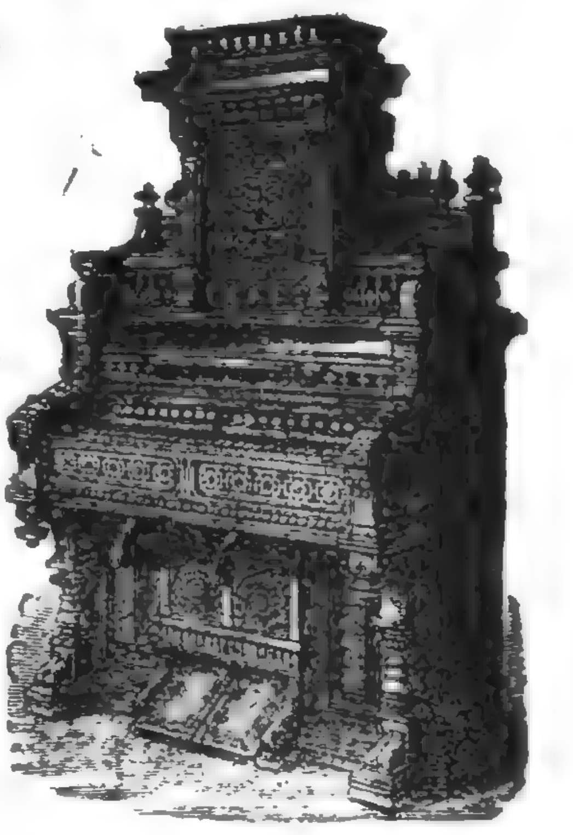
I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

HAVE YOU WOOL TO CARD?

We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us, with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us who from, and if you want it tolled. Put your name on express card.

E. G. WALKER,
aug10-3m Montevallo, Ala.



"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

New Goods! New Goods!
Bottom Prices at Last at
WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
—DEALERS IN—
Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Feb 15-tf

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 22-6m

A. A. CLISBY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
—DEALERS IN—
DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS, SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE.
DEPOT FOR
Burning and Lubricating Oils, White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Miners' Supplies.
—WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN CIGARS—
BIRMINGHAM.
Aug. 1—3m

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 18 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST.
CLANTON, ALA.
Solicits the patronage of the public.
PRICES FOR WORK:
Shaving - - - - - 10cents.
Hair cutting - - - - - 25cents.
☞ The only barber in the world who never talks. Jul27-1y

Cheap Books.

Books in America are cheap; no absolute rule of comparison can be laid down, but, speaking broadly, they may be said to be sold for a fifth of their English price, and in some cases much less. It is idle to think the American people will ever forego this advantage in deference to arguments about international copyright, and the strong language which some English writers have used on the subject is beside the mark. Literary property, like every other property, is the creation of law, and there is no real point, though there may be a good deal of violence, in calling an American publisher a "thief" and "robber" for taking what is not recognized as property in the country in which he lives. There are good reasons for a better international understanding on this question—in other words, for a treaty—but the reasons are of a practical character, and it is unprofitable to talk of "rights" which, on one side at least, are not recognized.

Why are books costly in this country? The American people have cheap books, and we know the reason. They greatly appreciate cheap books, and there is no need to say why. To whatever extent they may hereafter recognize the claim of English authors, they will never exchange cheap books for dear books. Why is it that in England we await the converse transition—the transition from dear books to cheap books? In the United States people buy books—here they borrow them. Our publishers publish for the most part for circulating libraries—individual buyers are little thought of. The writings of the great English classics may be bought at moderate, not to say low prices—a complete Shakspeare may be had for a shilling. But while eminent authors of a bygone generation are readily accessible to the multitude, modern authors are not. Books that have had a great run—popular books, more or less solid—are after a time republished in cheaper forms, though frequently the concession made in this respect can matter little to the great mass of the public. A "cheap edition" of a fifteen-shilling book is not irresistible, though published at seven and sixpense; to the majority of people it is still an expensive luxury. Of course there are such people that buy such books, both in their original and cheap forms; many of them are bought for the same reasons as silver thimbles and card-cases—i. e., as "appropriate presents." Students and professional men also buy books; they are the tools of their trade, bought often after much hesitation and with a painful conviction that they are "very dear." The literary personage known as the "general reader" is not a book-buyer except under strong temptation. He lingers, with more promising customers, around the bookstalls, and peeps into booksellers' windows, but he is content to draw the bulk of his mental nourishment from lending libraries, and, it may be, lending friends. Among the artisan and laboring classes it may be feared that book-buying is "more honored in the breach than the observance." There are mechanics who buy technical books bearing on their trades, wishing all the while that they cost less, or that they could buy more freely. We touch here an aspect of the subject that has an important bearing upon industrial progress; in the United States technical books are cheap, and find many possessors among the wage-earning classes.

Books are dear in England because dear books are with us a national tradition. We move slowly out of old ways because new ways are more troublesome, and because there are many sound proverbs about a bird in the hand, and letting well alone. The English publishing trade is organized on certain lines; it has its own rut, and a natural indisposition to get out of it. But there is no obvious reason why English books—new books or books comparatively new—should be dear. The cheapness of books in America is due to a special cause; but French books are not dear, while the rights of French authors are respected quite as much as in this country. In France the book of the day may be had for three or four francs, and in England we want books of the day at the same price. It is an obvious remark that publishers know their own business, and that if cheap books would pay as well as dear ones they would be forthcoming. It may be admitted that all books can not be sold cheap—that there are works for which the demand would in any circumstances be small, and which must therefore be sold at comparatively high prices. But publishers appear to be finding out that cheap books do pay. During the last twelve months a considerable number of cheap modern books have been placed in the market, and the sale of them has been enormous. We refer to the sixpenny reprints, of which Mrs. Brassey's "Voyage of the Sunbeam" may be taken to be the best-known representative. These reprints are produced in the same style as the similar reprints in America, and there is no apparent reason why the system should not find here a much larger development. The book-selling trade is, we believe, divided in opinion as to the tendency of these reprints, some believing them to spoil the sale of the more expensive editions, and others believing them to yield, on the whole, better profits. This is not a question with which the public need concern themselves. What is wanted is cheap and good books, and abundant room for choice. In no other way will the sale of literary garbage be diminished. The quantity of detestable matter—periodical or otherwise—in the literary market is simply appalling, and it requires to be met and fought on its own ground.—*London Echo.*

—At Innisville, Canada, eightee years ago, David Ennis married a young lady, and soon after determined to seek his fortune in Australia. He left his wife behind. Eighteen years passed and no tidings came from the absent husband till recently, when the news of his arrival at Perth was followed by his return to Innisville. A young man, seventeen years of age, his son, drove out to meet him and conveyed him home. Throughout the long period of eighteen years the wife remained true to her husband.

Women deceived by men want to marry them; it is a kind of revenge as good as any other.—*Beauvenoir.*

Melons in the New York Market.

The very first melons to strike the market come from Florida and they readily bring $1 each. Next the products begin to come from Georgia, and by this time the pickings in Florida have largely increased. Next melons are shipped from Charleston, S. C., and as the season advances they begin to be brought from Moorhead City, N. C., by way of Point Lookout from Powell's Point, N. C., through the canal and sound, and making the sea at Cape Hatteras. The fruit from Norfolk is brought by the Old Dominion steamships. Up and down the coast the water melons may be seen in transit piled high on the decks of the trim little oyster boats. These boats in the winter season are engaged in carrying the luscious bivalves; then, after a few trips carrying up Irish potatoes from Southern ports, the watermelon season opens and keeps them busy until the sweet potatoes demand a few trips. Up to thirty schooner loads in a single day have arrived at this port, but somehow all the fruit finds a market, though occasionally a dealer insisting on a certain price finds himself with a lot of soft fruit on his hands, and is compelled to throw the stuff overboard. The fruit coming by the sailing vessels is the more carefully handled, and there is less loss, though now and then a sudden extra lurch may send a score or two from the deck load bobbing overboard. At the steamer docks there may often be seen a heap of several hundred broken melons, about which hover a crowd of street boys and 'longshoremen, each greedily breaking out chunks of the red, succulent meat within and eating it with great relish and little ceremony.

The melon really becomes a popular fruit when the Jersey crop comes in. This sweeps all the Southern prices away and they sell down at wholesale as low as ten dollars per hundred, and for twenty-five cents the groceryman can well afford to furnish a fine, big fruit, one which when picked up and pressed will respond with that peculiar crackle from the interior by which an epicure in melons selects his fruit. The three most marketable varieties of the melons are the Spanish, Jersey sweets and stripes. It is a common trick with the guileless countrymen who grow the melons to cross breed them with pumpkins, and while the result is an unusually large and externally handsome melon the heart is fibrous, after the manner of a pumpkin. The cross is made by dropping a pumpkin seed in every tenth hill, and the pollen carried from the pumpkin flowers to the melon blossoms produces the desired result. Few of these mongrel melons have made their appearance in market this year, and they have been rejected, teaching growers that city patrons want size, but not at a sacrifice of quality.

Watermelons are not "tinned"—that is, they are not put down in hermetically sealed cans for winter use. They cannot be successfully desiccated either. They must be eaten from the rind, the cooler the better, and out of the total weight of fruit handled but little goes into ordinary consumption. About that watermelon rind there is somewhat of a mystery. A little is used for throwing promiscuously about the sidewalk to imperil the lives and limbs of pedestrians, and for this purpose it is capitally successful. But not a small share of it is eaten, although it is as indigestible a substance as can be put into the stomach. Some cut it up and palm it off as "citron" in sweet preserves. It is chopped up, soaked in mustard and vinegar, mixed with other odds and ends of green vegetables, and appears in cheap restaurants as "chow chow." Again it is cut into proper forms, boiled in sirup, seasoned and dried, and is sold at low prices as "candied lemon." For this last-named deception very large quantities of the smooth-coated cantaloupe is also employed. One chemist in Georgia has been experimenting, and estimates that the 34,500 pounds of melon which could be grown on an acre of good land would produce seven per cent. of saccharine matter, and this 2,415 pounds of sugar at ten cents per pound would represent a gross acreage value of a crop of melons of $241.50. No factories for melon sugar have, however, as yet been established.

The chances are that with the warm dry weather prevalent over the country the melon crop will be a very large and excellent one. The "nigger-heads," as the dark, globular shaped ones are called, are by some thought the best, but much more depends upon the particular soil and the state of the fruit when picked than upon the variety. There is to be an effort made to export some specimens this year, one firm on Vesey pier having an order to ship when the fruit comes in a satisfactory state. These are for Americans traveling abroad who wish to enjoy this distinctively American production though thousands of miles from home. Packed carefully and kept cool, there will be little difficulty in getting the fruit in presentable condition to any European seaport ready to fill its role of pain-producer with the unaccustomed European stomach.

Already "melon cuts" are announced in many directions. The decimated fruit will stand in tempting ridges, its red, cool flesh dotted with the black seeds. To demolish a dozen of these slices was an ordinary feat to many a one. After the wonderful Dr. Tanner showed that there was some merit in the humble watermelon there was a great boom in the fruit. Many who had been before content with a single nibble now ate slice after slice, and found after all that they were getting little more than water.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—"The fact is," said the seedy tramp, "I have read so much about the troubles in the labor market that I am heartily sick of the whole business, and I made up my mind long ago that I would never have anything to do with labor. As I am a man who never forsakes his principles, I can not work; but if you have a nice rare steak and cup of hot coffee about the premises, I'll devote a few moments to their demolition."

—A Western young man aged 18 has eloped with a married woman of threescore years. This æsthetic craze for antiquities is becoming altogether too general and threatens to cause trouble. —*Norristown Herald.*

Wanted a Job.

Yesterday a man came into the *Boomerang* office with the air of a man who is tired of this earth and wants to wing his way to a land of forgetfulness and plunge into the lethian depths of oblivion. After he had taken a seat on the tete-a-tete and hung his hat on the escritoire, he said:

"I'm a newspaper man myself. Didn't know but you might want a good man on the staff, somebody to write up the sad features of life and furnish the tearful wail, as it were. Life is full of woe, and in my estimation every paper should have a woe editor. I am well fitted for that position, as you will see if I may be allowed to go on and detail my own experience to you.

"I went down into Kansas and started a paper in a small town on the Sante Fe Road, with the assurance that I would meet with the cordial aid and sympathy of the people there. I didn't expect to do a big business, but I just wanted to run a little modest sheet. The first week my paper didn't get there, and I had to print that issue on some paper bags that I got from our leading grocer. This was an advantage, because his ad. was already printed on the first page and it saved the wear and tear of display type. Still the paper looked meager and did not attract the attention that I had hoped for it. It did not influence the Administration nor boom up the town as I had anticipated.

"The next week I wrote up a little social party and gave the name of a young man who was drunk and frolicsome and shot out all the lights. He also shot an old man who was "calling off" the dance.

"I thought the press ought to be fearless and outspoken if the occasion required, and I wrote it up carefully and, as I thought, fairly, but the young man came around the next day and convinced me that I was wrong. I was writing a scathing article on agnosticism when he came in and knocked me under the job-press with a chair. I didn't know him at all and thought it was rather eccentric for a total stranger, so when I got up again I told him so. Then he jammed me into the wood-box and poured a keg of ink and a can of coal oil on me before I could have any understanding with him.

"Then he went away.

"That evening he came with some friends and bought the good-will of the establishment, and the whole office and subscription list of me. He had the advantage of me, and bought it low. I felt that I was making a sacrifice, but I was afraid I might not have another opportunity to sell, so I sold. The price, of course, was nominal, but the inducements held out were not to be ignored.

"Since then I have started three papers, and had three large and hotly-contested fights. My collar-bone has been broken in two places, and my doctor's bills have always been bigger than the other expenses of the office. The dentist has been pulling teeth out of my palate ever since I entered into the newspaper business. As soon as I got so I could see with both eyes one of them has been closed up on me, and my nose has at different times pointed around all over my face.

"What I want now is a chance to work on some paper *in cog.*, as I might say, and where I will be by myself. I can take most any current event and tinge it with sadness. I can give an air of hopeless melancholy to the occurrences of everyday life that will make your paper known all over the world. I will admit that this is an innovation in journalism, perhaps, but it will take, I think, and I know that if I can succeed in imbuing into my work that settled air of gloom that I feel, your paper will win for itself in a short time the name of being the most ghastly record of disappointment and grief-stricken, horror-soaked remorse in the known world."

The manager sobbed a few times and then said, while his voice was choked with emotion, that the opaque gloom department was ably filled at present; and the stranger went out into the cold, hard, unsympathizing outer world, taking with him his leaden burden of woe and a silk umbrella that stood in the hall.—*Nye's Boomerang.*

Japanese Diet.

Japan furnishes an example that tells largely in favor of a vegetarian diet. That the Japanese are a people of muscle and great physical endurance is apparent on every hand. The specimens of muscular development shown in the build and structure of the working classes are evidences of great strength and hardiness. The diet of these men is entirely of vegetables and fish, and they are very economical feeders at that. The quantity of food they require, or, at least, the quantity that they eat, is astonishingly small when compared with the food devoured by the meat-eaters from the Western World. The amount of manual labor they perform is prodigious. The coolie who does the work for which oxen and horses are utilized elsewhere is about as strong and can accomplish about as much heavy work as the beasts of burden they take the place of. They are possessed of immense power of limb, being able to pull loads that would be considered as much as any ordinary draught animal could draw. It is wonderful to see them walking away with the heavy loads they easily move; and as carriers of burdens upon the shoulder they are capable of startling achievements. Seemingly their frames are as tough as steel, not susceptible of cold or intense heat—going thinly clad in freezing weather, and not shrinking from the sun in its most oppressive seasons.—*Yokohama Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

—A colored man, Mr. J. R. Ballard, was recently ordained in St. John's Church, Jacksonville, Fla., which is called the most aristocratic church in the State, by Bishop Young, in the presence of a distinguished audience. It was the first case in the State that a colored man has been ordained in a white church.—*Christian Union.*

—A Missouri girl whose father refused to buy her a lemon-colored linen dress, poisoned one of his mules to get even. A girl who can't be in style will become desperate.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The doctor grows nappy as the Fourth of July draws near.

Hen-Roosts.

Seeing a farmer near me building a new hen-house the other day, I took occasion to give him a new idea. He was putting in his roosts in the old-fashioned way, one being above the other at an angle of about forty-five degrees. In this way the fowls are led to attempt to get upon the highest roost; and as it gets full the weaker ones are crowded off and fall to the ground, and begin again to climb up, only to repeat the same performance, until it gets so dark that they stop climbing, resting content upon the lower roosts. In the morning the fowls will not go down as they went up, from one roost to another, but fly from the roosts to the ground. In this way and by falling from the roosts to the ground at night, heavy fowls especially, when very fat or very full of eggs, are often crippled in the legs, or otherwise injured. Many likely hens I have seen completely spoiled in this way. I told him that I should build the roosts of the same height, and no more than two and a half feet from the floor, putting them about fifteen inches apart. Before I left I had the satisfaction of seeing him commence to undo the work he had done, and build the roosts as I suggested, and of hearing an old farmer who was present declare his intention of taking out his roosts, which are of the "ladder style," and putting in new ones level and lower. I think they will save hens enough before spring by doing so to more than pay for the labor it will take.—*American Stockman.*

Definitions

It is curious, the love some people have of definitions. They are the delight of persons who think, but whose thinking has not gone a great way. It is not hard to understand why definitions are in such favor. To begin with, they save a good deal of trouble; it is pleasant to know that we have the result of much patient thought and careful investigation put up for our use in a neat, compact little bundle, easily portable without fatigue. Definitions are compressions of large truth into small compass, and it is plain that they may be very useful things; but the difficulty with them is that they are not always trustworthy, and it is just this essential point about them which the definition-lover is incompetent to decide. He wants a sure rule of judgment in a certain matter, because he himself does not understand it well enough to do without a definition, or to make one for himself. Oddly enough, he is often ignorant of what a definition is; he needs, first of all, to have the meaning of that word defined for him.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: Mr. Charles Reis, No. 1611 Second Carondelet Avenue, this city, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil after sixteen years suffering with rheumatism.

—Some interesting and successful experiments have been made recently at the laboratory of the International Ice Machine Company, at Greenport, N. Y., on a new method of making ice. This is called the "low-pressure binary system," and its novel feature is the liquefaction of the ammonia employed at low pressure by glycerine. The system is called "binary" because two liquids are employed instead of one.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Boston *Globe* brings this item: Chas. S. Strickland, Esq., this city, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

—Even fish are much better when killed as soon as caught, by striking the back of the head sharply with a stick or stone. Some of our fishermen now carry little clubs or batons for that purpose. All wounded birds and other creatures should be killed as speedily as possible, to prevent injury to the meat. These facts are well established by scientific authority.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

The Bilious,
dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps for pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

—Two children found a revolver at Mobile, and while quarreling over who should have possession of it, got into a scuffle, during which the weapon was discharged and one of the children fatally wounded.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Who has not seen the fair, fresh young girl transformed in a few months into the pale, haggard, dispirited woman? The sparkling eyes are dimmed, and the ringing laugh heard no more. Too often the causes are disorders of the system which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would remedy in a short time. Remember, that the "Favorite Prescription" will unfailingly cure all "female weaknesses," and restore health and beauty. By all druggists. Send three stamps for Dr. Pierce's treatise on Diseases on Women (96 pages.) Address World's Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

—Suiciding at hotels is becoming much too frequent to be entirely pleasant for travelers.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes bad, poor appetite, tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness." Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By all druggists.

—A New Bedford gentleman has been working at the telephone for his own amusement, and has fixed up one that acts without a battery and is much more effectual in its workings than the expensive and pretentious apparatus that now distracts the people with its hellocinations.—*Detroit Post.*

That Terrible Diabetes.

Gadsden, Ala., March 5, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—I tried every medicine I could hear of for Diabetes, but in vain. Your Safe Diabetes Cure gave me perfect restoration of health.

J. T. Livingston.

—About one-third of the farming land in Illinois is rented, either for money or on shares.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Merchants, Peddlers & Auctioneers! Write to L. A. Ball & Co., 19 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., for catalogue of prices of cheap Jewelry and Notions. Cash buyers, we want you to see the advantage.

—Nantucket has a girl pilot only seventeen years old. Knows all the buoys in the sound, you can bet.—*Norristown Herald.*

Chapped hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

—There is a time to work and a time to play, a time to sing and a time to cut burdocks.

Pure cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on the sea shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

—A circus man has been telling a St. Louis newspaper that the best days of the circus are over. Among the reasons he gives for thinking so is that for success in the circus training must begin early in life, and the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are so active that they prevent anything of the kind.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

—A Philadelphia tramp started on his annual tour some time ago, but has returned in disgust. He says that everywhere he went he was met by frightful signs of "Help Wanted."

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages. 17

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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WILLIAM BROWN, OF OREGON.

They called him Bill, the hired man,
But she, her name was Mary Jane,
The squire's daughter; and to reign
The belle from Ber-she-be to Dan,
Her little game. How lovers rush
Got mittens at the spelling-school!
How many a mute, inglorious fool
Wrote rhymes and sighed and dyed—mustache!

The hired man had loved her long,
Had loved her best and first and last,
Her very garments as she passed
For him had symphony and song.
So when one day with brow afrown
She called him "Bill," he raised his head,
He caught her eye and, faltering said:
"I love you; and my name is Brown."

She fairly waltzed with rage; she wept;
You would have thought the house on fire.
She told her sire, the portly squire,
Then smelt her smelling salts and slept.
Poor William did what could be done;
He swung a pistol on each hip,
He gathered up a great ox whip,
And drove toward the setting sun.

He crossed the great back bone of earth,
He saw the snowy mountains rolled
Like mighty billows; saw the gold
Of awful sunsets; saw the birth
Of sudden dawn upon the plain,
And every night would William Brown
Eat pork and beans, and then lie down
And dream sweet dreams of gentle Jane.

Her lovers passed. Wolves hunt in packs,
They sought for bigger game; somehow
They seemed to see above her brow
The forky sign of turkey tracks.
The teter-board of life goes up,
The teter-board of life goes down,
The sweetest face must learn to frown,
The biggest dog has been a pup.

O, maidens! pluck not at the air;
The sweetest flowers I have found
Grow rather close unto the ground,
And highest places are most bare.
Why you had better win the grace
Of one poor cussed Af-ri-can,
Than win the eyes of every man
In love alone with his own face.

At last she nursed a new desire,
She sighed, she wept for William Brown.
She watched the splendid sun go down
Like some great sailing ship on fire.
Then rose and checked her trunk right on;
And in the cars she lunched and lunched,
And had her ticket punched and punched,
Until she came to Oregon.

She reached the limit of the lines,
She wore blue specks upon her nose,
Wore rather short and manly clothes,
And so set out to reach the mines.
Her right hand held a Testament,
Her pocket held a parasol,
And thus equipped right on she went,
Went water-proof and water-fall.

She met a miner gazing down,
Slow stirring something with a spoon;
"O tell me true and tell me soon,
What has become of William Brown?"
He looked askance beneath her specs,
Then stirred his cocktail round and round,
Then raised his head and sighed profound,
And said: "He's handed in his checks."

Then care fed on her damaged cheek,
And she grew faint, did gallus Jane,
And smelt her smelling salts in vain.
She wandered, weary, worn and weak.
At last upon a hill alone
She came, and there she sat her down:
For on that hill there stood a stone,
And, lo! that stone read: "William Brown."

"O, William Brown! O, William Brown!
And here you rest at last," she said,
"With this lone stone above your head,
And forty miles from any town!
I will plant cypress trees, I will,
And I will build a fence around,
And I will fertilize the ground
With tears enough to turn a mill."

She went and got a hired man,
She brought him forty miles from town,
And in the tall grass squatted down
And bade him build as she should plan.
But savage cow-boys with their bands
They saw, and hurriedly they ran
And told a bearded cattle man
Somebody builded on his lands.

He took his rifle from the rack,
He girt himself in battle pelt,
He stuck two pistols in his belt,
And, mounting on his horse's back,
He plunged ahead. But when they showed
A woman fair, about his eyes
He pulled his hat, and he likewise
Pulled at his beard and chewed and chewed.

At last he gat him down and spake:
"O, lady dear, what do you here?"
"I build a tomb unto my dear,
I plant sweet flowers for his sake."
The bearded man threw his two hands
Above his head, then brought them down
And cried: "Oh, I am William Brown,
And this the corner-stone of my lands!"

Her specs fell off, her head fell back,
Just like some lifted tea-pot lid;
She screamed, this ancient maiden did,
And fainting, spilt herself, in fact,
Right in the beard of William Brown;
Then even the Indians were amazed,
They thought this gentle maiden crazed,
And circling round they squatted down.

But William was a gentle man:
He bade two Indians call the priest,
He bade two more prepare a feast,
Then led her, blushing, by the hand,
Like some sweet maiden in sweet May.
He was so good, he was so true,
He did not know what else to do,
But led her round and round all day.

At last the priest, on spotted mare,
Who galloped forty miles or more,
He found them in the grasses sore,
And married them right then and there.
Then all the cow-boys they came down
And feasted as the night advanced,
And all the diggers drank and danced,
And cried: "Big Injin, William Brown!"
—*Joaquin Miller, in N. Y. Home Journal.*

A CHINESE CHILDREN'S BOOK.

Every nation appears to have a favorite virtue, which it endeavors to impress upon the minds of its children. Turn over some French books for children, and you will observe that the moral of most of the stories is: Be gentle and polite; be considerate and agreeable; seize every opportunity to be obliging.

The type of English books of this class is Robinson Crusoe, which inculcates courage, fortitude and self-dependence, the virtues which conquer the world.

What is the favorite virtue of the United States? If I should judge from the pieces I hear oftenest declaimed in our schools, I should say it was love of country, a preference which displayed itself in a remarkable manner during the late war.

In China, for twenty centuries past, the great object of moral teaching has been to inculcate reverence for ancestors, devotion to parents and kindness to brothers and sisters. The popular stories of China mostly turn upon family affection. If an orator should wish to move a Chinese audience to tears, he could not do better than relate some affecting instance of filial piety.

The most popular book for Chinese children is a collection of one hundred and two stories, each illustrated by a picture, nearly all of which are narratives of extraordinary devotion to parents or near relatives. So much valued is this work by the amiable people of China that many editions are published by men of wealth for free distribution. By applying at the office of publication any one may have a copy for nothing.

An English missionary, Mr. A. E. Moule, a gentleman capable of doing justice to the virtues of a heathen people, has translated a number of these tales into our language, and thus enabled us to know precisely what the moral lesson is which parents and teachers in China most assiduously teach. Many of these stories are obviously incredible, but the moral of them all is substantially the same.

One story is this: There was a very naughty boy named Han, whom his mother used very often to whip with a rattan, but without making him shed a tear. But one day, after being flogged, he cried; whereupon his mother asked him why he did so.

"Oh, mother," he answered, "you used to hurt me when you flogged me, but now I weep because you are not strong enough to hurt me."

The Chinese author who relates this remarkable tale, adds, by way of comment, that "it makes one weep even to read it."

Some of the stories are more like truth. There was once a little boy who bore a name which, being translated into English, would be Laudable Highland. When he was six years of age a gentleman named Ze gave him two oranges, which, instead of eating, he put into his bosom, and bowed his thanks. As he bowed, the oranges fell out, and rattled along the ground. Ze exclaimed:

"Here's a pretty young visitor, to hide his oranges and carry them off without eating them! What does this mean?"

Then little Laudable knelt down and said:

"My mother is particularly fond of oranges, and I wish to keep them for her."

Ze was surprised, and let him go home without reproof.

Then there is a story of a man named Lee, whose mother was always very much frightened in a thunder storm. At last, she died and was buried in a wood; but, as often as a thunderstorm threatened, Lee ran to his mother's tomb, and, kneeling down, cried out with tears:

"Lee is near you—don't be afraid, mother."

There is a curious story of a boy of eight named Woo Mang, which means Brave and Talkative. He was wonderfully dutiful to his parents, who were so poor that they could not afford mosquito nettings for their bed. So Woo, early in the evening, used to get into his parents' bed, and let the mosquitoes bite him without disturbance for an hour or two, and then, when they were filled with his blood, and could bite no more, he would get out, and call to his parents to go to bed and sleep in peace.

Another story calls to mind that of the Greek mother who told her son, as he was going to battle, to return to her with his shield or upon it. A father and two sons, after noble conduct in battle, fell by the hand of the enemy, the sons having followed their father into the thick of the fight. When the bodies were brought home, the bereaved mother laid her hand gently upon them and said:

"The father was a loyal officer, and the boys were dutiful sons. Come, come, this is no time for lamentation."

Another story is of a man whose mother had lost her eyesight. For thirty years he took care of her, leading her out on pleasant days into the garden, where he would laugh and sing so gayly that his mother forgot her sad condition. When, at length, she died, her son almost wasted away from sorrow, and on recovering his health bestowed all his tenderness upon his brothers and sisters, his nephews and nieces. He used to say to himself:

"This is the only way in which I can get some comfort, in letting my love go forth to those who are left."

There is a similar story of a great officer, named Yang, who in the spring time used to carry his aged mother on his back up and down the flowery walks of the garden, and, after placing her in a shady seat, frisk and gambol about for her amusement. The old lady live to the age of one hundred and four.

There was another great officer whose younger brother, named Perverse, was terrible addicted to drink, and, one day, in a drunken fit shot his brother's only ox. When the officer came home, his wife met him, and said:

"Perverse has shot your ox."

He was not at all disturbed by this intelligence, and asked for no information, but simply said:

"Well, let the ox be cut up for food."

Having said this, he sat calmly down to read, when his wife again cried:

"Perverse has shot the ox; surely this is no light matter."

"I am aware of it," said her husband, and kept on reading his book without even changing color. Such was his unwillingness to be moved by a brother's misconduct.

Brotherly love, in fact, is regarded by the Chinese as only less important than filial duty.

There is a story of a Mandarin, named Soo, before whom some brothers brought a suit about the division of a tract of land. After much litigation, continued at intervals for ten years, the Mandarin at last called the brothers before him, and addressed them thus:

"It is difficult to get a brother; it is easy enough to get land. Suppose you gain your fields and lose your brother, how will you feel then?"

Upon this the Mandarin wept, and not one of the bystanders could keep back his tears. Instantly the brothers, perceiving their error, bowed low to the magistrate, asked his forgiveness, and, after ten years of separation, took up their abode together in the family homestead.

The work is filled with such tales as these. Family duty appears to be the religion of the Chinese people. If we may judge from the narratives of M. Huc and other missionaries, both Protestant and Catholic, Chinese families live together in peace and harmony. Many of their popular sayings and maxims express a very elevated kind of moral feeling. Take these as specimens:

"You may be uncivil to a great man; but mind that you are respectful to a small man."

"To go on a pilgrimage to offer incense in a distant temple is not so good as showing kindness near home."

"If you have money and use it in charity, it won't be lost."

"Use men as you use wood. If one inch is rotten, you must not reject the whole piece."

"If you have good children, you need not toil to build them houses."

"Think of your own faults when you are awake and of the faults of others when you are asleep."

"Better be an honest beggar than a dishonest millionaire."

"If a man has not committed any deed that wounds his conscience, a knock may come at dead of night and he will not be startled."

"However enraged, don't go to law; however poor, don't steal."

The people of China are like ourselves in more than one particular, but they resemble us most in not living up to their own sense of what is right. In this trait of character, if in no other, all men are brothers.—*James Parton, in N. Y. Ledger.*

Leigh Smith's Story of His Arctic Experiences.

A recent London dispatch says:

The steamer Hope, commanded by Sir Allen Young, C. B., which left here in June last in search of the crew of the Eira, has arrived at Peterhead with the entire crew of that vessel. The Hope picked them up in Matolshkin Straits, Nova Zembla, the 3d of August, they having lost their ship off Franz Josef Land and journeyed in boats to the straits, through the ice. Leigh Smith, commander of the Eira expedition, gives the following account of its experience:

"On July 13, 1881, we steamed through pack-ice, and ten days later sighted Franz Josef Land. We proceeded toward Cape Ludlow, which was close to the pack to the northward. August 2 we went up Nightingale Sound and thence to Eira Harbor, and erected a store-house. On the 16th we started east to look for the Jeannette, but were unable to pass Berent Hook. On August 21 the Eira got nipped between a land-floe and pack-ice a mile east of Cape Flora, and sank before we were able to save many of the stores. We built a hut on Cape Flora of turf and stones, and covered it with sails. We wintered there, and during the whole time no signs of scurvy appeared. Twenty-nine walrus and thirty-six bears were killed, and eaten. We left Cape Flora June 21, 1882, in four boats, sailed eighty miles without seing any ice, and reached Nova Zembla August 2. When the Eira was nipped the leak gained so rapidly that in two hours after it had been discovered it was necessary to abandon the ship. Hardly had the last man left the vessel when the ice eased and the Eira rapidly sank. A tent was first erected on the ice, and the house was subsequently built."

All the boats of the Eira were saved. Most of the men saved some clothes and bedding. For sixteen nights the crew slept in a tent, from which they were at times almost floated out by rain.

Do Your Own Repairing.

We think that almost every farmer will agree with us that every farm should have its own workshop, and every cultivator of the land should understand how to use it. He may not do so when he first enters upon farming on coming of age; but after a year or two of what we should call apprenticeship, when he finds that to "know how to do things" is absolutely indispensable, he will rapidly learn to attend to most of his own repairing of the ordinary implements and machines upon his premises, instead of incurring delay, expense and uncertainty by depending upon professionals at a distance. Rather than to be without a workshop and the necessary tools, one should be erected expressly for the purpose, in a convenient spot, and daily warmed in winter so as to be ready at all times for use, in which many odd jobs can be done also not immediately connected with the farm.

All ordinary wooden repairing ought to be done by the farmer and his hands during rainy days and in winter, when there is plenty of time on hand for that purpose. Every part of a wheelbarrow, except the wheel, ought to be made on the premises; new forks and handles of iron rakes, repairing even some portions of the farm machinery, building of garden and yard fences, repairing roofs, building of corn-cribs, hog-pens, wagon and cart shelvings, making of the frames of hot-beds, and all the many jobs requiring to be done about a well conducted place too numerous to mention. A person becomes very handy in the use of good tools after a short experience, and saves many a dollar, without consuming any time necessary for the usual demands of the farm.

Dog Fat.

The attention of a reporter of the *World* was attracted yesterday afternoon while at the dog-pound by two boys who were carefully skinning and dressing a dog that had just been drowned according to law for vagrancy.

"What are you doing that for?" was asked.

"For consumption," replied one of the boys. "For a two-dollar bill," said the other.

It was finally explained that many residents of the east side of the city firmly believe that dog fat is an infallible cure for consumption.

"The boys told you the truth," said Dr. Ennever, the veterinary stationed at the pound, who was next questioned. "A great many people believe that dog fat, and even the flesh of dog, is a sure cure for consumption, and on an average one dog a week is taken from here and reduced to medicine."

"Who comes after them?"

"Generally women, either Germans or Jews. They come up here, and, after carefully examining all the dogs, select one that seems to be healthy and fat. They then point out their selection to an attendant, who ties a string round its neck or marks the animal in some way so as to identify it. The woman is told on what day that particular beast will be drowned; she returns at the time specified, gets the body, and turns it over to some of the hoodlums round here, who for a dollar or two skin it and take off the fat. If she wishes the carcass they dress it for her just as a butcher would a lamb or calf. No, yellow dogs have no value in this way; a black dog is always chosen in preference to any other color, if he is fat and healthy."

"How do they take the medicine, as I suppose they call it?"

"In different ways. Some reduce it to oil and take it as a liquid by the spoonful; others fry it out and then after it gets cold spread it on bread as you would butter and eat it so."

"Do they eat the meat, too?"

"Yes, and as a matter of fact, it's not bad eating. I've tried it myself, though I was not aware of it at the time. It looks like young veal."

"Have you any regular customers?"

"We have one, a Mrs. Farley, who used to live corner of Avenue A and Sixteenth street. She was pretty far gone in consumption, but she used to come every other week for five or six months for a nice fat dog. I have not seen her for some time, but I don't think she's dead. Some one told me she was living over on Ninth avenue. But as a general thing we don't know our customers' names. This superstition is so general on the east side that many of the drug stores keep dog fat or oil in stock. There are a number of these household remedies for different diseases. Through Vermont and New Hampshire the fat of skunks is used a cure for croup and rheumatism. Then at the South the negroes use dogs' flesh as a cure for rheumatism. The dog must be jet-black or the medicine is without efficacy. When the animal is chosen it is fed on nothing but the lungs and livers of racoons until it is so fat that it can hardly walk, when it is killed and eaten. After that if the patient is not cured he is perfectly assured that his pains and aches are attributable to some other cause."

During the last six years over 48,000 dogs have been drowned at the pound. So far this year 3,007 have been received, 2,674 drowned, 98 redeemed, 3 returned by order of the authorities and 232 are now awaiting death.—*N. Y. World.*

How the German Boy is Schooled.

From the hour of his birth until he has reached the mature age of six years he is under the constant supervision of his parents or his nurse. He plays as children play all the world over, but his games and pastimes are not rough. From the moment his sensitive mind is capable of being trained he learns obedience and politeness. He is not four years old ere he will bid a stranger good-day or good-evening, raising his little hat and making his little bow at the same time. Between four and six he is allowed to mingle freely with the children of the neighborhood, but his play-ground is always circumscribed according to the size of the garden in the rear of the block. At six the law compels his parents to send him to school.

From that time on he is a person of some responsibility, for his lessons must not be neglected under any circumstances, unless his health proves him to be unequal to the tasks. His school hours for the first year are not long, but he must be in his place promptly at eight o'clock in the morning, remaining until ten, and at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, remaining until 2:30. Then he brings home his lessons for the morrow, which, with the assistance of his parents, he must be prepared to answer for on the next day. The second year of his school-life is a little more severe. The schools open at six in the summer and seven in the winter, and long before children of his age are awakened in America, the streets are full of little ones hurrying to the different schools. This early class is dismissed at eight and nine o'clock, and the children are then expected to assist their mothers, or, as is more frequently the case, from ten years of age upward, they go to the great factories or work-shops where they are apprenticed, and learn a trade. Indeed, the school hours are fixed thus early in order that the children may not only receive an education but also learn how to make a living and help their parents to keep the wolf from the door.—*Chemnitz Cor. Chicago News.*

Worshiping Account-Books.

A correspondent writes: "Dewalee, the feast of lanterns, has often been described in your columns. I proceed to describe the interesting ceremony of Vahee Pooja, which I was invited to witness at the office of a distinguished native firm. Among the natives of India, whether they be Parsees, Mohammedans, or Hindoos, for practical purposes the new year commences with that of the Hindoos. The ceremony of Vahee Pooja, as its name denotes, is the worshiping of the account-book for the new year. It takes place a day before the Dewalee, and is performed not only by every merchant and trader, but even by private persons. In short, the new year among natives of India, whether for business or household affairs, commences with the new year of the Hindoos. This necessitates the closing of old accounts and opening of new ones, and for the latter purpose new books are used, but before they can be so utilised they must be worshiped, and each according to his means does this. The wealthier native firms avail themselves of the opportunity to invite their friends and constituents to be present to wish them a happy and prosperous year. The firm who had invited me is one of the oldest firms in Bombay. I of course expected the pooja, or ceremony of worshiping, would be performed by the mobeds or dustoors, a sort of *jasun* ceremony—but I was surprised on entering the office to see the place of honor assigned to a half-starved and very dirty-looking Brahmin. On the floor of one of the rooms was spread a clean floor-cloth, with huge cushions near the walls, in the center of which were placed silver trays containing *pan-suparee*, cocoanuts, *battasas*, dried dates, sugar-cane, coriander seeds, and silver and copper coins. In an adjoining room was placed a silver vase containing fire, and round it stood one of the high priests, or dustoors, of the Parsees, attended by several mobeds.

When all the preparations were completed we took our seats by the well-adjusted cushions, and all who knew Guzerati were given a new account-book and a new pen, and each wrote on the second leaf of the book what seemed to be a supplication to the deity invoking his blessings (in as many names as he is known by in the Zoroastrian calendar) for the new year, which is written in full with its corresponding English and Parsee dates. When some thirty books had been written up, the Brahmin—who sat in the center amid trays containing the articles above enumerated—had them submerged in *gulal* and the red stuff used by natives on all auspicious occasions; and thus the dustoor and his mobeds on the one hand, and the Brahmin on the other, invoked the diety's blessings. The duties of the Brahmin were not, however, confined to simply supplicating his gods to bless the undertakings for the coming year of the Parsee firm; they seemed to be of a multifarous nature, for he appeared to have had to bless (by muttering something in Sanscrit) each article as he took it from the tray, and after besmearing it with the red stuff, to place it on one of the many new account-books near him. This went on until the trrys were emptied of their contents. Then in a small silver dish were mixed some coriander-seeds with sugar and given to all the guests to eat; and then, as it were by way of a final dramatic effect, the Brahmin took a smal. silver vessel, and in it placed some of the red stuff with two or three pieces of ignited camphor, and had it taken about the room while he stood up shouting at the top of his voice. "Brahma! Brahma!" Then were distributed money, nosegays, and *pan-suparee* to all those present, and the proceedings terminated. I was informed that the books and articles would be left undisturbed on the floor as placed by the Brahmin until the new year's day.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Rather Curious Law in England.

A British Member of Parliament, Mr. Macfarlane, has been comparing some of the sentences recently inflicted upon offenders of various grades, and he has reached the conclusion that, in the eyes of British law, it is a much lighter offense to kick a woman to death than to pick her pocket. A man who kicked his wife to death was sentenced to six weeks' hard labor, and in the month following a man who had picked a woman's pocket of nine shillings was sentenced to penal servitude for ten years. Nor are these exceptional cases. The penalty in a case of knocking down a wife and kicking her savagely in the face was three months' hard labor; for knocking down and kicking a woman, a fine of £4; for trying to kill a wife with a razor, being a second offense, twelve months. Against these are set such sentences as for stealing coals to the value of two shillings, eight months' hard labor; for stealing a watch, five years' penal servitude. It would be interesting to inquire how much of this scandalous leniency to brutes is due to the ancient tradition that makes a man's wife his slave. But it does not appear necessary that the woman attacked should be the man's wife in order to give him practical immunity. In a case of violent assault upon a woman in the street, the ruffian was fined forty shillings, and in another case where three men ill-treated and killed a woman they were imprisoned, one for sixteen months and the others for six months, while a man who stole a knife and some keys got five years. All this seems to show that the equal protection of English law is not meant to extend to women.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—The button factory at Ithaca, N. Y., turns out 144,000 buttons per day.

HUMOROUS.

—"Don't you think I have a good face for the stage?" asked a young lady with histrionic aspirations. "I don't know about the stage," replied her gallant companion, "but you have a lovely face for a 'bus!"—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

—You never would suspect that the fine looking member of the horse guards, who shows off to such advantage on parade days, is the identical man who peddles milk and mashes the servant girls, would you? Such is the fact, however.—*New Haven Register.*

—"I tell yer wot, boys," exclaimed old Ben, the roughest man in the camp; "I tell yer wot, boys, it made a feller feel kinder watery round the lids to hear that little chit of a thing a-settin' up thar like an angel a-sayin' her prayers so cute, 'Mary had a little lamb,' or sunthin' er thet sort."

—"I feel I am growing old," said the lady, mincingly, to her guests, "for, really, I am beginning to lose my hair." (Of course she has bushels of it, and it is as black as a raven's wing.) "Then, ma," exclaims her little child, with the innocent frankness of infancy, "why don't you lock up the drawer when you put it away at night?"—*From the French.*

—A French scientist has made some experiments recently which go to show that all classes of insects, in proportion to their size, are from fifteen to forty times as strong as a horse. If you don't believe in the strength of insect life, watch the velvety little bumble-bee, with the tropical polonaise, and see him lift a two-hundred-pound picnic man out of the grass.—*Chicago Times.*

—When all the buffalo are killed off, if Uncle Sam can be induced to quit feeding the red devils on canned goods and other Government rations, they will have to put up at an American boarding-house, and then dyspepsia will wind up the noble red man. The Secretary of the Interior should cut this out and paste it where he will see it again.—*Texas Siftings.*

—The new reporter was sent to the school exhibition. His report read pretty well; but there were a few things in it which did not meet the approval of the local editor—such, for instance, as these: "The essays of the graduating class were good, whoever wrote them;" "the floral offerings were excessive, and from the number received by Miss Simplegush we judge her father owns a first-class greenhouse;" "the young lady who read the valedictory to the teachers has in her the making of a fine actress. She simulated sorrow so accurately that the writer might have been misled had he not subsequently heard the young lady speak of this same 'dear teacher' as 'a hateful old thing.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

A Sad Thing.

One of the most unfortunate occurrences of the present season took place a few morning's since on Third street. William H. Root has been for some time the owner of a gentlemanly young antelope that was a general pet. Everybody loved little James, for he was affectionate in his nature and highly intellectual. He knew his name, too, which is more than some of our Western men know, who have left the East under peculiar circumstances.

James was a loving and devoted companion to Mr. Root at all times. When Mr. Root went out in the yard and stooped over to pick up something little James would take a run and jump and knock his young master over into the tall grass. He was always ready for a jump, and ate every thing in sight from red clover to the primary speller. He had in fact a perverted taste for literature and he fell, as many a young man has fallen, as a result of this vitiated taste.

Little James a few mornings ago ate the first page of our vile contemporary containing a special from Alexandria and a facetious pay local in relation to Dr. Deadbeat's Hand-me down Ointment. His master did not at first understand why little James was so sad, but later he found the fragment of the paper that was left, and at once gave up all hope of recovery.

With his native hills far away to the westward stretching outward and embracing the blue summer sky, with the soft wind sighing over him, little James gathered himself together in a small package and died.

Mr. Root composed the calm features of the dead, spread him out on the grass, and went away where he could weep by himself. Death at last conquers all. The festive young man and the old people, the giddy girl in the midst of her gum career and the old lady whose life is but a memory, large or small, the same fate awaits them all. So little James, who had only just developed a taste for literature, and before he knew how to choose between the good and pure and the pernicious and false, swallowed a special from Egypt and skipped out for the great unknown.—*Nye's Boomerang.*

—A sulphur mine in Sicily was recently set on fire in a very curious manner. A wagon loaded with sulphur was being drawn up an incline, when the rope supporting it broke, and the wagon rushed back into the mine at a frightful speed. The rapid motion developed heat enough to set on fire the highly-combustible ore, and the flames spread so quickly through the mine that thirteen workmen were unable to escape and thirty or forty others were seriously injured.

Judge

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 28, 1882.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The "red negro" of Shelby county has been put to work in the coal mines near Birmingham.

At Greenville, S. C., the people let their hogs run in the street during watermelon time, in order to dispose of the rinds, which would otherwise furnish a green and slippery pavement.

A citizen of Cincinnati has discovered that a small quantity of Limburger cheese taken to bed with him at night keeps the mosquitoes away. This certainly shows good taste on the part of the mosquitoes.

An Alabama law, passed by the last Legislature, prohibits the owners of sheepkilling dogs to run at large. The first conviction under the law was made in Jefferson county recently, and the owner of the dog fined $75.

Mayor Cleveland, of Buffalo, has been nominated by the Democrats of New York, as their candidate for Governor. John Kelly and his Tammany delegates were admitted to the Convention, and with harmony again restored the chances are good for the success of the Democracy. So mote it be.

The Republican Convention which met at Wetumpka on last Monday failed to place a candidate in the field for Congress. They did not endorse Rev. Mr. McCoy publicly, but there is little doubt that he will get the secret endorsement and support of the Republicans of the district.

A specimen of Alabama grown rice was shown at the Selma cotton exchange on Friday. The stalks were three feet and a half high, the heads were well filled and the kernels were large and white. A rice expert pronounced the sample as fine as any grown in Louisiana and expressed surprise that so excellent a quality of the grain could be grown hereabouts. There is evidently no overestimating the posibilites of Alabama soil.

A physician at Lawton, Mich., is also a clergyman. In a bill which he recently rendered for "professional services," was an item of $8 for visits which as the patient, claimed, were made solely to administer spiritual consolation, and therefore payment is refused. The doctor on the other hand, declared that while it is true that he spent most of the time of these calls in prayer, he gave medicine for the body too, and his charge is only for the latter. A lawsuit is to settle the dispute.

Abstract of Assessment of Real Estate and Personal Property of Chilton County.

To our worthy Probate Judge, we are indebted for the following abstract of assessment of the real estate and personal property in Chilton county. We publish it, knowing that it will prove interesting to many of our readers:

REAL ESTATE.

Total number of acres, 357,553. Value $417,923.00.

Value of town property, $50,092.

Total value of real estate $468,015.00.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Value of wharf boats, toll bridges, ferries, &c., $200.

Stocks of goods wares, and merchandise; largest amount on hand at any one time during the preceding year, and including all merchandise kept on plantations for sale, or dealt out to laborers for profit, $53,305.

Household furniture, $2,337.

Printing presses, $255.

Libraries, $500.

Jewelry, Plate and Silverware, $755.

Pianos, and other musical instruments, $3,494.

Paintings, $50.

Clocks, gold and silver watches, and gold safety chains, $6,997.

Wagons, and vehicles, $8,878.

Mechanical tools, $550.

Farming implements, $109.

Dirks, bowie knives, sword canes, pistols and guns, $5,406.

Cattle (3,497 head), $23,573.

Horses (1,228 head) $57,637.00.

Mules (614), 35,509.

Studs, jacks, jennets, and race horses (10), 585.00

Hogs (272), 396.00.

Sheep (1,163) 1,486.00.

Goats (1,202), 1,205.00.

Salaries, gains, incomes and profits for the preceding year, 10,200.

Money loaned, and solvent credits or credits of value (indebtedness to be deducted, and excess taxed), lien notes, mortgage notes, or other notes, open accounts, 28,373.

All property real or personal not otherwise specified herein, 162,869.

Road bed, track, and other real and personal property of railroads, $89,840.

Total value of real and personal property in county, $1,462,512.

Total State tax, 9,511.58.

Total county tax, 5,853.46.

Poll tax on 1,434 male inhabitants over 21 and under 45 years of age, 2,151.

The railroads in county pay a State tax of 4,271.24 and a county tax of 2,628.46.

Pratt Saw Mill Co. pays a State and county tax of 878.17.

The very small assessment for farming implements is due to the fact that the greater part of such property is exempt from taxation, and is not assessed.

Cheap Tuition.

MR. EDITOR:—The demand for cheap tuition is one of the crying events of our county, at the present time. With many people, cheapness of tuition seems to be the chief qualification of a teacher. The man who puts his tuition down to the lowest figure is the teacher for them, regardless of his want of competency. Such persons, I fear, have never properly considered this matter—they have never thought what it takes to constitute a teacher. They seem not to know what a difference there is between a competent and an incompetent teacher. Such people think that any kind of teacher will do to teach children to spell and to read. Just as well say that any cobbler can lay the foundation of a building though it may take a master workman to finish the superstructure. No man can teach a child that which he does not know himself; and yet there are thousands of men and women all over this fair land of ours professing to teach children to read, while they themselves do not know how to read.

The truth is, there is just as much difference as to the character of the work done by different teachers as there is in the work done by different grades of mechanics; and if it is right for a master mechanic to receive higher wages than a mere journeyman, it is also right for a competent teacher to have better pay than those who are less competent. The work done by some teachers is as well worth *five* dollars a month as that done by others is worth *one* dollar a month, even in teaching the elementary branches just as one kind of cloth is worth more than another.

A man who is competent to teach school is competent to engage in other kinds of business; and such men are not going to wear out their lives in teaching school just for accommodation, when other easier and more lucrative employments are within their reach. This demand for cheap tuition has already driven thousands of the best teachers from the work of teaching and other kinds of business, and this most important work of education has been left to be done, in great part, by those who, to say the least, are very imperfectly qualified for it. Would that the eyes of the people could be opened to discern their own and their childrens interest.

TEACHER.

Maplesville Dots.

The first two weeks of dry weather since June.

Cotton is coming in slowly. No time to stop picking to gin and pack.

Mr. Thos. Lawrence has a steam ginnery in operation.

Died, near Calera, Shelby Co., on the 22d inst., Mrs. W. D. Oliver *nee* Miss Mollie Walker. Her remains were brought here and interred in the Isabella cemetery. Our sympathy is extended the bereaved ones in their hour of affliction.

BIJOU.

Callierville Items.

Fine weather this week for cotton picking.

Messrs. Gregory & Coe will soon have their fine steam saw mill in operation one mile north of Callierville.

Mr. Buckner Harris intends building a new dwelling house soon.

A Union church is being built five miles east of Callierville.

Mr. James Mitchell will make sorghum syrup with a new $150 evaporator.

JOLLY JOE.

Jemison Jottings.

Some sickness. Messrs. Geo. Dawson, Fisk Dawson and J. M. Keitt, are very low.

Several hands are at work on the school building. It will be well ceiled and every thing arranged by the third of October, when the Institute will open.

Prof. Burns has just returned from a visit to Bibb county, accompanied by his mother who will reside with him at Jemison.

Miss Mattie Hand has returned from a visit of several weeks to relatives in Shelby county.

Mrs. C. H. Smith has returned from a lengthy stay in Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton is coming in quite rapidly.

MUGO.

The delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention for this district have returned. They represent that a split up was the result of the Convention and that a candidate could not be agreed upon. This "splitting up" game is a part of the tactics by which it is hoped to throw the Democrats off their guard while the Republicans will consolidate on and vote as a man for the Independent, McCoy.

While Bill Wimpill, a gentleman of color, was "taking in" the town of Rising Fawn, Ga., last Saturday, the marshal remonstrated with him for his noisy and unbecoming conduct. At this, William became offended; his feelings were ruffled, his dignity bruised. He said he could clean up any d—n policeman living, and swore he would have blood. He got the blood, but it was his own, for the marshal fired first, and William was buried Sunday.—*Exchange.*

Senator John T. Morgan

Has kindly consented to address the people of Chilton county at

Verbena, Thursday, October 5.
Clanton, Friday, " 6.
Jemison, Saturday, " 7.

This will be a rare opportunity for us to hear our gifted Senator speak upon the political issues of the day. He is one of the best informed men in the country, and everybody should turn out to hear him.

Public Speaking.

Hon. Thos. Williams, Democratic and Conservative candidate for Congress will address the people of Chilton county as follows:

Cooper's, Tuesday, October 17.
Clanton, Wednesday, October 18.
Jemison, Thursday, October 19.
Mullberry Church, Wednesday, October 25.

The ladies are especially invited to attend.

By order of the District Executive Committee.

J. H. PARKER, Chairman.

For Sale Or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty feet square, with a partition making two rooms one 16x40, and one 24x40. A good stable on lot, 25x40 feet, with loft above and a good stock shed attached. Lot is 75x150 feet, and it is the best location for business in Clanton. For further particulars apply to

J. FOX MAULL,
Sept. 27-tf Lomax, Ala.

S. J. Heath's

Inauguration of the Fall and Winter Season of 1882 and 1883.

New Stock! New Store! And New Prices!

Better goods and more of them for the money than can be had at any other house in Chilton County

Now Being Offered

—BY—

S. J. HEATH,

THE

Monarch Merchant

OF THIS SECTION.

Who has just completed a large and commodious store house at

Strasburg, Ala.

and purchased the largest and most complete stock of General Merchandise, ever brought to this market, which he has bought at

"ROCK BOTTOM" PRICES FOR "SPOT CASH,"

and which will be sold at the smallest living margin. Come and see me. Examine and price my goods and you will be convinced that it is to your interest to give me your trade. Call without delay. You cannot judge the extent and magnitude of my stock until you have seen it. Don't be governed by the past, but call and see for yourselves.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR COTTON AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Remember the place
HEATH'S, AT STRASBURG.
Sept. 27-tf

Clanton Academy.

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL

Real Estate Agent.

Will buy and sell lands for commission.

Wheeler & Riley,

Fire Insurance Agents

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—AND—

Agents for the London and Lancashire and Royal Insurance Companies, of Great Britian and the Capital City, of Montgomery, Ala.

Office on First Avenue, Second Floor of Bank Building. Jun15-ly.

Ehrman Again To the Front!

Below will be found a price list which will show how astonishingly low R. Ehrman will dispose of his stock for the next TEN DAYS.

TEN POUNDS COFFEE $1.
MEAT PER POUND 15c.
GOOD FAMILY FLOUR $6 PER BARREL.

Meal $1.15 Per Bushel.

Calico 5 cents per yard, Domestic (seven-eights) 6½c per yard, Osnaburgs (heavy) 10c.

BROGANS $1.00 PER PAIR.

LADIES SHOES FROM 75c TO $1.50 PER PAIR.

In addition to the above I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
FURNITURE, WOODWARE,

and everything kept in a house of general merchandise, which will be sold in proportion to above prices.

BAGGING AND TIES FURNISHED TO FARMERS AT COST.

R. Ehrman.
Clanton, Ala., August 24. tf

Louisville & Nashville

Railroad Line.

The Quick, Short and Direct Route

TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West

Only one change of cars to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

and the best route to

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. may15-ly

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENSMITH.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

Lomax, Ala.

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

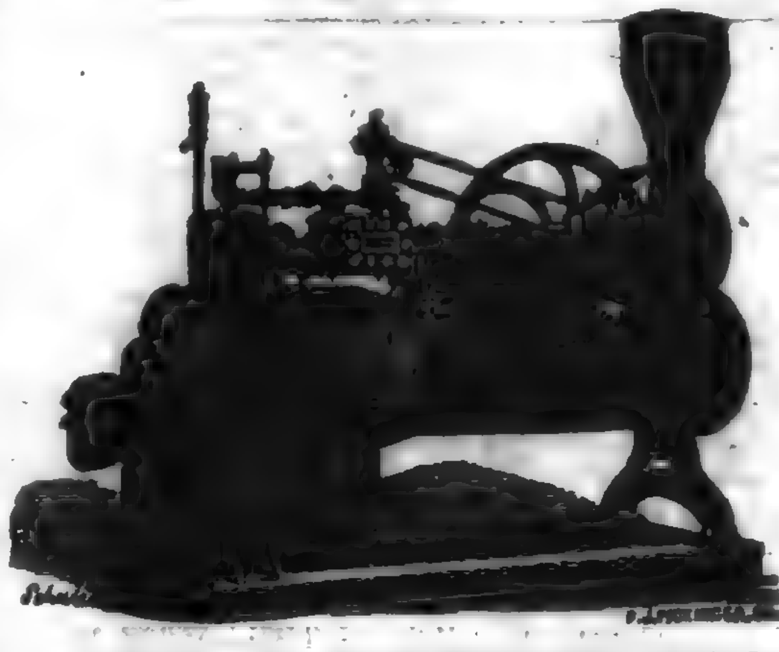
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

☞ **HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CORN.** ☜

We sell our goods at low rates and solicit a share of public patronage.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



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OF ALL SIZES

FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED HORSE POWER,

—AND—

OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best. Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar8-ly

W. N. RANEY,

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Grain, and Produce Sold at Importer's Prices.

SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Next Door to Hudgin's Bank.

Dec 22-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the large cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us.

Nov1-tf

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

An entirely new and enlarged edition complete in 15 Volumes.

SOME REASONS WHY THIS WORK Is Superior to all Other CYCLOPÆDIAS!

It contains more matter than any other Cyclopædia. It is brought up to a later date than any other Cyclopædia.

It embraces over 62,000 Titles, being a verbatim reprint of Chambers's Encyclopædia, with 15,000 Titles added on American subjects.

Its type is large and clear; its Paper, Presswork, and Binding [illegible].

IT IS CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER CYCLOPÆDIA PUBLISHED.

The price in Cloth being $[illegible] per set.
The price in Sheep being $[illegible] per set.
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Specimen pages sent to any address on application. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. Liberal Terms [illegible]. Send for circular.

S. W. GREEN'S SON, Publisher,
[illegible] Beekman St., N. Y.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 28, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—William A. Collier.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	11:45 p. m.
No. 11	3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2	*9:00 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	8:15 p. m.
No. 12	10:35 a. m.

* Don't stop.

SCHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 6:30 a. m.	Selma	Arr 9:15 p. m.
" 9:45 "	Calera	Lve. 6:02 "
" 4:16 p m	Rome	" 11:32 a m
" 6:15 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
" 8:13 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
" 11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
" 1:01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 11:00 a m	Selma	Lv. 4:20 p m
Leave 8:50 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
Leave 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m

LODGES. — Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 433, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 32 K. of P. every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T. meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Mite meets to-night at the residence of Mr. W. H. Foshee.

Senator Morgan is a fine speaker, and our people should not fail to hear him.

Mr. J. F. Maull offers a good store house and lot for sale on very reasonable terms

It will pay any and every merchant in Chilton county to advertise in the county paper.

Our live merchant Mr. R. Ehrman, is buying cotton extensively. He pays the highest market price.

Clanton merchants have ordered extensive stocks of goods. A lively trade is expected this fall and winter.

Married, in this place, on the 20th inst., by Rev. W. A. Montgomery, Mr. I. B. Bowden and Mrs. Mary A. Brinkman.

Hon. Thos. Williams' appointment was to speak at Mulberry Church and not at Maplesville, as we published last week.

Rev. J. W. Shores is holding a protracted meeting at the Verbena Methodist church this week. He is assisted by Rev. Mr. Rush, of Prattville.

Senator Morgan will address his fellow-citizens of Chilton county on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. Let everybody turn out to hear him.

The Shelby Sentinel job printing office is now located at Calera. Work can be done there in the neatest style. We are agents at this point and can have work done on reasonable terms.

The Birmingham Daily age we are glad to see, has a regular correspondent at Clanton. Said correspondent seems to be under the very correct impression that Clanton is a boss town.

The American Universal Cyclopedia is one of the best works of the kind ever published. It is a verbatim reprint of Chambers Cyclopedia and is cheaper than any other Cyclopedia.

See the new advertisement of that energetic and flourishing merchant Mr. S. J. Heath, of Strasburg. He means what he says, has a bran new stock of goods, and every one should give him a call.

It is utterly imposible to conduct a newspaper to suit everybody. We have learned this from an eight years experience in the business, and we have never expected and don't intend to try to conduct this sheet to suit any one except the proprietor thereof.

The citizens of Mountain Creek contributed sixty dollars for the yellow fever sufferers of Pensacola.

A comet can be seen in the morning. It makes its appearance at about 4 a. m., just over the point where the sun rises.

The communication of "Teacher" which is published in this week's issue is a strong argument against the belittling of good schools by cheap tuition.

Mr. Frank J. Davis presented us last week with three very fine apples of the Taunton variety. Mr. Davis is a great fruit raiser, and our section is the locality for such.

A concert at Verbena, last Friday evening given by Mrs. A. M. Knox, of Clanton and Mrs. Werth, of Montgomery, was a success, and was much enjoyed by those who attended.

The splendid specimens of apples which have been brought to this office during the past few days have convinced us that Chilton county is an excellent section for this fruit.

We are glad to learn that Prof. A. E. Burns, who has recently removed from Bibb county to Jemison, has a flourishing school at the latter point. Success to him and all such enterprises.

Married, in Columbiana, Ala., on the 27th inst., Mr. E. L. Spencer and Miss Sallie A. Nelson. We extend congratulations to friend "Genie," upon his securing one of Shelby's fairest daughters as a life partner.

The Chilton View is well edited, shows energy and pluck in its columns, and we wish for it continued prosperity.—*Tuskegee News.*

Thanks Bro. Mac. We can well say ditto of the News.

Messrs. Maull & Hockensmith, at Lomax, are live merchants as will be evidenced from their liberal use of printers ink. They are anxious to buy corn and are ready to pay a good price for it. Read their advertisement and then call on them.

One of the saddest deaths that our community has known in a long while was that of Mrs B. J. D. Roach, which occurred on last Sunday afternoon. She was only nineteen years of age, had been a wife less than a year, and her death excited the sympathy of the whole community.

A trio of darkies were conversing on the street the other day, and one was heard to remark: "Twenty good mans could whip out the whole d--d squad." What squad was meant was left to conjecture, as their voices were suddenly lowered. Probably it is the "squad" that is to get the "whipping out."

A party of rascals visited the residence of Capt. S. F. Nunnelee, editor of the Tuskaloosa Gazette last week, and assailed his dwelling with brickbats. The trouble seems to be that Capt. Nunnelee is a very strong prohibitionists, and conducts his paper to suit his principles. He should have treated his cowardly visitors to half a dozen doses of No. 1 bird-shot.

The Republican District Convention, which was slimly attended, met at Wetumpka yesterday, organized, concluded neither to endorse or nominate, and thus adjourned. This course will elect Mr. Independent McCoy, of Chambers, over Col. Thomas Williams, by a majority of 720,000 or less, under the provisions of the late Lecompton treaty.—*Advertiser.*

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CLAY CO., August 7, 1882.

I, W. M. Scarborough, do hereby certify that Littleton Daniel treated an ulcered breast for Mrs. Rowe, of Mellow Valley. The entire breast was taken off and is now healing up. I regard the cure a very remarkable one.

W. M. SCARBOROUGH, M. D.

Any one suffering with cancer, who will visit me at Clanton, will receive treatment and if a cure is not made there will be no charge. Any one having a cancer in the mouth should give it immediate attention, I can cure it unfailingly.

LITTLETON DANIEL.

Clanton, Ala., Sept. 18-2t

A certain young gentleman on seeing the item in this paper stating that the b. m. had returned on account of his pocket being empty, translated b. m. as meaning "bad man," and concluding that he must be the individual alluded to, he made a call on us in company with a dangerous looking six-shooter. He was pacified on being told that b. m. stood for "boss man," and he forthwith made us a present of his shooting-iron, which can be seen suspended from the ceiling of our sanctum, and to which the "devil" has attached the ominous notice, "Look out! Loaded Gun!!" We will hereafter be able to "fix" our friends without the assistance of our champion of the "Three Daggers."

The Fever in Pensacola.

On Tuesday there were sixty new cases of yellow fever in Pensacola and too deaths. Total number of cases to that time 577. Total deaths 56. The mortality is 10 per cent.

Hon. Thos. Williams opened the canvass in this district on Monday at Cross Keys. His first speech in this county will be at Cooper's Station, on the 17th prox., and not at Verbena.

A good price can be obtained for your cotton in Clanton.

Low Rates.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Round-Trip Excursion Tickets from Montgomery and all stations north and from Memphis and all stations north, to the Louisville Exposition from September 4th to October 19th, and to the Cincinnati Exposition, from September 4th to October 5th, at four (4) cents per mile for the round trip. Tickets sold any day in the week and good to return ten days from date of sale.

For Sale or to Rent.

The house and lot in Verbena, with schoolroom attached, lately occupied by Miss Watson. Also a good lot of school furniture, piano, large stove, and dining table for sale cheap. For further information apply by letter to Miss L. G. Watson, Shorter's Station, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 1813.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 22, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 6th, 1882, viz: Sip Atchinson homestead entry 12227 for the n w ¼ of section 12, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lee Hayse, Richard McCary, Thomas Ward and Edmund Hayse, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

Sept 27-5t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March 1881, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the n w ¼ section 13, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact. sept21-5t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife Adaline Smith on the 8th day of August 1881, the Louisville & Nash- Rail Road company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest didder, at the court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e ¼ of the s e ¼ of section 29 Township 22 North, Range 14 East situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road company. By Henry L. wheeler, its attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James E. Lowe and and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the ninth day of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n w ¼ of the s w ¼ of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the pupose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. wheeler, its attorney in fact.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 8-1y

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. costly outfit and terms free. Address True & co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

"Quick sales and small profits,"
IS THE MOTTO AT
THE CHEAP CASH STORE
—OF—
W. M. WILSON

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Scohol Books a Specialty
—AT—
The Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.

For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
A. POPE, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Lynchburg, Va.

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
24 AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 22-6m

GOLD. Great chance to make money.—Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances, remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money. Information and everything needed sent free. Address Stinson & co., Portland, Maine.

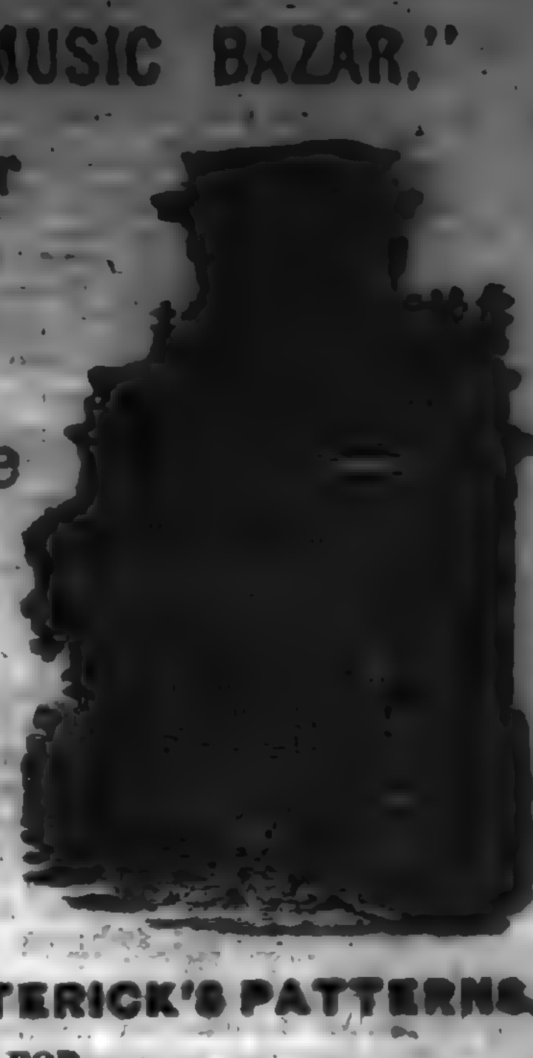
NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS, County Surveyor.
Nov24-1y

HAVE YOU WOOL TO CARD!

We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us, with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us who from, and if you want it rolled. Put your name on express card. E. G. WALKER, Montevallo, Ala.
aug10-3m

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical
Instruments, Fine
Oil Paintings,
Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—



NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

New Goods! New Goods!
Bottom Prices at Last at
WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
—DEALERS IN—
Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Feb 15-tf

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 23-6m

A. A. CLISBY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
—DEALERS IN—
DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS,
SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE.
DEPOT FOR
Burning and Lubricating Oils, White Lead,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Miners' Supplies.
—WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN CIGARS—
BIRMINGHAM.
Aug. 1—3m

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Over Joel White's Book Store,
No. 13 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST,
CLANTON, ALA.
Solicits the patronage of the public.
PRICES FOR WORK!
Shaving - - - - - [illegible]
Hair cutting - - - - [illegible]
☞ The only barber in the [illegible] who [illegible] talks.

MY NEIGHBOR.

What if my neighbor lies abed
Until the morning is half spent,
While wife and I have worked instead,
And earned enough to pay the rent?
He sleeps and has no rent to pay,
We toil and sing the live-long day.

What if my neighbor drives a pair
Of [illegible] horses sleek and fleet,
[illegible] to pay our fare,
Or only take the horse-car down the street,
And catch a picture on the way,
Look back and have no charge to pay.

What if my neighbor goes to church
And proudly sits where all can see,
While we are left quite in the lurch,
But in a corner bend the knee?
Of piety this is no test,
The poor in spirit are the blest.

I know my neighbor rich has grown,
But can not see his heart within;
I only need to scan my own,
And keep it free from envious sin.
To Him in whom there's naught obscure
All men alike are weak and poor.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

Arsenic in Wall Paper.

Some years ago I read a strange and highly-wrought story. It told of a man who went to take possession of some property in England which had just been bequeathed to him. He was not very graciously received by the people in charge, and living there for a time he finally became ill, and without any apparent cause drooped, and grew worse and worse.

If I remember rightly he escaped with his life, but the discovery was made by his physician that the green with which his room was furnished was in part arsenic green, and that he was slowly and surely being poisoned. Whether it was by intent or by accident was not proved, but the case looked rather dark for the people in possession, who had a snug berth in the house so long as there was no master living in it. At any rate, the story, which was evidently told by way of caution to all householders, made much more impression than a mere statement that it is dangerous to use arsenic colors in furnishing a room.

Within a few weeks one of my brother doctors writes of some young people who had been "decorating" their room, and what with lambrequins and other varieties the bed was pushed into a corner, and one of the sisters slept with her face toward the wall. She always had a headache in the morning, and her doctor suggested that the bed be moved out from the corner, and it being summer, with windows open and plenty of fresh air, her headache ceased. But it occurred to me that possibly also the paper might have something to do with her symptoms. They talk of legislation, but the best legislation would be for people to take care of themselves. Act intelligently and with care. The whole has lately come to my mind in a new experience.

My practice lies in a small town in the interior of the State, where there is no crowding and plenty of fresh air. I was called to see two children who were ill, drooping, with all sorts of anomalous symptoms; the eldest, a boy, not as seriously as his little sister. Of course, as was wise, I ordered careful nursing and watching, and waited to see what was the matter. On my second or third visit, the nurse, who slept in the same room, told me she was not well; not really ill, but "weak all over," and generally miserable. The mother was in an adjoining room, and both she and the other children seemed quite well. I told them my suspicions about the paper, for without the fatal "arsenic green," the peculiar hue of Paris green, I knew still that there were other tints and hues that also betrayed arsenic. They moved across the hall into another room, and I took a piece of the paper to be analyzed.

It was full of arsenic, and as soon as they were removed from its baleful influence they began to recover. This is the most marked case, though I could tell of others; and this is the moral: Never buy papers with arsenic green in them (nor green tarlatan dresses.) Have your wall papers examined, especially if they are cheap, and in any cases of unaccountable illness in the family look first for such a cause. It is a burning shame that such things should be, and that there is no law to control the manufacturers. The first man who will solemnly and truthfully assure us that he uses no arsenic colors is the man we should trust, after we are sure that he tells the truth.

Painted walls are better for bed-rooms, for they can be dusted, and can be washed when they need it. But in these days, when "decoration" is so much the order, of course paper bears the palm.

One paper should never be put over another except it be necessary—as was once said in a poorly built house—to strengthen the walls! Paper is often a lurking place for the seeds of disease—germs they call them now. But at least do not have poison in the paper.—*Dr. J. Smith, in Christian Union.*

Jenny Lind.

"Where is Jenny Lind now?" inquired a reporter of P. T. Barnum.

"Jenny Lind, or Mrs. Goldschmidt, is living in London, near the Buckingham Palace, at a place called Pimlico. When I was last in London I met her daughter at a photographer's—the royal photographer's—and she insisted upon my seeing her mother. So I went to see her, and had a very pleasant visit. Her marriage was rather romantic. Goldschmidt is a Jew. They studied music together. When she came to America she sent for him to come as a pianist, and he used to play at her concerts.

"It was her own arrangement, and she paid his salary herself. She thought he was a grand musician, and used always to get into one of the private boxes and applaud his pieces. Though she was older than he, she loved him, and was bound to marry him. He renounced his religion in order to be her husband. I guess he thought it was a comfortable place. She must be worth $1,000,000. There was a joke about it at the time. The question was, 'Why did he marry Jenny Lind?' and the reply, 'Because he was gold smit.'"

—An exchange says that an Indianapolis young man has never voted, and has vowed that he never will, until his mother and sister can accompany him to the polls. If the young man's mother and sister are too busy to accompany him to the polls, they should employ a policeman to go with him; though a man who is afraid to go alone doesn't deserve to exercise the privileges of an American citizen.—*Norristown Herald.*

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—It is the fashion in Milan to grow fruits instead of flowers for house plants. Some elegant parlors are almost converted into little orchards.

—Sir Fowell Buxton has been taking a lot of Norfolk farmers on an agricultural tour in Holland. The average crop of wheat per acre there is said to be the heaviest in the world.

—At Tornay-Charente, the termites, or white ants, having gnawed away the props of a dining-room without its being perceived, the flooring collapsed during a party and the guests sank through.

—The large estates in the province of Posen are passing from the hands of their Polish owners into those of Germans. Last year twenty-nine estates with 80,590 acres of land had thus changed hands, and many large estates are now in the market. The Polish press lifts its warning voice in vain against these transfers of property.

—Grass is said to grow luxuriantly in Waldeck's capital, Arolsen; there are no railroads within the principality, and the post chaises are of the style of fifty years ago. There was quite an interesting scene on the morning when the Duchess of Albany left her childhood's home. The royal family are very much beloved, and the whole town turned out to bid good-by to their pet, Princess Helen.

—A drunk and disorderly man was sentenced by an English magistrate to seven days at hard labor for trying at Leicester recently to shake hands with the Princess of Wales as she sat in her carriage, and poked him away with her parasol. He was immediately released at the request of the Prince and Princess. It is hard to beat an English magistrate in doing what he thinks will please the royal family.

—The present Duke of Devonshire always carried with him a little desk, which contained all the letters ever written to him by his wife, who died eleven years after her marriage, and to whom he was devotedly attached. A few years since the Duke's valet, while handing his master into a railway carriage at Westland Row, laid down the box, which was instantly snatched by a station thief, and has never, though large rewards have been offered, been recovered since. Of the family, Lord Hartington, now forty, is unmarried, and said not to be likely to marry, and Lord Frederick died without issue, so that the title is likely eventually to descend to Lord Edward, the third son, who is married to a cousin of the Earl of Harewood, and has with other male issues a son, Victor. The present Duke is seventy-six, but well preserved.

—There is an eminent painter in Paris who is economical and sententious. The other day one of the students broke a pane of glass in the studio-window, and replaced it temporarily by pasting a sheet of paper over the aperture. When the painter came down next morning he thrust his cane through the makeshift with the remark, "He that breaks pays." None of the class, however, took the hint, and next morning another sheet of paper was pasted across the window. It met with the same fate. And so on the next day, and so on the fourth. On the fifth day, when the artist came down, there was the paper as before. Fire flashed from his eyes, and roaring, "He that breaks pays!" he drove his cane through the paper—and through the pane of glass behind it that had been put in by the students, and then carefully pasted over with a sheet of paper.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—An exchange says that "Henry Irving, the actor, has two sons who will beat him on the stage." Henry should have them bound over to keep the peace. —*Texas Siftings.*

—Courage that grows from constitution often forsakes the man when he has occasion for it; courage which arises from a sense of duty acts in a uniform manner.—*Addison.*

—Doctor: "Well, Pat, have you taken that box of pills I sent you?" Pat: "Yes, sir, be jabers, I have, but I don't feel any better yet; may be the lid hasn't come off yet!"

—It seems to me we can never give up longing and wishing while we are thoroughly alive. There are certain things we feel to be beautiful and good, and we must hunger after them.—*George Eliot.*

—A New York physician gives half a dozen reasons why Americans grow bald. It appears that the principal reason is because their hair comes out. We always suspected as much.—*Norristown Herald.*

—It costs this Government over $18,000 per year to fire sunset guns at various military posts, but we wouldn't have 'em stop it for anything. The sun doesn't know enough to sink out of sight without being shot at.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Unsatisfactory arithmetic: Parson—"I wish to complain, Mrs. Diggins, of the conduct of your daughter at the Sunday-school to-day; it was rude to the extreme." Mrs. D.—"Ah, it's what they taches her at that theer board school as dun it; yesterday she came home and she says: 'Mother, they are a-taching of me vulgar fraxions.' What can you expex after that, sir?"—*London Fun.*

—"What Ails This Heart of Mine," is the heading of a story that is going the rounds of the papers. We suppose he saw his girl out riding with another fellow. There is nothing that makes the heart get up and pound ribs and carom on the other vital parts, and jump up and down like a churn-dasher, and then get tired and keep so still you think it has stopped beating forever, as to see your girl out riding with another fellow, we are told.—*Peck's Sun.*

—The *Scientific American* says: "An invention that will be appreciated by travelers who play chess on voyages is that reported from Berlin of an iron chess-board, with magnetized men, that will hold in place, no matter how often the ship or the car rolls over." When a ship rolls over a few times, or when a car gets to the bottom of an embankment, we can imagine how much a traveler will appreciate an iron chess-board with magnetized men.—*Texas Siftings.*

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—In Germany during the slippery season temporary calks are used for horse shoes. Two sharp-pointed studs an inch long are screwed into holes left in the shoes, and when the horse enters the stable they are taken out and a button screwed into their place, thereby preventing all damage to the horse and keeping the screw holes from filling.

—Cultivate frogs, toads and lizards. Put them in your gardens, and as the evening approaches they will hop from their hiding places and snuggle down in some convenient spot near the gutter, or where they know there will be plenty of food. The ants, roaches, mosquitoes, etc., they consume in the night is marvelous, and thus they keep down the insect pests.

—It is said, and we see no reason to doubt it, that if a cucumber vine is trained to run up a stake on which a few stubs of limbs have been left along its whole length, the crop will be enormous. By this plan the vines not only occupy less space but are afforded opportunity to follow their natural habit of climbing up, instead of running on the ground.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Vermin on fowls and about hen roosts will leave headquarters by injecting from a syringe a weak steep in water of pennyroyal herb tea. Drive this weak steep thoroughly over the roosts and the poultry and it will cleanse them from lice. Several varieties of flies annoy and suck blood from horses and other animals. Pennyroyal steep will drive them away if the animal is washed with it.—*American Cultivator.*

—To Know Ripe Water-Melons: The *Christian Intelligencer* says that when the melon begins to change color inside, and its seeds turn black, a small speck, scale or blister begins to appear on the outer circle or rind. These are multiplied and enlarged as the fruit matures. A ripe melon will show them thickly over the surface. A partial development only indicates half-ripened fruit. A full crop of blisters reveals its perfect ripeness.

—A farmer of my acquaintance, whose business is chiefly raising hogs, had one acre of artichokes two or three years ago; he now has six acres and talks of planting four more. He says that in some years one acre of artichokes is worth three of corn, and that a small piece, according to the number of hogs, will any year be worth the same area of corn. Some use the tops as feed; horses and cattle both seem to relish them.—*Farm and Garden.*

—Creamed Cabbage: Slice as for cold slaw, and stew in a covered saucepan till tender; drain it, return to saucepan, add a gill or more of rich cream, one ounce of butter, pepper and salt to taste; let simmer two or three minutes, then serve. Milk may be used by adding a little more butter; or have a deep spider hot, put in the sliced cabbage, pour quickly over it a pint of boiling water, cover close and cook for ten minutes, then pour off water, and add half a pint of rich milk. When the milk boils stir in a teaspoonful of flour, moistened with a little milk; season, cook a moment and serve.—*Chicago Journal.*

—A clock on exhibition in Utica, N. Y., marks the time of day in all parts of the world at the same time. It is a globe with a transparent dial for local time, and in running the globe revolves figures on the ring representing the equator, indicating the time in different countries at that same particular moment. The clock was constructed at Canajoharie.—*Utica Herald.*

—One year ago the business portion of Truckee, Cal., was entirely wiped out by fire. Now the town is much larger and contains handsomer and more substantial buildings than ever before.—*Chicago Times.*

VAST merit is inherent in St. Jacobs Oil, and we heartily recommend it to our readers.—*Chicago (Ill.) Western Catholic.*

—The anti-æsthetic, all-but-poetic man of the Denver *Tribune* does exceedingly dislike O. Wilde, and says that if any girl in Colorado would marry "the gaunt, raw-boned, lantern-jawed, long-haired, mackerel-eyed, bilious-hued æsthete," his (the editor's) confidence in the taste and good sense of the average Colorado female will be remorselessly and eternally dispelled.

THE New York *Evening Telegram* says: Tony Pastor was cured of rheumatic pains by St. Jacobs Oil. He praises its efficacy.

—Mrs. Polly Shaw, of Canterbury, N. H., was one hundred years old a few days ago, and there was a gathering of her friends and relatives at her son's in honor of the event, at which four generations of her descendants were present.—*N. Y. Post.*

Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the hugh, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

—The oldest building in Hartford, Conn., stands at the corner of Main and Talcott streets, and many of the timbers in it were put there in 1646.

Tennyson's "May Queen."

Who knows that if the beautiful girl who died so young had been blessed with Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" she might have reigned on many another bright May-day. The "Favorite Prescription" is a certain cure for all those disorders to which females are liable. By druggists.

—York and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, manufacture about one-tenth of all the cigars made in the United States.

IF the blood be impoverished, as manifested by pimples, eruptions, ulcers, or running sores, scrofulous tumors, swellings or general debility, take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

—A statistician estimates the annual consumption of cigars in this country at 275 for every man of voting age.

—The right of a woman past the age of twenty-one to marry whom she pleases has just been vindicated in Missouri. The father of Laura Hobbs, aged twenty-seven, attempted to hold her to continued service in the paternal home by locking her up in a room when she had made a verbal contract to become the wife of George W. Bishop. A writ of habeas corpus unlocked the door, and the marriage took place in spite of the father's objections.—*N. Y. Sun.*

After All Else Failed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 23, 1881.

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—The stealer of a horse in Minnesota could not find a saddle, and took a sack of feathers to ride on. The sack had a hole, the feathers were slowly strewn along the road for twenty miles, and by means of them the rascal was hunted down.

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—It is said the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara have lost the shape which won for them their name, and now resemble a letter V.

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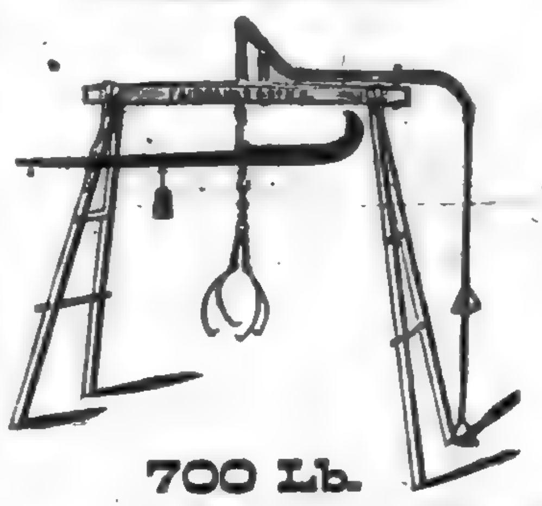

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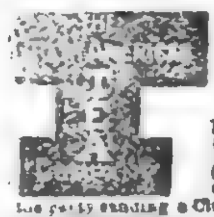

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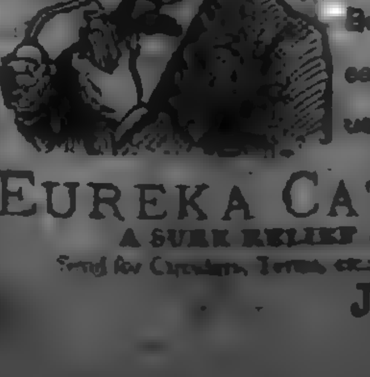

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VOL 1. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1882. NO. 47.

THE WHEEL O' THE BREAST.

Through rivers of veins, on a nameless quest,
The tide of my life goes hurriedly sweeping,
Till it reaches that curious wheel o' the breast,
The human heart, which is never at rest:
Faster, faster, it cries, and, leaping,
Flinging, dashing, speeding away,
The wheel and the river work night and day.

I know not wherefore, I know not whither,
This strange tide rushes with such mad force;
It glides on hither, it slides on thither,
Over and over the self-same course,
With never an outlet and never a source;
And, lashing itself to the heat of passion,
It whirls the heart in mill-wheel fashion.

I can hear in the hush of the still, still night
The ceaseless hum of that mighty river;
I can hear it rushing, gurgling, gushing,
With a wild, delirious, strange delight,
And a conscious pride in its sense of might,
As it hurries and worries my heart forever.

And I wonder oft, as I lie awake
And list to the river that seethes and surges
Over the wheel that it chides and urges—
I wonder oft if the wheel will break
With the mighty pressure it bears, some day,
Or slowly and wearily wear away.

For little by little the heart is wearing,
Like the wheel o' the mill, as the tide goes tearing
And plunging hurriedly through the breast
In a network of veins on a nameless quest,
From an [illegible] unto unknown oceans,
Bringing its cargoes of fierce emotions,
With never a pause, or an hour for rest.
—*Ella Wheeler, in Chicago Tribune.*

BLINKS' DOG.

Mrs. Blinks declared she wouldn't have another one of those little nuisances in the house again; "for what good are they anyway?" Mrs. Blinks asked in an indiscriminate way, as she gazed in succession at the rocking chair, the French clock, and the "God Bless Our Home" motto over the hall door. As no reply was vouchsafed from any one of these, she went on: "If you're going to have a dog, you want a dog that is a dog, and not a plaything."

Mrs. Blinks had read of the watch-dog's honest bark, and numberless narratives wherein the watch-dog aforesaid was the hero, and the thief and murderer the victim, and by consequence if there was one thing more than another that Mrs. Blinks had set her mind upon having it was "a dog that was a dog," as she so happily and lucidly expressed it.

So much had she said about this thing that Blinks, one of the most devoted of husbands, could not find it in his heart to discourage, much less to thwart her ardent longing. It was some time, however, ere he could find just the dog that came up to the ideal of what a dog should be. Finally he heard through a friend of a dog up country somewhere which seemed to fill the bill to a nicety, and negotiations were at once entered into which resulted in the animal's being forwarded by express.

The day for the canine's arrival was looked forward to with joy and impatience, and when the day, which seemed so long coming, did come at last, Blinks hurried down to the express office, with many a promise to his eager spouse that he would be back just as quickly as he possibly could.

When Blinks got within a quarter-mile of his destination, a noise reached his ears such as had never reached them before. It sounded like the croaking of a legion of frogs, each with a very bad cold. It was not until he got a glimpse of a dry-goods box and a vicious-looking nose protruding through the slatted side that he could so much as guess what was the cause of it all.

It was the dog. Blinks looked at his property in the dry-goods box. He didn't go very near it. Possibly he felt it would be rude to gaze at short range upon an imprisoned fellow creature. The animal was a cross between the bull and the mastiff, and cross as both put together. To say that he was possessed of an amiable countenance would be the grossest flattery. His prison-house was littered with shreds of coat-tails, trousers, etc., formerly part of the raiment of the trainmen, which he had sampled from time to time during his trip, as opportunity afforded, and he looked as though he would like very much to add to the collection.

Blinks was in a quandary. He stood off and coaxingly remarked to the dog that he was a nice fellow; but the animal did not appear to take the compliment in the spirit that was intended, but repeatedly knocked the muzzle against the bars of his cage in a most ferocious manner, awakening the livliest fears in Blink's breast least one of those slats should suddenly give away.

Blinks, therefore, retreated in good order and set about bribing somebody to take his treasure home. He finally found an expressman whose needs were greater than his fears, and after much labor and the loss of some skin and much blood, the man succeeded in getting the ideal dog into his wagon. Excepting the frog opera which the animal indulged in, with an occasional intermission which was devoted to testing the strength of his prison bars, the journey to Blink's house was devoid of interest.

The wagoner unloaded his living and lively freight at Blinks', and with the loss of a few more square inches of cuticle and a few pints more of blood, the box and the dog were safely landed on Blinks' piazza.

Mrs. Blinks was, of course, delighted at the noble beast. "So gentle-looking," she remarked, extending her hand to pat his head through the bars. She did not carry out her intention, however. There was something in the glare of that "gentle-looking" dog's eyes and glistening teeth that made her change her mind. So she stepped back several paces, and admired him from a safer distance.

The Blinkses congratulated each other several times upon the acquisition of such a treasure. Of course, he was a little frightened now—it did not occur to them that anybody else was frightened, or if it did neither said anything about it—but he would grow accustomed to them in a little while, and would be as docile as a kitten. In the meantime it was concluded not to worry him just at present, but allow him to remain on the piazza in his dry-goods box.

So Blinks lowered some meat and drink through the hole in the top of the box, taking care to shut down the cover as quickly as possible after having done so. Blinks said some time afterward that the animal ate a whole quarter of beef that first night; but this was, of course, exaggeration born of disappointed hopes.

In the course of a week of alternate stuffing and starving, the dog began to recognize the Blinkses as his friends and protectors, and showing unmistakable signs of contrition for his previous ungrateful conduct, and a desire to conciliate, he was finally released from durance vile and allowed to roam about the Blinks domain at his own sweet will.

But although he had entered into social compact with the Blinkses, Towser (for such was his title) showed no disposition to widen his circle of friends. The first morning after his release, the milkman was seen running frantically away from the house with torn clothing and horrified visage, while Towser was peering at him over the high fence, shouting his frog opera as well as a mouthful of coat-tail would permit him.

The milkman did not come again, and he had apparently told his misadventure to all the milk-dealing fraternity; for not one of them could be induced to come within twenty rods of the Blinks residence. But this was not all. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker, and even the grocer, one and all, suddenly ceased their calls for orders, and as it was a good mile to the nearest store, the Blinkses were in danger of starvation in the midst of plenty; for Blinks was in the city all day, and Mrs. B. was a very poor walker. As Blinks trudged back from the village of an evening, heavily laden with family supplies, he more than once half-wished that Towser wasn't quite such an ideal dog, after all.

But with all these discouragements, that dog gave the Blinkses a topic for conversation that was never dull nor uninteresting. On the contrary, it was quite thrilling and always possessed something novel. One evening Mrs. B. had to tell how Towser broke through the fence and killed neighbor Jones's pet pussy; the next day his exploit consisted in making mutton of a stray sheep, and the day following was marked with the death of a goat or the maiming of a cow.

And so it went on, until not a resident of the town was on speaking terms with the Blinkses. Visiting them was, of course, long ago out of the question. Suits at law began to flow in, and before a month had passed, bankruptcy began to stare poor Blinks almost out of countenance.

It was clear that this state of things could not go on much longer. Blinks began to figure up the cost of keeping an ideal dog. In the first place there was what the animal ate, at the current rates about five dollars a week; then there was the work of doing one's own marketing and being one's own truck horse, the loss of all friends, and finally the lawsuits. Again Blinks wished, this time quite heartily, that Towser wasn't quite such an ideal dog.

The climax came at last, the turning point in Towser's career. Not content with cats and goats and such small game, he had the hardihood to attack the good minister, who essayed to call on the Blinkses in the performance of his pastoral duties. Parson Brown lifted the latch and got nearly half-way inside the gate, when there was a cataclysm. The ground was covered with dust and clergyman and dog and blood and shreds of clothing, all mixed together in the most inextricable confusion.

It took Blinks and Mrs. Blinks and three pounds of beefsteak to withdraw Towser from the combination, and much time and nursing and a good bit of Blinks' money to bring the parson and his raiment into anything near the condition they were before his interview with that ideal dog.

This was the straw which broke the camel's back, or rather the event which drove Towser from his new home. Blinks started off the very next morning after Towser's ministerial exploit, and did not rest until he found a man who could be hired to take the dog away. He did not ask the man to buy the ideal dog. He did not give the animal away; but he paid a handsome bonus for the accommodation. And he made no conditions as to what should become of his ideal dog. He merely said: "Take him away—anywhere, anywhere; only take him away!"

The Blinkses have never kept a dog since, not even "a dog that is a dog;" and if you want to make Blinks tearing mad, all you have got to do is to ask him if he has bought another dog yet.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Brave Girl.

The doctors are always ready to avail themselves of all the human bodies they can get to cut up in the dissecting-rooms, but there are probably comparatively few of them who would be willing to contribute their own cadaver to the use of the colleges when they get through with them themselves. We lately had a letter from a brave young woman now happily recovering, but who, at one time, thought she was pretty nearly at the gates of death. Speaking of her possible demise she remarked: "In such an event I prefer to abolish the undertaker and rob the grave yard by having my body sent to the dissecting-table, and, if possible, disclose wherein *I* made the mistake that forfeited my life."—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

Fires in Coal-Ships.

The liability to spontaneous ignition of the cargoes of coal-laden vessels and the precautions that tend to lessen the liability form a question the full importance of which one would expect every owner of such vessels to recognize. The Board of Trade has, however, considered it necessary to once more place before agents, owners and others a recommendation of the Royal Commissioners who considered this subject, and which advises the periodical and frequent testing of the temperature of various portions of the cargo. If properly performed, this would greatly decrease the chances of ignition occurring, though it would never completely avert them. Almost all cases of spontaneous ignition are directly due to some chemical action—generally oxidation—which, acting in a confined space, gradually generates sufficient heat to set fire to the coal. The oxidizing of the impurities in the coal is almost invariably the cause of this spontaneous ignition; and of the impurities, iron pyrites are found the most dangerous. When, therefore, a coal is notoriously "brassy," as many of our English coals are, the vigilance of a shipmaster should be increased and stricter attention paid to the variation of the temperature of the cargo than when the coal is comparatively pure. It is, of course, often an extremely difficult matter to ascertain the actual temperature of the almost inaccessible interior of a great bulk of coal, and this difficulty is very frequently only imperfectly overcome, or not overcome at all. During the voyage of the Challenger a simple electrical contrivance was used for ascertaining the temperature of the sea at depths inaccessible to the thermometer, with perfect success. The question suggests itself whether a somewhat similar method could not be employed on shipboard. With a few of these electrical thermometers distributed throughout the mass of coal, a shipmaster could at any time, and with unfailing certainty, ascertain whether the temperature of the interior of his cargo was becoming too high for safety, and so would be early enabled to take the necessary steps to prevent fire and explosion.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Reminiscence of the Cholera Year.

Captain Timothy Stannard, of Westbrook, who was born 1796, is one of the few surviving packet-sloop commanders who made trips from this city to New York and Albany. The round trips varied in duration from one to two and three weeks. Once Captain Stannard made the run up the North River in twenty four hours, and sometimes it would take a week. He says that at the time of the cholera panic at New York, in 1833, he left New Haven on a Thursday and the next day he was sailing up the North River. When eight miles up from New York he noticed a large number of partially-loaded vessels sailing down. "It did not take me long to find out the trouble," remarked the old mariner. "I immediately turned the sloop about and headed for New York; and loading 500 barrels of flour and other stores, I bore away for Hartford. They loaded me so hurriedly that I found my flour had overrun fourteen barrels, and this lot I carried back to the shippers on my next trip. Leaving Hartford Saturday night, I arrived at New Haven Sunday afternoon with the balance of my load of provisions. I tell you they were glad to see me, for they were fearing that they would be starved out, owing to the panic in New York. I loaded on Tuesday. A number of merchants came down to the wharf and wished to know if I was not afraid to return to New York. But I was not afraid, for I believed that God would help me. I never believed that I would take the cholera, and I did not. My crew were Westbrook men. They got scared and left the sloop. But I got a new crew and cleared. The merchants said they would give me lots of business, and offered me a 25 per cent. lay." Continuing his narrative, Captain Stannard said he made five round trips to New York during the prevalence of the cholera. With tears in his eyes the veteran told of meeting people in after years whom he had helped to escape from the city. Once he had on board fifty-five passengers who, after arriving at this port, went to the interior towns.—*New Haven (Conn.) Palladium.*

The Art of Mezzotint.

These attempts at revising the art of mezzotint as employed upon original work have a special interest besides that which attaches to them as experiments so far successful and promising to be still more so. They show the desire to cultivate a very beautiful and refined style in which English artists, inspired as they were by the beautiful pictures of Reynolds and Gainsborough, more than a hundred years ago, arrived at the highest perfection. That the method should ever have been suffered to fall into disuse, and be supplanted by the more mechanical and less artistic work produced in various forms by various tools used to cut into the plate in a more or less stiff and unpliant manner, is much to be regretted. It is essentially a painter's method, more pictorial than any other, and broader in treatment, and one, therefore, that enables the artist to give full expression to his feeling for the beauties of light and shade and every charm of gradation and suggested color possible to a monochrome.

A NEBRASKA preacher stopped his sermon to give a baby a chance to cry, and the young one squared himself with such vigor that he burst a blood vessel.

A Cute Yankee.

A Yankee peddler while traveling in the West became somewhat embarrassed for want of funds, and resolved to embark in his accustomed occupation. He reached a small city in one of the frontier States. After taking a survey of the surroundings he received his stock of goods and proceeded to dispose of his wares, consisting of scissors, pocket-knives, razors, spoons, etc. He had not journeyed far before an officer accosted him and called for a license. He had none and so informed the official who, finding the peddler a stranger and not familiar with the law, desired to be as lenient as possible, and simply directed him to the City Hall to receive the necessary document. The Yankee proceeded to find the proper official and inquired the price of a license to run for a week, and found it more than his surplus capital. Therefore he secured one for only a day. At night the Yankee footed up his profits, and found that he had lost money, and resolved to continue without renewing his license. Several days passed, and he was in nowise molested, but one warm day about ten o'clock in the morning, he was approached by a corpulent German, with the inquiry: "You got license." The Yankee said: "Oh, yes, certainly," and moved on. But the vigilant special was not so easily satisfied, and followed him up, saying: "Meester, you got license, I look at him." The Yankee again informed the officer that he had a license, but the little Dutchman said: "Veel, veel, you got license all right, but I look at him." The Yankee, seeing he must get out of his difficulty either legally or by his wits, said: "Are you an officer?" The Teutonic official said: "Yes, I vas an ofeecer." "Well," said the Yankee, "where is your badge, sir?" The officer was in his shirt-sleeves, and looked as if he might have been a grocer or some other tradesman. He did not say a word, but jumped into his wagon and drove rapidly away. The Yankee concluded the Western people had learned the game of bluff but thought they would have to rise early to get ahead of a down-easter. The peddler visited the next house and offered his wares as before, making a sale, and bidding the lady good day started for the street, when to his horror and surprise, he saw the persistent official standing at the gate accompanied by another gentleman. As the Yankee reached the walk the portly little German said: "You got no license, eh. you come mid me, you my prisoner." The Yankee looked somewhat frightened, and in a low voice said: "Your badge, sir." The official was now robed with coat and vest, and pulling away the lapel of his coat and patting his breast violently, said: "Dere, dere be's my badge."

"Ah," said the Yankee, "you are an officer." The official said: "That's shust what I vas," and straightened up in the usual official style and expanded his lungs as if to pounce upon his prey, when the Yankee slowly placed his fingers in his vest pocket and pulled out a document branded, signed and sealed, License. The official seeing the headline license, wilted without examination, and turned and with one leap landed in his wagon and drove out of sight.

The writer was an eye witness to the scene, and, being amused by the circus, strolled down the street to where the Yankee was, and accosted him, saying: "That was well played." "Ah," said the Yankee, with a wink of his eye, "you don't see the point. My license expired a week ago."—*New Haven Register.*

Boys, Go Home.

Ah, boys! you who have gone out from the homesteads into the rush and bustle of life, do you ever think of the patient mothers who are stretching out to you arms that are powerless to draw you back to the old home nest? arms that were strong to carry you once, pressed to hearts that love you now as then.

No matter, though your hair is silver-streaked, and Dot in the cradle calls you grandpa, you are "the boy" so long as mother lives. You are the children of the old home. Nothing can crowd you out of your mother's heart. You may have failed in the battle of life, and your manhood may have been crushed out against the wall of circumstances; you may have been prosperous, gained wealth and fame; but mother's love has followed you always. Many a "boy" has not been home for five or ten or twenty years. And all this time mother has been waiting. Ah, who does not know the agony expressed by that word? She may be even now saying, "I dreamed of my John last night. May be he will come to-day. He may drop in for dinner," and the poor, trembling hands prepare some favorite dish for him. Dinner comes and goes, but John comes not with it. Thus, day after day, month after month, year after year, passes, till at last, "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," aye, sick unto death; the feeble arms are stretched out no longer.

The dim eyes are closed, the gray hairs smoothed for the last time, and the tired hands are folded for everlasting rest, and the mother waits no more on earth for one who comes not. God grant that she may not, in vain, wait for his coming in the Heavenly home. Once more I say unto you boys, go home, if only for a day. Let mother know you have not forgotten her. Her days may be numbered. Next winter may cover her grave with snow.

—Rubbing the horse morning and noon with a handful of smartweed will prevent the flies from troubling him during the day.

Old Hotel Registers.

"What becomes of the old hotel registers?" inquired a *Sun* reporter of Jerome Leland, of the Sturtevant House.

"Got 'em all in a big safe down stairs. Come and take a look," said Mr. Leland. Then he led the way through a subterranean labyrinth of cooks, ranges, laundries, stores and wine cellars to a vault under the sidewalk next to a room where the thermometer would have registered 200 degrees, if the register had permitted. The hot room contained the stove where irons were heated for the laundry.

"You see I had this vault built on purpose to keep these books. No danger of their getting damp or mildewed here."

"Do you ever have to refer to them?"

"Very often it becomes necessary to establish the fact that a man was here at a certain time. It is a common occurrence to fix the dates of business transactions by these registers, and they are frequently used in court."

"But that must be a trouble to you?"

"Yes, of course; but we don't mind taking a little trouble for a friend."

"Are you bothered by getting your clerks subpœnaed to produce the books in court?"

"Sometimes; but it is very difficult to be certain that any of us was here at any particular time, if we can't spare the time to go and testify."

You must have a great many valuable autographs in these registers."

"Lots of 'em; but we never allow them to be cut out. There are all the registers just as we have had them for eleven-years."

Charles Stetson, of the Astor House, has preserved all the old registers of that famed resort. He has in them a series of autographs of the most distinguished public men of the last half century. These books he has kept religiously, never permitting them to be mutilated by autograph-hunters. They were taken away by him when he left the Astor House. On their pages may be found the names of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and a long line of Presidents who visited the Astor House during the many years that it was the chief hostelry of the city. The Leland family have generally preserved their registers in the various hotels they have kept throughout the country.

At the Brevoort House the old registers contain many of the names of distinguished foreigners who have visited this country and made the Brevoort their headquarters. The late Mr. Hawk, of the Windsor, one of the oldest hotel keepers in New York, had many old registers whose names comprise some of the most noted professional men in the United States, as well as leading wealthy citizens. It is generally the rule that when a hotel changes hands the old proprietor takes away the register. When the Hoffman House recently changed hands the old registers disappeared. There are a great many old registers at the New York Hotel. Here, during the many years that it was kept by Hiram Cranston, the leading men of the South gathered and left their names. Mr. Cranston always kept his registers. His son, Hiram Cranston, Jr., does the same. There was a very interesting set of registers in the Metropolitan Hotel when it was kept by Tweed and Garvey, but they have disappeared. Mr. Henry Clair, the present manager, keeps the registers at this house as well as at the other hotels owned by the Stewart estate. The Metropolitan uses about two registers in a month. The St. Denis and the Albemarle have preserved all the old registers. The St. Nicholas, now one of the oldest hotels in town, has a big pile of registers, containing a generation of distinguished names. At the Everett House the old registers are kept, and frequently referred to by old customers.

But there is one hotel where the old registers are not regarded with much reverence. That is the Fifth Avenue Hotel, now under the same proprietorship that it was when started more than twenty-one years ago, that of Hotchkiss & Darling. For many years the old registers were kept, and often referred to. Time and again they have been lugged into court and clerks with them under subpœnas, *Duces Tecum.* Finally the proprietors got tired of furnishing so much testimony to courts without adequate compensation. It was found that by keeping the registers often a couple who stayed but one night and paid ten dollars into the hotel treasury might entail fifty dollars worth of bother by legal proceedings in proving the register. Therefore, about six months ago, orders were given to burn the registers as fast as they are filled. As the urbane light-haired clerk expressed it: "We don't let 'em get cold, but get 'em out of the way at the earliest possible moment. People can now look elsewhere for testimony. We can't afford to keep one clerk hunting for books and another on the witness stand all the time."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The manufacture of peach-baskets has become an important industry. Years ago the baskets were made by hand, costing from 25 to 30 cents, and the loss of any considerable number of them was a serious matter. But the establishment of great factories, required by the growth of the peach trade, has reduced the price to a moderate figure, varying from $6 to $8 per 100. Along the Maryland railroads there are now eight or nine basket factories, each making from 3,500 to 4,000 baskets a day during the busy season. The bottoms and hoops are made of Maryland pine, and the staves from the Delaware gum tree.—*Chicago Times.*

HUMOROUS.

—A real stylish house on a good street in New York costs $100,000; just $99,999 more than we've got.—*New Haven Register.*

—Brooklyn, N. Y., has been counting up her lawyers, and is rejoiced to find that she has only about 1,600.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Ladies when being courted ought not to object to the moderate use of tobacco. They should recollect that where there is a "flame" there must be some smoke.

—"Great Pains Taken" is the heading of an advertisement in one of the dailies. Probably some gentleman has eaten a whole watermelon.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

—Definition of loot: Student wants to know what is meant by the word "loot" in the war dispatches. Why, a lute is a thing with strings that you strum with your fingers. Hence, anything that you can get your fingers on to, that's loot. —*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—Water privileges: "You advertise that there is a fine stream of water on the place, but I don't see it," remarked a stranger who wanted to rent the place. The landlord said: "Just work that pump-handle a little, and you will see a fine stream of water. You don't expect to have the Niagara Falls on the place for fifteen shillings a month, do you?"—*Texas Siftings.*

—"They err who tell us politeness has fled," says a French paper, and calls to witness the following postscript to a letter lately received by the Duc de X—from the steward of one of his estates: "I beg that your grace will excuse for having taken the liberty of writing this letter in my shirt sleeves, but the excessive heat has compelled me to be guilty of this apparent disrespect."

—The Masher:

"What is that mother?"
"A masher, dear;
You will always find it standing here,
Posed on the corner of the street,
Proudly displaying its tiny feet,
Twirling its little ten-cent cane,
And stupefying its tender brain
With the smoke of a paper cigaret.
Don't touch it, dear—it was raised a pet."
"Will it bite, mother?"
"Well, I should shout;
It will bite a free lunch for all that's out."
—*Washington Republican.*

—Making pictures in the clouds just as the sun was going down, gilding the edges with gold and turning the silver lining almost inside out: "Oh, there's a great big chariot wif horses and ponies, and—and oh, it's all gone now," said little curly hair. "Huh!" said little shavey head. "I see a little angel now." "Where is it?" "Oh, it's gone now. You are the only little angel left." Needn't tell us children can't be gallant.—*New Haven Register.*

Death to Flies in One-half Hour.

Heretofore one of the greatest of our trials in summer has been in the keeping of our dining-room and kitchen free from flies. It is a rule with us that nets shall be in all opened windows and that the net doors must be kept closed, and there is no deviation from this. But careful as we might be the pests would get in. We have brushed until shoulders and arm were lame and hands blistered; have used various fly-catchers, sticky fly paper and poison fly paper, discarding the latter several times on account of its poisonous properties and disgusting effects, but returning to it because we did not know what else to do. We will say that our house is very sunny, light and airy—we have no blinds, and can not darken the rooms and so keep the flies out. A short time ago we became alive to the necessity of throwing away once for all the fly paper, having been convinced that it was impregnated with a solution of arsenic. Knowing the efficacy of Persian insect powder—Pyrethrum roseum or cinerafolium—in destroying insect life, we closed the windows and doors of the dining-room, sprinkled a large handful of this powder upon a few live coals and retired to await results. The smoke was quite dense for two hours, yet at the end of that time not one fly was dead, they were somewhat weak in the legs, but soon revived.

After this failure we next purchased a small insect powder bellows for one dollar, half filled the receptacle with powder and blew it all around the room, making a fine dust. Soon a buzzing was heard, as when a fly is caught in a spider's web, only louder, and in one-half hour every fly in the room was dead. The fly season is now robbed of its terrors for us, for a few puffs of the bellows each morning before sweeping keeps our rooms free from flies. The powder costs 60 cents per pound at wholesale, but with care will last some time, for *gentle* puffs of the powder answer every purpose, as it is only necessary to blow it once where the flies can breath it.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

Won the Wager.

Fred Flasher and Miss Florentia Flounce were discussing the mental power of controlling thought. Said Flasher:

"I will give you a pair of gloves if you can think of positively nothing for five minutes and still be awake."

"Done," she responded.

Five minutes passed.

"I've won the gloves!" she exclaimed.

"How did you manage to think of nothing for the whole five minutes?" he asked, eagerly.

"I focussed my mind firmly on your moustache and kept it there," she replied, triumphantly.

The [illegible]

—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 5, 1882.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Senators Brooks, of Mobile. Harrison, of Lee, and Hargrove, of Tuskaloosa, will be candidates for president of the next State senate.

Among the candidates for the speakership of the next House will be Col. R. H. Powell, of the Union Springs Journal, W. F. Foster, of Macon, and E. H. Moren, of Bibb.

A State Prohibition Convention has been called to meet in Montgomery on the 21st of November. Full representation from every county in the State is requested.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—The Picayune's Pensacola dispatch reports 55 new cases of yellow fever and 5 deaths. Grand total of cases since the epidemic began is 930 and deaths 92, a fraction less than 10 per cent.

Hon. Thomas Williams, Democratic nominee for Congress in this district, in a recent speech defined Independents in our State as "independent of the intelligence and patriotism of the country, and dependent on its ignorance and corruption."

Ashville Ægis: "We don't care a continental how many thieves the North puts into office, how much they plunder the treasury, as we can't prevent it; but one thing is certain, we will attend to our own business, and take care that none of these scoundrels get possession of our state coffers."

Capt. Samuel D. Oliver, of Elmore says he has no idea of opposing Col. Thos. Williams for Congress, and scouts the assertion that anybody in the woods up there, will stand any showing against the sledge hammer talk and universal popularity of our Uncle Thomas. —*Advertiser.*

On the question of the inauguration of a state immigration bureau by the next legislature, the Hayneville Examiner will find important co-operation from the state press in the position it has assumed on the subject. In other words it will find its position endorsed and sustained by the most influential local press of the state. —*Southern Ægis.*

Congressional.

The election for representatives in Congress will be held in this State on Tuesday, the 7th day of November.

The Democrats have nominees in the field in each of the eight districts.

In the first district they have nominated Hon. Thos. H. Herndon, of Mobile. Col. Herndon has already served two terms in Congress. He is opposed by a Republican, Judge Luther R. Smith. Judge Smith is a northern man, an ex-Circuit Judge, in which position he made a reputation for uprightness and impartiality. He will, however, not go to Congress from the first district, as that district will undoubtedly return Col. Herndon.

In the second district the Democrats have renominated Col Hillary A. Herbert, who is now serving his third term and has gained valuable experience to add to his soundness of principles. He is opposed by Judge Samuel F. Rice, who is running under the name of an Independent Liberal Repuplican. Both of these candidates live in Montgomery. The large negro vote of Montgomery will probably give that county to Rice, but the white counties of the district will each give a rousing majority for Herbert, sufficient to insure his election.

In the third district Col. William C. Oates is the Democratic nominee. A negro, G. N. Mellen, hailing from Russell county, has been placed in the field against him by the Republicans. Every county in the district is classed as Democratic.

The fourth district renominates Gen. Charles M. Shelley, of Dallas. Every county in this district has a heavy negro vote, but as there are two Republican candidates in the field for the long term, the probability is that Gen. Shelly will be re-elected. Judge George H. Craig, of Dallas, and Merritt House, negro, of Hale, are the Republican candidates. For the unexpired term from which he was ousted by a Republican majority Gen. Shelly was also renominated. His opponent is a negro, one Jones, of Lowdnes.

In this, the fifth, district the Democrats have for a third time nominated Hon. Thomas Williams, American Rev. Mr. McCoy has [illegible] from the contest, [illegible] make Mr. Williams election as certain as it was before his withdrawal.

In the sixth district, Hon. G. W. Hewitt, of Jefferson, is the Democratic nominee. He is opposed by Probate Judge Alexander Cobb, of Lamar, who is running as a sort of Greenbacker. Col. Hewitt will have something of a "walk over," as he will carry every county in the district.

In the seventh district, Gen. William H. Forney, of Calhoun, is the Democratic nominee. He is a man of marked ability, and is now serving his fourth term in Congress. Arthur Bingham, formerly Republican State Treasurer under the Lewis administration, has been placed in the field by a Republican Convention. The district is reliably Democratic.

In the eighth district the Democrats have nominated Hon. Luke Pryer, to make the race against the "renegade Lowe," who claims to be a Greenbacker. Col. Lowe has been unable to canvass the district on account of ill health, and as his chief strength is in his known ability for speech-making, Mr. Pryor's chances for election are every day increasing.

Taken all in all the probability is strong that Alabama will send a solid Democratic delegation to the next Congress—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Since the above was put in type, we learn that Judge Cobb, of the sixth district, has withdrawn in favor of one, Col. J. N. Carpenter, of Birmingham, who is out as a Greenback candidate.

Senator Morgan.

This distinguished citizen addressed our people at the courthouse yesterday. His appointment for that time not having been published very extensively, the audience was not so large as it otherwise would have been. He was listened to with attention by those who were present, and not a one who heard him speak, but was benefitted thereby.

He referred to the dangerous negro element of the South's population, bringing out as it does questions unanswerable, and presenting to our people a problem which only the future can solve. He advanced the idea that not a single head of a negro family in the country was endeavoring to bring that family up in a manner that would reflect credit upon and be of benefit to the race.

He spoke at length upon the rascality of Republicanism and of the Republican majority in Congress especially. He reminded us of how the Radical party in our own State had, in five years, increased the States indebtedness from $4,000,000 to $30,000,000. He stated that by the grace of Republican rule the people of the United States were being taxed to the amount of $400,000,000 annually, and that $100,000,000 was taken away from the people more than was needed to run the government. The pro rata share of every human being in Alabama was $8 paid into the treasury through the tariff. Alabama spent thus $10,000,000. He urged upon us the necessity of sending men to Congress who would do their utmost to check this nefarious system of plundering the people.

The Senator's speech occupied an hour and a half. Our limited space will not permit us to review it at greater length. It was able, logical and instructive, and the only regret is that there was not a larger number present to hear it.

Political Riot in S. Carolina.

LANCASTER, S. C., Sept. 28.—A political meeting here yesterday was addressed by [illegible] Cash. About the close of the meeting, a difficulty arose at the stand between a white Democrat and a colored man, which resulted in the former being wounded in the head by a blow with a stick or a stone. At this time two or three pistol shots were fired near the stand. Soon after this a large procession of colored persons on horseback came upon the streets. One of the number, having a large pistol buckled around his body, drew it and pointed it at a white man and said "Ther's the d—d rascal who did the shooting." The white man gave him the lie, and the colored man fired at him immediately. Several shots were fired by white men and the colored man fell dead. A number of shots were then fired by white and colored men and three other colored men killed and many wounded. The authorities soon succeeded in restoring quiet, which now prevails. It is hoped and believed that the trouble is over. The above statement is made on information of a reliable person, and it is believed to be substantially correct.

At a republican club meeting Monday night at Mobile, in connection with the Congressional canvass in that district, Gen. J. W. Burke, Collector of that port, was assaulted by Allen Alexander, a well known negro politictan who figured conspicuously in the late Repulican State convention at Montgomery.

Grand and Petit Jury.

The following is the list of jurors, grand and petit, drawn to serve at the fall term of the Circuit Court of Chilton county, which begins on Monday, the 30th day of October:

GRAND JURY.

J. D. Terry, G. W. Houlditch, Nathan Smith, W. L. Parnell, J. W. Gullaborn, John Milford, Henry Candler, W. F. Lide, G. W. Patrick, B. F. Rasberry, J. H. Giffis, W. A. Marcus, Rasa Maness, R. L. Wooley, S. E. Macon.

PETIT JURY.

W. H. Gay, E. G. Rollins, W. P. Curry, Samuel Gray, A. J. Duncan, A. J. Scott, John W. Chambers, Reuben McGraw, R. J. Downs, Dolby Atkinson, B. L. Dennis, Willis Willett, M. F. McNeil, B. F. Culpepper, J. D. Higginbotham, D. C. Littlefield, M. Robinson, Jr., Anderson Raker, Jr., W. S. Thompson, J. S. Jones, Aaron Littleton, George Suttle, T. W. Motes, T. L. Eiland.

Public Speaking.

Hon. Thos. Williams, Democratic and Conservative candidate for Congress will address the people of Chilton county as follows:

Cooper's, Tuesday, October 17.
Clanton, Wednesday, October 18.
Jemison, Thursday, October 19.
Mullberry Church, Wednesday, October 25.

The ladies are especially invited to attend.

By order of the District Executive Committee.

J. H. PARKER, Chairman.

Mr. J. D. Jenkins, a brakeman on accommodation train No. 8, had the misfortune to meet with a bad accident on Tuesday evening, at our depot. He was coupling two cars, and in coming from between them, his right ankle was caught, and one of the car wheels passed over it, mashing his foot off. His sufferings were intense, and he was sent to Birmingham, for medical treatment.

For Sale Or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty feet square, with a partition making two rooms one 16x40, and one 24x40. A good stable on lot, 25x40 feet, with loft above and a good stock shed attached. Lot is 75x150 feet, and it is the best location for business in Clanton. For further particulars apply to

J. FOX MAULL,
Sept. 27-tf Lomax, Ala.

S. J. Heath's

Inauguration of the Fall and Winter Season of 1882 and 1883.

New Stock! New Store! And New Prices!

Better goods and more of them for the money than can be had at any other house in Chilton County

Now Being Offered

—BY—

S. J. HEATH,
THE
Monarch Merchant
OF THIS SECTION.

Who has just completed a large and commodious store house at

Strasburg, Ala.

and purchased the largest and most complete stock of General Merchandise, ever brought to this market, which he has bought at

"ROCK BOTTOM" PRICES FOR "SPOT CASH,"

and which will be sold at the smallest living margin. Come and see me. Examine and price my goods and you will be convinced that it is to your interest to give me your trade. Call without delay. You cannot judge the extent and magnitude of my stock until you have seen it. Don't be governed by the past, but call and see for yourselves.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR COTTON AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Remember the place
HEATH'S, AT STRASBURG.
Sept. 27-tf

Clanton Academy.

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

H. L. Wheeler.
GENERAL
Real Estate Agent.

Will buy and sell lands for commissions.

Wheeler & Riley,
Fire Insurance Agents
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
—AND—

Agents for the London and Lancashire and Royal Insurance Companies, of Great Britian and the Capital City, of Montgomery, Ala.

Office on First Avenue, Second Floor of Bank Building. Jun15-1y.

Ehrman Again
To the Front!

Below will be found a price list which will show how astonishingly low R. Ehrman will dispose of his stock for the next TEN DAYS.

TEN POUNDS COFFEE $1.
MEAT PER POUND 15c.
GOOD FAMILY FLOUR $6 PER BARREL.
Meal $1.15 Per Bushel.

Calico 5 cents per yard, Domestic (seven-eights) 6½c per yard, Osnaburgs (heavy) 10c.

BROGANS $1.00 PER PAIR.
LADIES SHOES FROM 75c TO $1.50 PER PAIR.

In addition to the above I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, FURNITURE, WOODWARE, and everything kept in a house of general merchandise, which will be sold in proportion to above prices.

BAGGING AND TIES FURNISHED TO FARMERS AT COST.

R. Ehrman.
Clanton, Ala., August 24. tf

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West

Only one change of cars to ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

and the best route to BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Civhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my19-ly

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENSMITH.

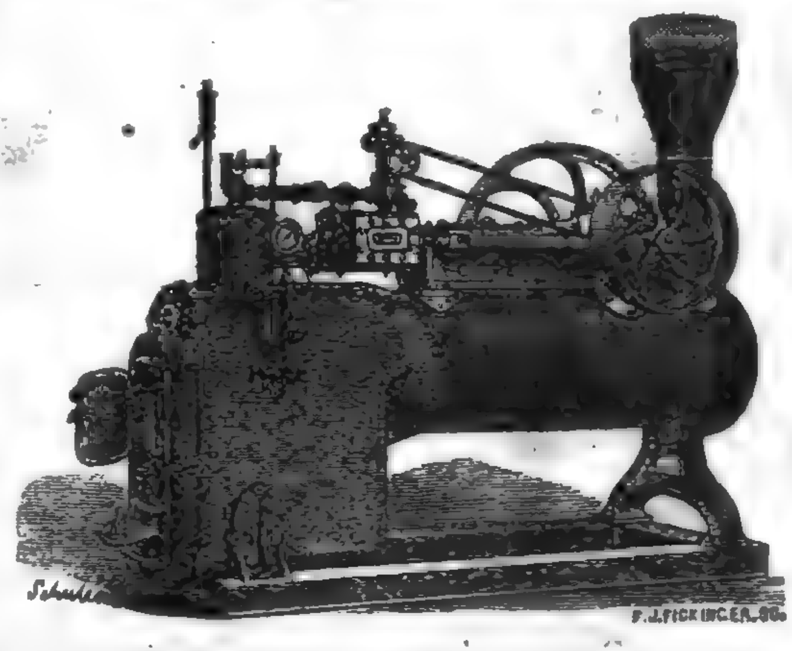
MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Lomax, Ala.
——DEALERS IN——
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS, Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

☞ HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CORN. ☜

We sell our goods at low rates and solicit a share of public patronage.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINES
OF ALL SIZES
FROM TWO TO TWO
HUNDRED HORSE
POWER,
—AND—
OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,
General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar9-ly

A. A. CLISBY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
——DEALERS IN——
DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS,
SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE.
DEPOT FOR
Burning and Lubricating Oils, White Lead,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Miners' Supplies.
——WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN CIGARS——
BIRMINGHAM.
Aug. 1—3m

New Goods! New Goods!
Bottom Prices at Last at
WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
——DEALERS IN——
Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL CYCLOPÆDIA.
An entirely new and enlarged edition complete in 15 Volumes.

SOME REASONS WHY
THIS WORK
is Superior to all Other
CYCLOPÆDIAS!

It contains more matter than any other Cyclopedia.
It is brought up to a later date than any other Cyclopedia.
It embraces over 40,000 Titles, being a verbatim reprint of Chambers's Encyclopædia, with 15,000 Titles added on American subjects.
Its type is large and clear; its Paper, Presswork, and Binding first-class.
IT IS CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER CYCLOPÆDIA PUBLISHED.
Its price in Cloth being $25 per set.
Its price in Sheep being $35 per set.
Its price in Half Russia being $40 per set.

Specimen pages sent to any address on application. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. Liberal Terms to right parties. Send for circulars.

S. W. GREEN'S SON, Publisher,
74 and 76 Beekman St., N. Y.

Sold only by Subscription.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

LANTON, ALA., OCT. 5, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.

Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.

Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.

Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.

Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.

Representative—William A. Collier.

Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.

Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.

Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. Stewart.

Sheriff—James E. Lowe.

Treasurer—James M. Parish.

Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.

Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.

Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.

Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	11:45 p. m.
No. 11	3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2	*9:00 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	8:15 p. m.
No. 12	10:35 a. m.

* Don't stop.

SCHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 6:30 a. m.	Selma	Arr 9:15 p. m.
" 9:45 "	Calera	Lve. 6:02 "
" 4:16 p m	Rome	" 11:32 a m
" 6:15 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
" 8:13 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
" 11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
" 1:01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 11:00 a m	Selma	Lv. 4:20 p m
Leave 8:50 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
Leave 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m

LODGES. — Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 423, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 32 K. of P. every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T. meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

W. M. Wilson is selling ten pounds of coffee for a dollar. Give him a call.

That wholesouled old gentleman, Mr. Willis Lowe, will accept our thanks for a basket of fine apples and peaches.

W. E. Shores, of Pelham, Shelby county, has been visiting his father, Rev. J. W. Shores, at this place, during the past week.

See the advertisement of Birmingham Stove House, and get your heating stoves before cold weather sets in. Hardware and kitchen furniture can be supplied on short notice.

Wellman & Co., of the Louisville Clothing House, at Birmingham, have a bran new stock of clothing on hand to sell at low figures. See their advertisement.

A number of typograpical errors have crept in upon us of late. This is due to a new apprentice in the office, who, however, like the majority of us, is growing wiser as he grows older, and will do better in future.

A large number of delegates and visitors attended the meeting of Unity Baptist Association at Shiloh Church, which began last Friday. Delegates from Clanton church were, W. D. Sartor, J. M. Thacker, and L. F. Grace.

Notwithstanding the very dull season, the subscription list of the View has had many new names added during the past summer. This is gratifying to us, as it shows an appreciation of our efforts to give our readers a good, readable paper.

An item in the last issue of this paper read: "An Alabama law prohibits the owners of sheep killing dogs to run at large." The types were somewhat in error, not the owners but the dogs should have been so prohibited, though the country might not suffer much if both were.

Senator Morgan was unable to fill his appointment to speak at Verbena yesterday. He could only give us a speech at Clanton. It is to be much regretted that he could not fill his other appointments. He desired to speak at [illegible], on the 11th, but has changed that appointment to Randolph, Bibb Co.

All persons indebted to the View either for advertising or subscription are earnestly requested to come forward and settle. We have waited patiently during the dull season, and now, that good crops have crowned the country, we shall expect each and every one to pay the little bill long since due the View. Don't disappoint us.

The Montgomery Advertiser is responsible for the following:

"Major J. M. Falkner brought from his place at Mountain Creek yesterday, a cucumber which is a yard long and weighs forty-one pounds, which is on exhibition at Hale's drug store. It is of the Hutchings variety and is said to have that rare flavor which defies the cramp."

Merchants and others ordering from our advertisers would confer a special favor by stating that the advertisement was seen in this paper. Several of the energetic and enterprising wholesale houses of Birmingham are advertising in these columns liberally, and as they are anxious to build up a trade from this section, they will present better bargains than can be had elsewhere for the same amount of money. Our merchants especially should give them a trial.

Clanton organized a military company on last Saturday. The names of forty-two members were enrolled. Maj. J. M. Bivings was elected Captain and W. E. Stewart and W. E. Johnston, first and second Lieutenants respectively. The commission and arms have been applied for and will probably arrive this week. Any one in the county, desiring to become a member of the company, can do so by forwarding application to J. B. Boykin, Orderly Sergeant. It is to be hoped that the company will receive every encouragement.

Some changes have lately been made among the conductors of the S. & N. Ala. railroad. Conductors Flanders and Butt, of through express trains have resigned, and have taken like positions upon the Trans-Ohio Div. of the B. & O. road. Their places are filled by Conductors Brewster and Tooley. T. J. Bently formerly on accommodation is now general yard master at Birmingham, and J. S. Callahan has cut off his side whiskers, and in consequence, been promoted from the evening to the day accommodation.

A couple of tramps came down the railroad on Monday evening. They had a suspicious appearance, and a deputation of the Chilton Guards were sent out to halt them and enquire the whither and wherefore of their march. With a series of chuckles and grins the peripatetic disciples handed over a couple of recommendations, which were very plainly written in Highland Dutch and lowland slang sandwiched with Mexican "cuss" words. The chief of the brigade of enquiry seemed to be satisfied without perusing the documents, and permitted them to depart in peace.

Maplesville Dots.

Mr. Boge Broadhead died very suddenly on the 28th ult. He was picking cotton in a field with his wife, who left him for a short while to go to the house. When she returned he was dead in the cotton house, with no marks of violence on his person. He was a young man and had only been married about six months.

Thirty-six bales of cotton have been shipped from here this season.

Plenty of sorghum in the neighborhood, at 75 cents per gal.

BIJOU.

Jemison Jottings.

The school building is completed and the Institute under full headway.

Mrs. S. T. Haverland and Master I. B Smith are visiting Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. S. J. Dawson, of Clear Creek, is the happy father of a nine pound boy.

Local news is particularly scarce this week. Expected to have a wedding and a death to announce, but the old woman got mad and kicked the wedding into the middle of next December; and the doctors both having sickness in their own families they couldn't go to see the patient, and he got well.

Mr. G. W. Pierce is making syrup with a $300 outfit. HUGO.

Verbena Views.

We learn that Mr. Acre, late of Prattville, has been elected principal of the Verbena Academy. He is a graduate of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and is quite young, not having reached his majority. He comes highly recommended, and will, we hope, fully appreciate the trust committed to his charge. Those at a distance wishing to avail themselves of the advantages offered by Verbena for the education of their children, can find board and lodging for them near the Academy on reasonable terms. The school will open the 2d Monday in October.

The Methodist Protracted meeting closed Thursday night. The laborers of the vineyard worked faithfully. If any seed were sown on good ground, the future will reveal the fruit. OCCASIONAL.

Errata.

MR. EDITOR:—In my article on "Cheap Tuition," in your issue of last week, there are two or three slight typographical errors, which you will please allow me to correct.

In the first sentence, the expression "crying events of our county" should be "crying evils of our country." In the sentence next to the last one in the article, the expression "from the work of teaching and other kinds of business" should be "from the work of teaching to other kinds of business."

TEACHER.

Low Rates.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Round-Trip Excursion Tickets from Montgomery and all stations north and from Memphis and all stations north, to the Louisville Exposition from September 4th to October 19th, and to the Cincinnati Exposition, from September 4th to October 5th, at four (4) cents per mile for the round trip. Tickets sold any day in the week and good to return ten days from date of sale.

The Florida Mutual
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
Is a Reciprocal Benevolent Institution, organized and incorporated under the laws of Florida, for the mutual protection of the property of its members against loss or damage by fire, and is the
Safest and Cheapest
FIRE INSURANCE EXTANT.
Now is the time to insure your property against fire. For terms, &c., call or write to W. M. WILSON, Agt. Clanton, Ala.
oct 5-3m

For Sale or to Rent.
The house and lot in Verbena, with schoolroom attached, lately occupied by Miss Watson. Also a good lot of school furniture, piano, large stove, and dining table for sale cheap. For further information apply by letter to Miss L. G. Watson, Faunsdale, Marengo co., Ala., care J. Bethea, Esq. s215t

NOTICE NO. 1813.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 22, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 6th, 1882, viz: Sip Atchinson homestead entry 12227 for the n w ¼ of section 12, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lee Hayse, Richard McCary, Thomas Ward and Edmund Hayse, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.
Sept 27-5t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March 1881, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the n w ¼ section 13, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact. sept21-5t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife Adaline Smith on the 8th day of August 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest didder, at the court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e ¼ of the s e ¼ of section 29 Township 22 North, Range 14 East situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road company. By Henry L. wheeler, its attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James E. Lowe and and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the ninth day of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n w ¼ of the s w ¼ of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the pupose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!
THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electra-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. [illegible]

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.
Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Over 25 years experience.
I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 22-6m

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to
Eastern Cities,
AND ONLY ROUTE
—TO THE—
WATERING PLACES
—OF—
East Tennessee and Virginia
The principle inducements are
SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME AND THROUGH CARS.
The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia.
For information address,
JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A.,
A. POPE, Knoxville.
A. G. P. A., Lynchburg, Va.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
County Surveyor.
Nov24-1y.

Election Notice.

The qualified electors of Chilton county, Alabama, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the several election precincts, in said county on the first Tuesday in November in 1882, being the 7th day of said month, for the election of a member of the 48th congress of the United States, for the 5th congressional District of Alabama.

Witness my hand this 4th day of October, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Sheriff chilton county.

HAVE YOU WOOL TO CARD!
We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us, with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us who from, and if you want it tolled. Put your name on express card.
E. G. WALKER,
Montevallo, Ala.
aug10-3m

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay.—Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public.—You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. You can live at home and do the work. No one can fail to make enormous pay [illegible]

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

BIRMINGHAM STOVE HOUSE.
Large Stock! Low Prices!
Alonzo S. Elliott,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
ROOFING AND GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE WORK.
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
Birmingham, Ala.
IRON MANTELS AND GRATES, STOVE FIXTURES, CROCKERY, &c.
We carry a complete stock, and orders by mail will receive lowest prices and prompt shipment.
Oct 5-3m

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 22-6m

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
We have the largest and completest printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the larger cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us.
Nov7-tf

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.
I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton [illegible]

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 18 Market Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST
CLANTON, ALA.
Solicits the patronage [illegible] work:
[illegible]

MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

Scene.—New York drawing-room, 1:30 a. m.

I clasped her hand, and I held it fast,
While I gazed in her dreamy eyes,
And a far-off look o'er her features passed,
Like the twilight of vesper skies,

While, like one too happy or shy to speak,
With a throb I could understand,
She turned from my raptures her glowing cheek,
And veiled it with faltering hand;

And the gentle tremor which thrilled her frame,
And leaped from her pulse to mine,
To my thirsting soul with its message came,
Like the magic of cordial wine.

At last she pitied the hopeless smart
Of the passion she long had scorned,
And just as I felt she had opened her heart,
She opened her mouth, and—yawned!
—C. C. Carroll in Harper's Magazine.

A Cordon Around the North Polar Basin.

The cordon of international scientific stations around the North Pole basin is presumably by this time near, if not quite, complete, and the observational work they are to carry out fairly begun. The different corps of observers sent out to occupy these Arctic outposts were instructed to begin observing on August 1, inst., if possible, and continue them, if possible, till September 1, 1883. The research undertaken, in accordance with the scheme of Lieutenant Weyprecht, embraces all the phenomena of Arctic meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, auroral displays, and astronomical events, with a number of optional investigations. These observations will be taken hourly each day, and the instrumental equipment of the various expeditions, as well as their personnel, insure thorough investigation of the phenomena occurring within reach of the different stations. The United States and Russia have each opened two stations, England and Canada together occupy one, and Germany, Austria, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark each occupy one—making twelve in all.

A calculation of the mean latitude of these polar observatories places them on the parallel of seventy-one degrees five minutes north. As the circumference of this parallel is about eight thousand miles, it will be seen that the average distance of the stations from each other is a little less than seven hundred miles. This, it is to be regretted, is a large interval; but, actually, there is one gap (that between Cumberland Sound, in Davis Strait, and Fort Rae, British America,) of over a thousand miles, and another between Fort Rae and Point Barrow nearly as wide. In the eastern polar area there is a third gap extending from the Dutch station, Dickson Harbor, at the mouth of the Yenisei, to the Russian station on the Lena Delta, over forty-two degrees in longitude (about nine hundred miles), and still a fourth interspace, between the Lena Delta and Point Barrow, of eighty degrees, or sixteen hundred miles. This last immense gap is not of so much consequence as the other three, as it affects the investigation of polar phenomena related to the meteorology of sparsely inhabited Northeastern Asia. But the break in the chain of observations between the German station on Cumberland Sound and Fort Rae will seriously mar the value of the meteorological data, so far as America is concerned, unless the British Government open an intermediate station on the west shore of Hudson Bay. Fort York may perhaps serve for this purpose if the observations taken there were made uniform and synchronous with those instituted at the higher stations. The results of this grand concerted research of the nations, it may be expected, will be of great moment to science, and, as it is an experiment limited in time, every practical measure should be taken to make it complete.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Look Out for the Sheep.

Sheep are subject to most aggravating annoyance from a fly (*oestrus bovis*) which seems bound to deposit its larvæ in the nostrils. It infests wooded districts and shady places where the sheep resort for shelter, and by its ceaseless attempts to enter the nose makes the poor creatures almost frantic. If but one fly is in a flock they become agitated and alarmed. They will assemble in groups, holding their noses to the ground. As they hear the buzzing of this little pest going from one to another, they will crowd their muzzles into the loose dirt made by their stamping to protect themselves, and as the pest succeeds in entering the nose of the victim it will start on a run followed by the whole flock to find a retreat from his enemy, throwing his head from side to side as if in the greatest agony, while the *oestrus* having gained his lodging place assiduously deposits his larvæ in the inner margin of the nose. Here, aided by warmth and moisture the eggs quickly hatch into a small maggot, which carrying out its instincts begins to crawl up into the nose through a crooked opening in the bone. The annoyance is fearful, and maddening, as it works its way up into the head and cavities of the nose. The best known remedy is tar in which is mixed a small amount of crude carbolic acid. If the scent of the acid does not keep the fly away he gets entangled in the tar, which is kept soft by the heat of the animal. Any kind of tar or turpentine is useful for this purpose, and greatly promotes the comfort of the sheep and prevents the ravages of the bot in the head. —*Prairie Farmer*

Rhubarb Pie.

None but the younger rhubarb should be used in making pies. Go out and kill your rhubarb with a club, taking care not to kill the old and tough ones. Take out the entrails and remove skin carefully. Rhubarb pies with the hair on are not in demand as they were when the country was new. Now put in the basement of cement and throw on your rhubarb. Flavor it with castor oil and hammer out the top crust until it is reasonably thin. Then solder it on, taking care to make it perfectly tight. Then set the pie, with zinc monogram on top, in the oven where it can be kiln-dried. W[illegible] found to be impervious to the action of [illegible] steel or acids, remove and feed th[illegible] [illegible] who reads this paper from the news [illegible] and never pays for anyth[illegible] every day —*Bill Nye.*

Japanese Fans.

Yesterday morning a representative of the *Tribune* was riding down town in a street-car, and he noticed that several of his fellow-passengers were armed with Japanese fans. The hot days when these are acceptable have been few and far between this summer, and the sight of so many of them were unusual to the reporter, who began to put in his time in contemplating the startling illustrations which some of them bore. The fat man across the way was vigorously working a fan upon which was depicted a very short-waisted Celestial with blue hair and red eyes trying to escape from a number of variegated snakes. Beneath the picture was a tea-box inscription which probably stated that the man was a victim of delirium tremens. A woman who boarded the cars at Fourteenth street exhibited a fan bearing a very pretty thing in animal life representing an impossible frog teaching a class of sawed-off frogs from a cabbage-leaf. Another fan carried by a man in front of the scribe bore a representation of a group of small Chinamen performing an operation which looked like the colored game of "craps." The study of these fans and their curious designs aroused a curiosity in the powerful reportorial mind, and he wished to find out where these articles were manufactured and how much they were worth.

After some search he struck a wholesale-house on Wabash avenue where these goods are imported and sold, and from a gentleman connected with the house he found out what he wanted to know.

"These fans," said the gentleman, "used to be manufactured solely in China and Japan, and had to be imported. Then they cost considerable more then they do now, as cost of transportation was greater. They used to come in large fancy boxes like tea boxes, carefully packed in large lots. You did not see so many of them and they were not used much for advertising."

"What has occasioned the reduction in prices?" asked the reporter.

"Well, you see, the Chinamen and Japanese began to come to this country, making their headquarters in San Francisco, and there some of them started factories for the manufacture of these fans. They imported the material in the rough from their old homes and made fans up here much cheaper. The demand for the goods increased, and now they are plenty and are sold at from twenty to thirty cents per dozen.

"Are they much used for advertising?"

"Oh, yes. Why a certain railroad company sent an agent to Japan to see if he could not get the initials of the company printed on all the fans manufactured in that country during one year. He made the factories there a fabulous offer, but they declined. Now the company has a San Francisco house do their work, and they give away a good article of fans. They are used extensively by advertisers, and are good advertising mediums, as they are preserved."

"How are they made?"

"The wood is polished or Japanned bamboo. For the open fans sticks of hollow bamboo about two feet long are used. A little more than half the stick is split into fibers which are spread out, cut into the shape of the fan, and bound with fine strong twine. A heavier cross-piece is put through the handle to strengthen the fan, and the fine paper, which has been printed in colored designs, is pasted over the frame-work. In the folding fans the same material is used and they are made on the plan of ordinary folding fans. Most of the work on them is handwork, and Chinese labor is about as cheap as machine labor."

The gentleman showed the reporter several samples of these fans, both in fine and coarse grades, and when he went away he was in reality "a Japanese young man."—*Chicago Tribune.*

African Superstition.

It was not long ago that I happened to be in a part of Central Africa where no white man had been before. I was separated from my companions—a hundred miles distant. War was raging around me; the road was difficult. I wished to communicate with those whom I had left behind. "Who will return," I asked of the naked savages, "to the white men and carry them something from me?" Numbers volunteered, glad to earn a yard of cloth for the job. A letter was written and offered to a man, and he was told that this piece of paper would inform my friends of all—that it would speak to them. He dropped the letter on the ground and ran away. Others were tried, but it was useless. A great crowd assembled, and, at a safe distance, gazed at the little bit of paper fluttering on the ground. "It is medicine," they said. "It is charmed." In vain I tried to reason them out of their terror. None would touch it. "Will no one," I said, "keep it and give it to the white men as they pass this way?" A yell of refusal and excited gesticulations answered my request. "Then I shall place it here in this tree," I said, moving toward it, while the crowd dispersed in flight, "and you can point it out to the white men when they come." Even this they refused to do. My friends passed close under the tree, but no one dared to show them the charmed thing; and there it is probably to this day, fluttering on the branch of that stunted fig tree, like an evil spirit, the awe and terror of the tribe.—*H. B. Cotterell.*

—A Kansas story is about three mice that rolled an egg down a stairway without breakage. One held the egg in a close embrace, while the others rolled him like a ball from one step to the other, always managing to let him strike on his back, thus protecting the egg. The man who says he saw it does not hesitate to add that they rolled the egg to a small hollow in the floor, which steadied it while they cut through the shell with their teeth and emptied it.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A Bodie man is writing a treatise on "How to Keep the Baby Quiet." It is understood that the way is very simple; that all that is necessary is to smear the child's hands with N. O. molasses and give it a bunch of feathers to play with. The babe will, it is said, pick the feathers from one hand to the other all day in perfect content.—*Denver Tribune.*

A Petroleum Romance.

A fellow New-Yorker pointed out to me this morning a citizen of Pittsburgh who was at one time a salesman in a retail grocery there, at a salary of $500 a year. When the petroleum excitement became rampant, he went to Titusville without any money, and after a few weeks he fell in with a prosperous speculator and "struck oil," making $400,000 to $500,000 in a year. He increased this sum to $1,500,000, and was urged by his friends to retire from the oil region with the wages of his luck. This he refused to do, and before another twelve-month he had lost it all but a few thousand dollars. Then he returned to Pittsburgh and went to work in a legitimate way. But the fever of speculation attacked him once more and he betook himself a second time to Oil Creek. After various shifts and adventures fortune revisited him, and he was able to count his million. Trying to double this—he had fixed his figure at $2,000,000—he was again financially wrecked. This time he was so poor that he stayed among the wells, and was forced to earn a livelihood by becoming a day laborer. New opportunities opened to him, and a third time he got very rich. Reckless speculation once more brought him low, and he left for California, hoping to improve his prospects there. The fascination of petroleum drew him back. He made a fourth fortune and lost it; and finally a fifth, with the same result.

Within a few months the fickle goddess has smiled for the sixth time, and he has invested all his money in Government bonds—well nigh $1,700,000—and forsworn speculation. He sold all his oil before the recent tumble in prices, and says he has learned wisdom by experience. Having more than he will ever spend, he ought to be contended financially, and run no more risks; but I doubt if he will. The $2,000,000 he had fixed upon he has not yet reached; and he will be different from most speculators if he can resist the old greed. His wife, who is here, with four children—two grown-up girls and two boys on the eve of manhood—was the counselor that induced him to buy governments. He himself is not yet fifty.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A NEW YORK State man who tried a flying machine of his own invention had no advice to give to those who crowded around. All he said was: "Work in 'durned fool' somewhere on my tombstone!"

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time that I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. Yours truly,
JAMES O. BELLIS, Flemington, N. J.
"Discovery" sold by druggists.

—The Chinaman in America has been slow in finding out the difference between evaporated apples and steam-dried shavings; between Zante currants and dried bluebottle flies. But at last his eyes have been opened. He now, on the Pacific coast, buys fruit on the parent stem, gathers it himself and dries it in his own peculiar style. Some of the product finds its way to China.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S "Golden Medical Discovery cures every kind of humor, from the common pimple or eruption to the worst scrofula.
Four to six bottles cure salt-rheum or tetter.
One to five bottles cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to four bottles clear the system of boils, carbuncles, and sores.
Five to eight bottles cure corrupt or running ulcers and the worst scrofula.
By druggists, and in half-dozen and dozen lots at great discount.

—They have a way of trading out West which is very refreshing to a man who is accustomed to the old fashioned methods of the East. "That sheet is worth at least five dollars." "No, sir; it is only worth three." "I say it is worth five." "And I say it isn't." The seller at this juncture drew a navy revolver, quietly cocked it, and pointing it at the head of the purchaser, continued in tones of persuasive blandishment: "I tell you that sheet is worth five dollars." The purchaser replied with alacrity: "Well, yes, at least five dollars, and possibly more."—*N. Y. Herald.*

WEAK lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

—There are a great many farms and fields which can never be cultivated at a profit. These if planted with forest trees, such as chestnut, oaks of different varieties, pines and larches, would produce a growth of timber which would be a source of profit, and then the energies of the farmer might be concentrated upon his best land, and his manure could be applied where it would do the most good.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"The Highest Anticipations."
MADISON, Ind., June 15, 1881.
H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—Yours Safe Kidney and Liver Cure realized my highest anticipations, and I cordially recommend it to all who suffer with kidney or or liver diseases. J. W. LITTLEJOHN.

—An alligator twelve feet long, from New Orleans, passed through Waco the other day, en route to a California circus, and nineteen convivial Texans, who had never seen such an animal before, immediately swore off so hard that their oaths were heard at Galveston.—*Texas Siftings.*

IF you need toning up don't take poisonous liquors or bitters. Kidney-Wort is the perfect tonic.

—Things one would rather have left unsaid: Amiable hostess—"What! must you go already? Really professor, it's too bad of this sweet young wife of yours to carry you off so early. She always does." Professor—"No, no, not always, Mrs. Bright. At most houses I positively have to drag her away."—*Punch.*

—"That," said Bigglin to his wife, when she told him that a new silk dress was necessary for her health and happiness, "is too diaphanous." "Now, Bigglin," she answered, tartly, "I want you to understand that I am not to be put down by musical terms. You may call it a fortissimo or a trombolo, but I'm going to have that dress."

Southern Telegraphic College.
Male and Female Students Received.

The want of a practical school of Telegraphy upon which Telegraph and Railroad companies can depend for competent and reliable operators, has prompted the undersigned to open a school in which shall be taught all the requirements necessary to fit a person for practical service. The course of instruction embraces: 1st. A thorough knowledge of instruments, batteries, wires, books, accounts and rules governing the handling of business, etc., etc., in all well regulated offices. 2d. A thorough knowledge of transmission and reception of messages over lines of wire.

For further information address WM. W. CHAMP & Co., 37½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

—An Englishman sent a young girl a New Year's card with these words upon it: "Golden sunshine will be yours at last." A jury has just compelled him to pay her $5,000 for breach of promise, and the prophecy is fulfilled.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

MERCHANTS, PEDDLERS & AUCTIONEERS! Write to L. A. BALL & Co., 19 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., for catalogue of prices of cheap Jewelry and Notions. Cash buyers, we want you to see the advantage.

—An Indiana man walked seven miles to find a neighbor and tell him that his barn came within ten feet of being struck by lightning. Who says the Golden Rule is a dead rule?—*Detroit Free Press.*

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, smarting, irritation of the bladder passages, discharges, &c., cured by Buchupaiba. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

—Griffin, Ga., has the largest peach orchard in the South, containing 50,000 trees and covering most of 600 acres. On the same farm are 4,000 grafted apple trees and 5,000 pear trees.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.
AUSTIN, TEXAS, February 20, 1881.
To Mr. J. W. Graham, Druggists:
Dear Sir—My case was an acute form of Bronchitis, and was of one and a half year's duration. I employed the best medical aid possible, but failed rapidly, until the doctors said I would die—that my case was incurable. Thrown upon my own resources I got a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in six hours felt a decided relief. In three days the cough almost disappeared. Now that my chances of life are good for many years, I earnestly recommend the above to every sufferer of throat or lung disease. C. G. LATHROP.

FOR dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

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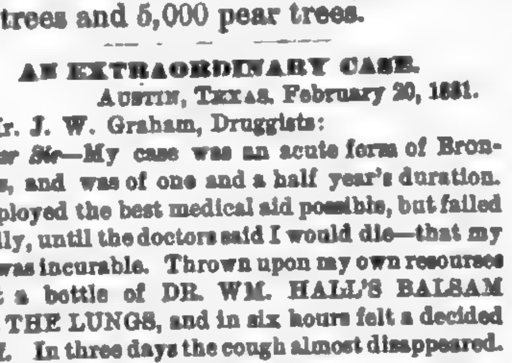

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The terrible scourge, fever and ague, and its congener, bilious remittent, besides affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, produced by miasmatic air and water, are both eradicated and prevented by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable elixir, indorsed by physicians, and more extensively used as a remedy for the above class of disorders, as well as for many others, than any medicine of the age.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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ATLANTA, GA.
Regular Winter Term begins first week in October, and continues five months.
HOSPITAL and CLINICAL ADVANTAGES FIRST CLASS.
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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!
DR. WM. HALL'S
FOR THE LUNGS. BALSAM
Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

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ORGANS are certainly best, having been so decreed at EVERY GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION for SIXTEEN YEARS; no other American Organs having been found equal at any. Also CHEAPEST. Style 109; 3 1-3 octaves; sufficient compass and power, with best quality, for popular sacred and secular music in schools or families, at only $22. ONE HUNDRED OTHER STYLES at $30, $57, $66, $72, $78, $93, $108, $114, to $500 and upward. *The larger styles are wholly unrivaled by any other Organs.* Also for easy payments. NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.
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Write to us for Prices and one of our Books giving Testimonials. Don't buy untill you have heard from us, or seen our authorized agent.

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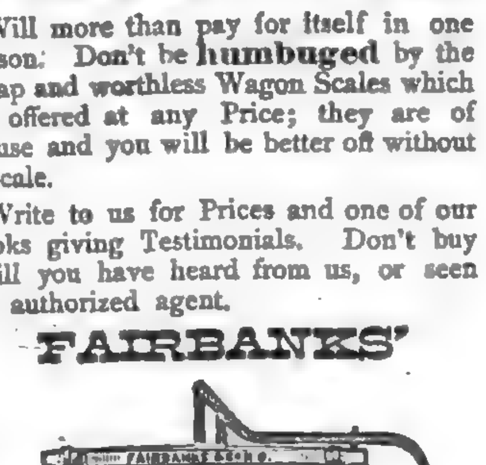

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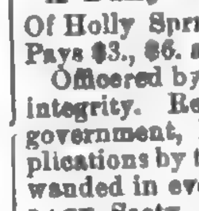

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$15. $20. $[illegible]
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Send for Circulars. Address the only Manufacturers,
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LADIES!
Get up Clubs for our CELEBRATED TEAS, and secure a beautiful "Moss Rose or Gold Band Tea Set" (44 pieces, our own importation). One of these beautiful Tea Sets given away to the party sending a Club for $25.00. Beware of the so-called "CHEAP TEAS" that are being advertised—they are dangerous and detrimental to health—slow poison. Deal only with reliable houses and with first hands if possible. No humbug.
The Great American Tea Co., Importers,
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NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.
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STRONG'S PECTORAL PILLS
A SURE REMEDY FOR
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Ensure healthy appetite, good digestion, regularity of the bowels. A PRECIOUS BOON TO DELICATE FEMALES, soothing and bracing the nervous system, and giving vigor and health to every fibre of the body. Sold by Druggists. For Pamphlets address P. O. Box 650, N. Y. City.

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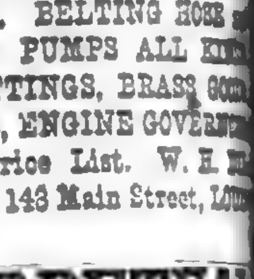
TRUTH IS MIGHTY. Prof. MARTINEZ, the Great Spanish Seer, Astrologer and Psychologist, will, for 20 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send a CORRECT PICTURE of your future husband or wife, with name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage, psychologically predicted. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 10 Mont'y Pl., Boston, Mass.

Publishers' Union, Atlanta, Ga.......Thirty-Eight.



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Unexcelled for accuracy and durability.
Prices Low. Workmanship First-Class.
Manufactured by SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.
DR. HARTER'S
GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made [illegible] as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 12th, 1881. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, [illegible] Wash. Avenue.
It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.
IRON TONIC.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

PETROLEUM JELLY
Sold by All Druggists.
Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.
The most Valuable Family Remedy known.
VASELINE
For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.
Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.
The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.
VASELINE CONFECTIONS
An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally.
25 CENTS A BOX.
GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
COLGATE & CO. N. Y.

FOR Nervous Weakness, Deafness, Loss of Sense of Taste and Smell, Neuralgia, Feelings, Disgusting Odors, Weak Sight, Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Diseases of Respiratory Organs, use
EUREKA CATARRH CURE,
A SURE RELIEF AND A SPEEDY CURE.
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J. W. GURLEY, M.D., Atlanta, G

Probate Judge

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. 1. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1882. NO. 48.

AFTER THE SALE.

The wagon, with high fantastic load
Of house-hold goods, is at the gate;
The shadows darken down the road;
Why does the old man wait?
Bureau, bedstead, rocking-chair,
Turned table with heels in air—
Whatever the grudging fates would spare,
Is piled and heaped and tumbled there,
A motley, holy freight!

"All of his riches," the teamster said,
"Now only this precious pile remains!
A chair and bed for his old gray head,
For all his life-long pains.
Mine, I own! but they say that Pride
Must have a fall." His ropes he tied
In the chill March wind. "Hurry up!" he cried,
And gathered in the reins.

The old wife bows her stricken face
On the doorstone, weary and worn and gray;
The old man lingers about the place,
Taking a last survey;
Looks in once more at the great barn door,
The empty mow and the vacant floor:
The gains of his life have gone before,
And why should he care to stay?

A stool with a broken leg
Is left, and a bucket without a bail,
The harness is gone from hook and peg,
From the whip from its nail:
Weary shadows hang from the wall,
No friendly whinny from shed or stall,
No unmilked heifer's welcoming call;
The poultry and pigs have vanished, all
Swept out by the Sheriff's sale.

Out to the door-yard well he goes
For a parting look, a farewell drink.
How drippingly that bucket rose
And poised for him on the brink
In the summers gone, and plashed his feet
When the men came in from the harvest heat!
How blessedly cool the draught, how sweet,
The misery now to think.

The scenes of peaceful, prosperous life
Once filled the yard, so desolate now!
Then he often would say to his pleased, proud wife,
That the farm appeared, somehow,
More thrifty and cheery than other men's,
With its cattle in pasture and swine in pens,
Its bleating of lambs and cackle of hens,
And well-stored crib and mow.

The early years of their proud success,
The years of failure and mutual blame,
The past, with the toil that was happiness,
And the strife that was sorrow and shame,
Came to him hopeful and strong and fair—
She who is the sad wraith sitting there,
With her burden of grief and her old thin hair
Bowed over her feeble frame?

"Do you remember? This well," he said,
"Was sunk that summer when Jane was born.
She used to stand in the old house-shed
And blow the dinner-horn
In after years—or climb a rail
Of the door-yard fence for a cheery hail—
Then run to the curb for a brimming pail,
When I came up from the corn."

Why think of her now? against whose name
His lips and heart long since were sealed;
Whose memory in their lives became
A sorrow that never has healed.
Her step is on the creaking stair,
Her girlish image is everywhere!
He hears her laughter, he sees her hair
Blow back in the wind, as she comes to bear
His luncheon to the field.

"'Twas a terrible wrong!" The old wife spoke,
Swaying her gaunt frame to and fro.
"I say it now!" Her strained voice broke
Into a wail of woe.
"It haunts me awake, it haunts me asleep!
And silence has been so hard to keep—
So long.—But there is a grief too deep
For ever a man to know!"

A quaver of anguish shook his tone,
His look was pierced with a keen remorse;
"The blame, I suppose, was all my own;
And I have no heart, of course!
Great Heaven! nor any grief to hide!"
Flung he his gloomy hat aside,
Looked up, haggard and hollow-eyed,
As one whose burning soul had dried
His tears at their very source.

"No, no! I don't mean that," she wept,
"I've felt you suffering many a day,
And often at night when you thought I slept,
And when I have heard you pray,
Till it seemed that my heart would burst.
As for the blame, you know, at first,
I deemed you were right and did my worst
To force her to obey.

"For the dream of our lives had been to make
Our Jane a lady fit for a lord;
Our schemes were all for our children's sake,
And it seemed a cruel reward
To see her with careless scorn refuse—
All the arguments we could use—
The man you most approved, and choose
The one you most abhorred.

"But when she had chosen and all was done,
You needn't have been so hard and stern;
You might have forgiven the poor dear one,
And welcomed her return.
You never could know what she was to me,
You never will know how I yearn to see
My child once—how homesickly
I yearn, and yearn, and yearn!

"She chose for herself, and who can tell?
She braved your will, it's true, and yet
She may, for all that, have chosen well.
And how can we forget?
Twas we for Alice, and unawares
Dragged with her into a rich man's snares,
He tangled us up in his loose affairs,
And dragged us down with debt."

"Well, well!"—with a heavy sigh—"Let's go!
I haven't been always wise. Ah, Jane!
Some things might not be done just so,
If they were to do again.
The babes are dead and the farm is gone;
The hopes, and all that we built them on,
Friends, wealth, are scattered hither and yon,
And only ourselves remain.

"These boughs will blossom and fruits will fall
The same! When I changed the orchard lot
And fenced it all with good stone wall,
And planned the garden plot,
And built the arbor and planted trees,
And made a home for our pride and ease,
Little thought I these were all to please
Strangers who knew us not!

"Others will reap where we have sown;
But others never can understand
The watchful care these fields have known,
Or how I loved the land.
Their maids will marry and babes be born,
The sun will shine on the wheat and corn,
Crops be gathered and sheep be shorn,
But by a stranger's hand."

IN DOUBLE DANGER.

A Strange Adventure.

I've had many a queer voyage in my time (said Captain M——), but the queerest I ever had was one that I made somewhat unexpectedly, as you will see, upon the Great Fish River, in South Africa, on my way back from a hunting expedition.

As I neared the bank I saw that the river was in full flood, more than twice its usual breadth, and running like a mill-race. I knew at once that I should have a very tough job to get across—for a flooded African river is no joke, I can tell you. But I knew also that my wife would be terribly anxious if I didn't come back on the day that I had fixed—South Africa being a place where a good many things may happen to a man—and so I determined to chance it.

Just at the water's edge I found an old Bushman that I knew well, who had a boat of his own, so I hailed him at once.

"Well, Kaloomi, what will you take to put me across the river?"

"No go fifty dollar this time, baas" (master), said the old fellow, in his half-Dutch, half-English jargon. "Boat no get 'cross to-day; water groed (great)!"

And never a bit could I persuade him, although I offered him money enough to make any ordinary Bushman jump head first down a precipice. Money was good, he said, but it would be no use to him when he was drowned; and, in short, he wouldn't budge.

"Well, if you won't put me across," said I at last, "lend me your boat, and I'll just do the job for myself; I can't very well take my horse with me, so I'll just leave him here in pledge that I'll pay for the boat when I come back."

"Keep horse for you, master, quite willing; but 'spose you try cross to-day you never come back to ask for him."

He spoke so positively that, though I'm not easily frightened, I certainly did feel rather uncomfortable. However, when you've got to do a thing of that sort, the less you think of it the better, so I jumped into the boat and shoved off.

I had barely got clear of the shore when I found that the old fellow was right, for the boat shot down the stream like an arrow. I saw in a moment that there was no hope of paddling her across, and that all I could do was just to keep her head straight. But I hadn't the chance of doing even that very long, for just then a big tree came driving along, and hitting my boat full on the quarter, smashed her like an eggshell. I had just time to clutch the projecting roots and whisk myself up on to them, and then tree and I went away down stream together at I don't know how many miles an hour.

At first I was so rejoiced at escaping just when all seemed over with me, that I didn't think much of what was to come next; but before long I got something to think of with a vengeance. The tree, as I've said, was a large one, and the branch end (the opposite one to where I sat) was all one mass of green leaves. All at once, just as I was shifting myself to a safer place among the roots, the leaves suddenly shook and parted, and out peeped the great yellow head and fierce eyes of an enormous lion!

I don't think I ever got such a fright in my life. My gun had gone to the bottom along with the boat, and the only weapon I had left was a short hunting-knife, which against such a beast as that would be no more use than a bodkin. I fairly gave myself up for lost, making sure that in another moment he'd spring forward and tear me to bits.

But whether it was that he had already gorged himself with prey, or whether (as I suspect) he was really frightened at finding himself in such a scrape, he showed no disposition to attack me, so long at least as I remained still. The instant I made any movement, however, he would begin roaring and lashing his tail, as if he were going to fall on me at once. So, to avoid provoking him, I was forced to remain stock-still, although sitting so long in one position cramped me dreadfully.

There we sat, Mr. Lion and I, staring at each other with all our might—a very picturesque group, no doubt, if there had been anybody there to see it. Down, down the stream we went, the banks seeming to race past us as if we were going by train, while all around broken timber, wagon-wheels, trees, bushes and the carcasses of drowned horses and cattle went whirling past us upon the thick brown water.

All at once I noticed that the lion seemed to be getting strangely restless, and turning his great head from side to side in a nervous kind of way, as if he saw or heard something he didn't like. At first I couldn't imagine what on earth was the matter with him, but presently I caught a sound which scared me much worse than it had done the lion. Far in the distance I could hear a dull, booming roar, which I had heard too often not to recognize at once; we were nearing a waterfall!

I had seen the great falls of the Fish River more than once, and the bare thought of being carried over those tremendous precipices made my very blood run cold. Yet being devoured by a lion would hardly be much of an improvement, and as I hadn't the ghost of a chance of being able to swim ashore, there really seemed to be no other alternative.

Faster and faster we went—louder and louder grew the roar of the cataract; the lion seemed to have given himself up for lost, and crouched down among the leaves, only uttering a low, moaning whine every now and then. I was fairly at my wit's end what to do, when all of a sudden I caught sight of something that gave me a glance of hope.

A little way ahead of us the river narrowed suddenly, and a rocky headland thrust itself out a good way into the stream. On one of the lowest points of it grew a thick clump of trees, whose boughs overhung the water; and it struck me that, if we only passed near enough, I might manage to catch hold of one of the branches, and swing myself up on to the rock.

No sooner said than done. I started up, hardly caring whether the lion attacked me or not, and planted myself firmly on one of the biggest roots, where I could take a good spring when the time came. I knew that this would be my last chance, for by this time we were so near the precipice that I could see quite plainly, a little way ahead, the great cloud of spray and vapor that hovered over the great waterfall. Even at the best it was a desperate venture, and I can tell you that I felt my heart beginning to thump like a sledge-hammer as we came closer and closer to the point, and I thought what would happen if I missed my leap.

Just as we neared it, it happened by the special mercy of God that our tree struck against something and turned fairly crosswise to the current, the end with the lion on it swinging out into mid-stream, while my end was driven close to the rock on which the trees grew.

Now or never! I made one spring (I don't think I ever made such another before or since) and just clutched the lowest bough; and as I dragged myself on to it I heard the last roar of the doomed lion mingling with the thunder of the waterfall as he vanished into the mist that overhung the precipice.

As for me it was late enough that night before I got home, and I found my poor wife in a fine fright about me; so I thought it just as well, on the whole, to keep my adventure to myself, and it wasn't till nearly a year later that she heard a word about my strange fellow-voyager.—*English Magazine.*

Wintergreen Oil in the Blue Mountains.

A letter from the village of Point Phillips gives us in the *Confectioners' Journal*, this account of a peculiar industry:

That long sandstone ridge, called the Blue Mountains, which runs past our village, is remarkably productive in huckleberries, foxes, birch and wintergreen. In the heat of summer it yields its berries to thousands of pickers; in the cold of winter the hunters track the wily fox, and during all the year the luxurious growth of wintergreen and sweet birch gives employment to numbers of earnest men, who take up their dwelling in the woods and manufacture therefrom the oil of wintergreen. Public attention has lately been called to this humble industry by the activity of the internal revenue officers, who have descended, so to speak, upon these camps, and exacted a tax. Perhaps a brief description of the process of manufacture of oil of wintergreen and the manner of life of those who make it may prove more interesting to the reader.

Two men are necessary to carry on the business, one to work by day and the other by night. They build a hut wherein to dwell and sleep. One sleeps from eleven o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, and other from eleven in the evening until six in the morning. During the forenoon they work together in collecting the wintergreen or birch. The sweet birch is generally used to produce the oil, unless wintergreen is very plentiful. Bushes and branches are cut and chopped into small pieces, while from larger pieces the bark only can be used, and must be carefully shaved off. About half a cord of this material is collected and used every day, and from it a pint of oil or thereabouts is manufactured. The apparatus consists of a furnace, a boiler, a tin pipe, a trough, into which water in continually brought from a mountain brook, a barrel, and a glass jar. The furnace is made of loose stones, so arranged that the fuel is put in at one end, and the smoke goes out at the other through an old piece of stove pipe. Over the furnace is the boiler, which is merely a wooden box about three feet wide, four long, and three deep, with the bottom covered with sheet iron to prevent burning. The boiler has a wooden lid, so that it can be tightly closed, and from the top leads the tin pipe. The pipe runs into the water-trough and through it, so that the water always surrounds and cools it. The end of the pipe, after coming out of the trough, opens over a barrel, and in this barrel, exactly under the end of the pipe, is placed the glass jar. This constitutes all the plant.

Apostrophe to an Indian Maiden.

Thou still and senseless gob of bronzed and dazzling worth, we hail thee at a comfortable distance and trill to thee our little song.

Who taught thee such untutored grace of limb, such cross-eyed footsteps and such simple trust?

Who taught thee thus to overtake the angle-worm and nail the locust in his rapid flight? Who skilled thee in the chase and showed thee how to weave the gaudy bead upon the yellow moccasin in wild, fantastic figures of rude, impossible things?

Idly thou leanest 'gainst the cottonwood, scratching thy back 'gainst its rough yet kindly trunk, while in thy dark, mysterious eye there lurks a hidden joy, a joy perchance like his who, yielding to the buckwheat cake's seductive power, hath found the hat-rack in the hall and worked it on his shoulder-blade.

Fair Alfarita! child of the dusky night, we greet thee 'cross the purple hills like other poets who have written of thy grace. Thy childlike face hath won the poet to thy side and (in his mind) he tunes his lyre to thee.

Some day the warrior of the mountain clime will come and woo thee in the guttural, melancholy style thy people love, and in the twilight's glow, when nature and the bullfrog sink to rest, with coy reluctance, like the man who meets his mother-in-law thus, Alfarita, daughter of malarious night, wilt yield thy future to the knock-kneed brave.

Caricaturists.

"Are caricaturists engaged on the illustrated journals on a regular salary?"

"Some of the best known are engaged regularly, but a number refuse to make any binding contracts, preferring to work on the outside and sell their ideas and sketches, but there are objections to doing this, inasmuch as unprincipled foremen can and often do steal an idea that has been offered for sale and refused. Of course they will not have a fac-simile of the picture offered, but the ruling idea will prevail, and in caricature, ideas are what makes them popular. On this account the best known men work regularly for one firm, and it is the best way, as they have a sure income, and can profit by the ideas of the attaches of the journal. It is not to be supposed that men like Tom Nast originate all their own pictures, for "Pro Bono Publico" and "Constant Reader" write as much to Harper's and Leslie's as they do to the great dailies, and often suggest an idea that, touched up by an artist's pencil, becomes a famous caricature, and then the editors and reporters often furnish a good subject.

"Of course Nast gets all the credit, and has thus become the acknowledged caricaturist of this country. Of course I do not wish to detract from his merit; his work proves his ability."

"What is there about Nast that would interest the public?"

"Oh, the public knows all about him; he has lectured and has been here so long, he is saving of his money, and is, therefore, very rich, for his salary has been for years $250 a week, and he has done outside work beside. He is the highest-paid artist in the profession. He has the knack of caricaturing public men and politics, and is without an equal in that line."

"What about Matt Morgan?"

"Matt Morgan is an elegant artist, with a vast fund of ideas on all conceivable subjects. He is a better general worker than Nast, but Tommie had been here so long that he knew just what the people in this country would appreciate, while Morgan had to experiment with them; he was first brought here by Frank Leslie from England to fight Nast, and he made a gallant struggle and has a reputation co-extensive with the country. He has abandoned caricaturing for the time being, and is settled in Cincinnati, with a great show-printing house, on a salary of $200 a week the year round. He apparently intends to stay there, as he is building a $40,000 house on the hills. He is very much devoted to his family, and always has kept them in elegant style. He is very fond of his six children."

"Does Joe Keppler rank next?"

"Well, I do not know that I wish to state the rank in which these artists stand. In the popular estimation Keppler would come next. He is very well known here, as he was a resident for a long time, in fact, published two or three papers, and was married to a St. Louis lady. It is a peculiarity that he made no money to speak of in this city. He left here under engagement to Frank Leslie at a salary of $100 a week, and after awhile started *Puck*; his partner, Schwartzmann, put up all the money. It was printed in German—a good idea, as it is the only comic paper of ability in that language. It was a success from the start, and the demand for it necessitated an English edition. It is making money fast, and Keppler will soon be rich. He deserves it, as he has worked hard and has great ability."

"Who else is there famous in this line?"

"Oh, there are a great number; it would be hard to talk about them all. The leading artists of the great papers are, of course, the best known, but there are a number of men of ability who are liable at any time to become as well known as those about whom we have been talking. It is just as in any other profession, some men are always being talked about, and others of equal ability are not even mentioned.

An Expensive Dinner.

"A thousand rubles (£150) per head for a dinner," says the London *World*, "seems rather a high price for even a Russian to pay, yet such is the sum which twenty-six cavalry officers each paid for their banquet at a hotel at Warsaw a week or so ago. They had determined to organize a dinner that, as nearly as possible, should imitate those of Roman Emperors who paid enormously for their luxuries, and preferred them out of season; and, to a certain extent, they succeeded. For eight hours they ate *plat* after *plat*, and among the courses appeared a *ragout* of African turtle, and another of stewed nightingales. And, to make the thing appear more real, these martial savages sat at the table each with a fillet of roses round his head!"

—A railroad conductor in Massachusetts was recently made the victim of a new fraud. He was paid ten dollars in several bills, which in counting appeared to be eleven dollars, whereupon he gave back a one-dollar bill and got on his train. After the train started he counted the money again, and was surprised to find he only had nine dollars. Upon examining the bills he found one which was made up of parts of a one-dollar bill and a two-dollar bill pasted together, the face showing a two-dollar bill and the back a one.

—It is proposed by some very scientific persons to tap the interior of the earth in search of natural heat for mechanical purposes, and they propose to sink their shaft and money in [illegible].—*St. Louis Globe.*

Corea.

The steamer Arabic, which arrived from China on Friday night, brought to this city Commodore Shufeldt and his daughter on their return home. A reporter called on him yesterday at the Palace Hotel. Commodore Shufeldt stands six feet, weighs 200 pounds, and although nearly sixty years of age is as straight as an arrow and walks with youthful energy. His hair and beard are liberally streaked with gray, his forehead high and broad, and his complexion browned with the sunshine of the Eastern seas.

"Of course you know," began the Commodore, "that Corea is a country that has long been inaccessible to the world. I believe I am the first white man who has ever trod the soil of the interior, and, therefore, perhaps I am a curiosity. So far as I saw them, the people of Corea are greatly attached to their country, have no disposition to emigrate—which accounts for their exclusiveness heretofore—but are possessed of a lively curiosity. On landing in Corea to meet the two Ministers appointed by the King to negotiate this treaty, two officers accompanied me for some distance into the interior. We were unarmed, but were not molested. The roads over which we traveled were lined with people for miles, attracted probably by their first opportunity to look upon the face of a white man. In some instances they crowded around us, and, I suppose, commented upon our strange dress and appearance, but they made no attempt to molest us. We pardoned their obtrusiveness, because we were probably a great mystery to them."

"In what respect do the Coreans resemble the Chinese?"

"I could see but little resemblance. The Chinese of different localities look very different, as you know. The Mongolians of the North do not very much resemble the Mongolians of the South, who mostly come to California, and the Corean looks much unlike either class. Their complexion is light, their hair dark, long and wiry, and their eyes black. They remind me of the North American Indian, and I believe the resemblance is sufficiently close to justify the belief that Corea furnished the material to populate this country originally. All the difference between the two races could have been produced by climate and mode of living after the immigration here. Owing to the fact that naturalists have never had an opportunity to investigate Corea, this resemblance has not been carried out to its logical conclusion.

"All the occupation the Coreans have is agriculture, and the product of the soil is mostly consumed at home. They export a little rice and a few beans to Japan, but they have no commerce and no marine. All their carrying is done on animals or by means of imperfect boats on the rivers. They appear inoffensive and not disposed to go to war with anybody, and yet the mass of the people are said to be curious in regard to outside affairs. The country is ruled by a King, who in his own dominion is an absolute despot, having complete power over the lives and property of the most noble of his subjects. He is assisted in governing by a council selected from the nobility, who have charge of the various departments—Judicial, War, Financial and Interior Departments. The person of the King for centuries has been absolutely inaccessible, and no person of his own race, much less a foreigner, has been able to get into his presence. It is sacrilege to utter the name he has received from his Suzerain, and that by which he is known in history is only given him after his death. It is high treason to touch his person with a weapon of iron. Notwithstanding the monarch's exclusiveness, however, in theory his ear is always open to the people, and an appeal to him in all grave matters is nominally permitted. The interference of the nobility in politics is also high treason, and the princes of the blood are excluded wholly from power. About a year since a plot to gain control of the Government was discovered among the nobles, and every person in any way connected with it was beheaded. This treatment of the participants in the imbroglio was a salutary lesson. Although the King wields such power, there are two political parties among the nobles of Corea. One party is called the progressists, the other by a name which implies their antipodes—those opposed to progress. The former party is at present in power, a fact which rendered the negotiation of our treaty possible."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Society Note.

A coolness, growing out of the following conversation, has sprung up between Gilhooly and his friend, Gus De Smith:

"I had a splendid time last night," said Gus. "I spent the evening at a little social gathering at the Goodman mansion."

"Are the Goodman's nice people?" queried Gilhooly.

"Well, I should say so. They are very aristocratic. To get in their circle one must have either a great deal of money or a great deal of genius."

"You don't tell me so; and you say you were there?"

"Yes."

"You were invited, were you?"

"Of course."

"And to be invited a man has to have a great deal of money or plenty of genius?"

"Precisely."

"Well, Gus, I am glad to hear you have become such all of a sudden. Lend me ten dollars."—*Texas Siftings.*

HUMOROUS.

—Ella Wheeler wants us to "sit down at set of sun and count the things that we have done." Can't do it, Ella. That's our busy hour; and, besides, we don't care to keep count of 'em. It wouldn't pay.—*Norristown Herald.*

—An esthetic invitation to dinner concluded with these words: "I have asked four minds to meet you." "Thanks," replied the uncultured one. "I am awfully sorry not to come, but have already accepted an invitation to dine with four stomachs the same night."

—Mr. Hootness has a foot as long as his life, and when a horse stepped on his toes he said he didn't care so much for the immediate pain in the toe, but it was so long to heal. Heal, you understand; see? heel, heal, heel—so long to heal—Ha, ha, ha! ho, ho, ho! he! he! he!—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—A Syrian convert to Christianity was urged by his employer to work on Sunday, but he declined. "But," said the master, "does not your bible say that if a man has an ox or an ass that falls into a pit on the Sabbath day he may pull him out?" "Yes," answered the convert; "but if the ass has a habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day, then the man should either fill up the pit or sell the ass."

—A suddenly rich and very muscular young man from the oil regions stopped at a seaside hotel the other day for the first time, and had great difficulty in getting anything to eat. A sympathizing stranger at his elbow whispered: "You will starve here if you don't tip the waiter." Two minutes afterward the waiter found himself tipped over on the floor. The young man did not starve.—*Philadelphia News.*

—"What a methodical fellow you are, Brown," said Filkins, who had stepped into Brown's office during the latter's absence. "Why, what do you mean?" asked Brown, who had just entered. "Mean?" echoed Filkins; "to think that you should lock all your drawers up when you were only going out for five minutes! 'Tisn't likely that anybody would meddle with your papers." "Of course not," replied Brown; "but how did you find out that the drawers were locked?"—*Boston Transcript.*

—"I often cross the street to avoid meeting a man," says Mr. Beecher, "not because I have anything against him, but simply because I do not feel like speaking to him. I suppose all men are this way." Yes, nearly all men are that way, Mr. Beecher, and we are glad that you have mentioned the subject, for it gives us a chance to agree with a great man. We sometimes cross the street and climb a fence to avoid meeting a man, not that we have anything against him, but because he has something against us: a bill, Mr. Beecher.—*Arkansas Traveller.*

—In a Cambridge horse-car: "Now I don't believe in speaking against a man behind his back. It does not do any good and frequently injures an innocent party." "It is an excellent plan to follow," returned the other. "I've always done so," continued the first, "and found it worked well, but there is Colonel So-and-so, he is a sample of the other kind. He will backbite and malign his neighbors, will get a man into his confidence and then give him away, and do all sorts of such mean, contemptible tricks that I would be ashamed of."—*Boston Sunday Budget.*

Literal Oil on Troubled Waters.

A most striking experiment has been tried at the Scottish port of Peterhead. A feature of speech, for hitherto it has been little else, was turned into a literal fact. Oil was poured on the waves with the result of calming the fair way at the harbor's mouth, so that a small boat could enter in a storm. It has long been known that oil exerted this effect. It does so by simply destroying the friction of the air on the surface of the water. It smooths the way of the wind, and, consequently calms the surface of the sea. Its accidental application has probably produced the wide-spread knowledge of its effect, which has made the figure of speech universal. We are not aware that any scientific attempt has ever been made to apply oil to the waves. At Peterhead pipes were laid down and a large quantity of oil was forced through them. The oil at once rose to the surface and spread in a thin film on the water, with the effect of reducing the roughness to a mere swell. Small boats were thus able to enter the harbor which could not have ventured to do so in the rough sea which was running before the oil was spread upon it. So far, therefore, the experiment was successful. Whether it opens up the possibility that harbor mouths may be made generally safe in rough weather by the expenditure of a few hundred gallons of oil can perhaps only be decided by further trials. The machinery is, however, laid down, and further tests will, therefore, be easily applied. It is evident that the effect, as described, is one which would make all the difference between safety and danger in a harbor frequented by fishing boats, and it is in such harbors that it is likely, if anywhere, to be of permanent value.—*London Daily News.*

—During the trial of one lawsuit in Cairo, N. T., an old man who mistook the court-house for a church, entered and sang several hymns before he discovered the character of the place, the judge fell through the rattan platform on which his bench was perched, there was a dog fight in one corner of the court room, and a young man went out through the window, taking the glass with him.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 12, 1882.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A negro was lynched at Jacksonville, Calhoun county, last week, for the crime of rape.

Alexander Stephens was elected Governer of Georgia, on the 4th inst., by something like 50,000 majority.

A highway robbery took place in Autauga County last week. Three white men with faces blacked robed a Mr. Wyatt of his pocket book containing $50. He saved $40. which he had in one of his boots.

Newspaper men can congratulate themselves upon the improbability of their ever losing their reason entirely. English statistics show that out of 139,143 people engaged in literary pursuits only twelve became lunatics.

The Prattville Signal thinks the great danger now is that a spirit of apathy and indifference will pervade our ranks, causing many Democrats to stay away from the polls on election day, not realizing the importance of voting, until it is too late.

Frank James, the notorious out law, has surrenderd to Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri. He throws himself upon the mercy of the public. He presented his too revolvers to Gov. Crittenden with the remark that it was the first time in twentv years that other hands had touched than his own.

"I do," said a young man at a Colorado wedding, when the minister asked if any body knew any reason why the couple should not be united. The objector explained that the bride had promised to marry him; but that was not considered a sufficient reason for stopping the ceremony, which was concluded amid the tittering of the assemblage.

It turns out that the outlaw Frank James resided eight miles from Nashville for four years. He was known as B. J. Woodson, followed the occupation of a farmer, and was well thought of among his neighbors. As a reason for thus bringing himself so near tne arms of the law, he says that he was tired of his wild and lawless life, and wished for rest and quiet.

The Democrats of Georgia might have done very much worse than in electing Alexander H. Stephens Governor. Mr. Stephens is not a particularly aggresssive man at this time, but better than many men in public life he has kept up with the progress of events. A term in the Executive chair of his native State will fitly round out Mr. Stephens' remarkable political career.

Cairo occupies an area of between three and four square miles, and contains at the present day not less than 400,000 inhabitants. The Citadel affords pleasant as well as historic and dignified quarters to the Tel-El-Kebir. Even in the hottest part of the year it is cool among the alabaster columns and upon the marbeled courts and galleries of the Mehemet Ali Mosque which is the chapel of the fortress.

Rev. H. R. McCoy informed the LaFayette Sun that he would re-enter the canvass in the 5th district, at Milltown, Chambers county, on Wednesday last. The Sun says:

We are informed by those who attended the discussion at Milltown, yesterday that McCoy made a most miserable failure; that his speech consisted of a disjointed rigmarole without point and that his effort was a sad disapointment to his friends.

In the prospectus of a Kentucky "college" for young women is the following: "The president is Southern by birth, by rearing, by education, and by sentiment; the teachers are all Southern in sentiment, and, with the exception of those born in Europe, were born and reared in the South. Believing the Southern to be the highest type of civilization this continent has seen, the young ladies are trained according to the Southern ideas of delicacy, womanhood, religion, and propriety; hence we offer a first-class female college for the South, and solicit Southern patronage."

The Tuskaloosa Gazette's plan for penitentiary reform embraces the following three remedial features:

1. The separation of felons from those working out fines and forfeitures.

2. Felons can be worked most profitably in coal and iron mines; and not necessarily with cruelty or severity. This sort of labor is in demand—it pays the contractors, the State and county.

3. A felon is not necessarily a brute, and hence the honor of the State is pledged for his care and protection—a hospital for the sick should be provided within this work prison.

TO THE POLLS.

The True State of Affairs—Requiring that Every Voter Should Vote.

EDITOR OF THE VIEW:—I am sorry there is an impression in this District, that no matter whether people go to the polls and vote or not a Republican or Independent cannot be elected.

Fellow citizens, while this District is reliably Democratic, it is only so when every man does his duty, and comes up to the polls on the day of election, and casts his ballot for the Democratic and Conservative candidate.

We are now on the eve of an election for Congressman, the importance of which is beyond any that we have had for years, and as a proof of the value which the Republicans place upon it they are spending money like water, not only to bring out their full vote, but to foster and encourage, yes *buy* every man they dare approach, to either vote their ticket, stay at home, or get his neighbor to do so. Friends, these are facts, and as proof of what I have asserted, Mr. McCoy, who claims to be an Independent Greenbacker, is running against Hon. Thos. Williams in our District. And how is he running? Well, he first announced himself, concluded that the Republicans were not going to endorse him, then came down. But after some correspondence, they showed him the cash and told him to go in and they would see him through. He goes in, and unless we do our duty and go to the polls to a man on the seventh of November and deposit our vote for the Hon. Thos. Williams, he will go to Congress from this District.

Fellow citizens we are not secure. We must every man do his duty, and then all will be well.

CONSERVATIVE.

We Sympathize.

An over-modest and rather timid masculine friend has written us a communication which excites our deepest sympathy for his condition. It runs: "I am on the verge of "committing matrimony," as you sometimes express it. I am strongly inclined to take such a step, but don't exactly know how to make a proposal. Would it be best to insure before or after proposing."

To our muchly-troubled friend we would suggest that he has written to the wrong party for such advice. We know as much about speculating in the matrimonial market as we know how many corns were on George Washington's toes. We have never been able to establish a matrimonial department. Hope we may some day. We may then be able to tell our friend more about such matters. We received a like communication some time since, and were forced to quote from the immortal Pickwick in reply.

There seems to be some trouble with you on the insurance question. Our plan would be to make sure of our girl before we attempted to make sure of anything else. We will give you a bit of advice quoted from an affectionate *pater familias*, who found one of his puerile offspring matrimonially inclined. It is probably as practical as it is poetical. He warned:

"My son, you had better tarry,"
Saith the old man, "and not marry,
If you do you'll catch Old Harry,
And then you'll feel forlorn.
For marriage is but a bubble,
Which bursts and ends in trouble;
Which makes the wretch see double,
Just as sure as you're born.
Tho' among the girls you are scooting,
Dazzled by their frills and fluting,
You had better mind the tooting
Of your dear old daddy's horn."

We are inclined to think that this paternal advice was given to one of those "nice young men," each one of whom might be styled a *sui generis*—one of a kind having, as "Mary Jane" would say, more hair under his nose than he knows under his hair. We don't know that it would suit your case exactly. But as you seem about to make a fearful leap, we give it to you as a timely warning. For when you have once made such a leap, even though it be into the veriest "wedded cussedness," you will have little or no prospect of ever climbing back into single blessedness. Selah!

A Marriage Insurance Company Fails.

Over twenty Dallas young men held policies in the Daily Cash Marriage Association, of Jackson, Miss., repsesenting an investment of nearly $4,000. The association has failed, and the policy-holders lose all. Dallas people for two months have gone wild over marriage aid business. Over two hundred companies have been represented here. A regular panic has set in among the policy-holders, and many are offering to sell their investments at a discount.

* * *

There were seventy-seven new cases of yellow fever at Pensacola, on Sunday, and two deaths. On Monday there were forty-eight cases and five deaths.

On Tuesday, fifty new cases and three deaths.

Public Speaking.

Hon. Thos. Williams, Democratic and Conservative candidate for Congress will address the people of Chilton county as follows:

Cooper's, Tuesday, October 17.
Clanton, Wednesday, October 18.
Jemison, Thursday, October 19.
Mullberry Church, Wednesday, October 25.

The ladies are especially invited to attend.

By order of the District Executive Committee.

J. H. PARKER, Chairman.

Ternanville Ahead!

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win!

I have a new stock of goods in store, consisting of everything that a farmer needs, which I am selling at prices that defy competition, viz:

A GOOD PAIR OF SHOES FOR $1

A Good Pair Pants $1.

A GOOD HAT FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My stock of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and SUPPLIES is complete, and my motto is

Low Prices.

My GIN and MILL are now running every day, and persons desiring ginning or grinding done should call on me.

Respectfully,
o12-2m T. M. TERNAN.

S. J. Heath's

Inauguration of the Fall and Winter Season of 1882 and 1883.

New Stock! New Store! And New Prices!

Better goods and more of them for the money than can be had at any other house in Chilton County

Now Being Offered

—BY—

S. J. HEATH, THE Monarch Merchant OF THIS SECTION.

Who has just completed a large and commodious store house at

Strasburg, Ala.

and purchased the largest and most complete stock of General Merchandise, ever brought to this market, which he has bought at

"ROCK BOTTOM" PRICES FOR "SPOT CASH,"

and which will be sold at the smallest living margin. Come and see me. Examine and price my goods and you will be convinced that it is to your interest to give me your trade. Call without delay. You cannot judge the extent and magnitude of my stock until you have seen it. Don't be governed by the past, but call and see for yourselves.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR COTTON AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Remember the place

HEATH'S, AT STRASBURG.

Sept. 27-4t

For Sale Or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty feet square, with a partition making two rooms one 16x40, and one 24x40. A good stable on lot, 25x40 feet, with loft above and a good stock shed attached. Lot is 75x150 feet, and it is the best location for business in Clanton. For further particulars apply to

J. FOX MAULL,
Sept. 27-tf Lomax, Ala.

Clanton Academy.

:o:

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL

Real Estate Agent.

Will buy and sell lands for commissions.

Wheeler & Riley,

Fire Insurance Agents

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—AND—

Agents for the London and Lancashire and Royal Insurance Companies, of Great Britian and the Capital City, of Montgomery, Ala.

Office on First Avenue, Second Floor of Bank Building. Jun15-1y.

Ehrman Again

To the Front!

Below will be found a price list which will show how astonishingly low R. Ehrman will dispose of his stock for the next TEN DAYS.

TEN POUNDS COFFEE $1.

MEAT PER POUND 15c.

GOOD FAMILY FLOUR $6 PER BARREL.

Meal $1.15 Per Bushel.

(Calico 5 cents per yard, Domestic (seven-eights) 6½c per yard, Osnaburgs (heavy) 10c.

BROGANS $1.00 PER PAIR.

LADIES SHOES FROM 75c TO $1.50 PER PAIR.

In addition to the above I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, FURNITURE, WOODWARE, and everything kept in a house of general merchandise, which will be sold in proportion to above prices.

BAGGING AND TIES FURNISHED TO FARMERS AT COST.

R. Ehrman.

Clanton, Ala., August 24. tf

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Line.

The Quick, Short and Direct Route

TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West

Only one change of cars to ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

and the best route to

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my14-1y

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENSMITH.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

Lomax, Ala.

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles an

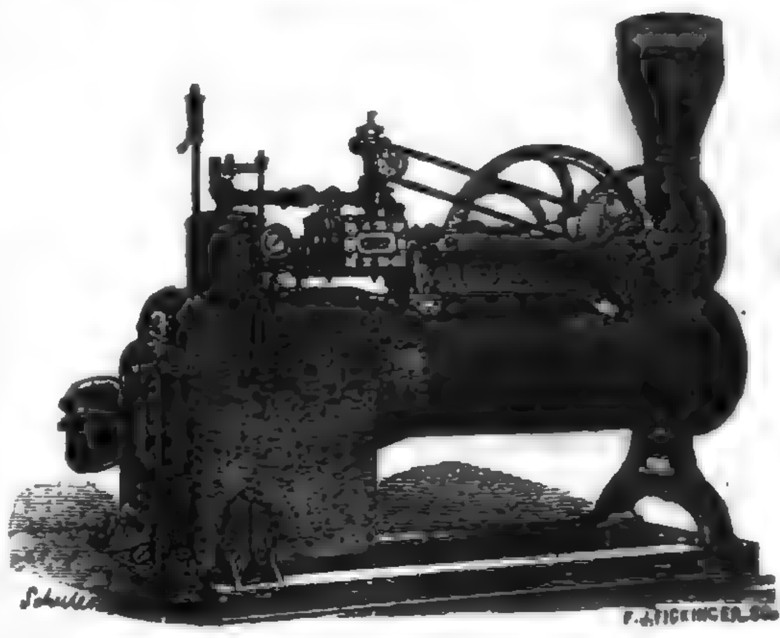
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

☞ HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CORN. ☜

We sell our goods at low rates and solicit a share of public patrona

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINE

OF ALL SIZ

FROM TWO TO T

HUNDRED HORS

POWER,

—AND—

OF ALL KIN

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEE

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Bes

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements,

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar8-ly

A. A. CLISBY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

—DEALERS IN—

DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFF

SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE

DEPOT FOR

Burning and Lubricating Oils, White Lea

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Miners' Supplies

—WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN CIGARS—

BIRMINGHAM.

Aug. 1—3m

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last at

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Good

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

An entirely new and enlarged edition complete in 15 Volumes.

SOME REASONS WHY THIS WORK Is Superior to all Other CYCLOPÆDIAS!

It contains more matter than any other Cyclopedia.
It is brought up to a later date than any other Cyclopedia.
It embraces over 40,000 Titles, being a verbatim reprint of Chambers's Encyclopædia, with 15,000 Titles added on American subjects.
Its type is large and clear; its Paper, Presswork, and Binding first-class.
IT IS CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER CYCLOPÆDIA PUBLISHED.

Its price in Cloth being $25 per set.
Its price in Sheep being $35 per set.
Its price in Half Russia being $40 per set.

Specimen pages sent to any address on application. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. Liberal Terms to right parties. Send for circulars.

S. W. GREEN'S SON, Publisher,
74 and 76 Beekman St., N. Y.

Sold only by Subscription.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 12, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.

Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.

Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.

Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.

Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.

Representative—J. S. Edwaads.

Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.

Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.

Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. Stewart.

Sheriff—James E. Lowe.

Treasurer—James M. Parish.

Tax Asseeor—Wm. A. Smith.

Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.

Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.

Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	11:45 p. m.
No. 11	3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2	*9:00 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	8:15 p. m.
No. 12	10:35 a. m.

*Don't stop.

SCHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 6:30 a. m.	Selma	Arr 9:15 p. m.
" 9:45 "	Calera	Lve. 6:02 "
" 4:16 p m	Rome	" 11:32 a m
" 6:15 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
" 8:13 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
" 11:35 "	Knoxville	" 8:30 "
" 1:01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 11:00 a m	Selma	Lv. 4:20 p m
Leave 8:50 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
Leave 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m

LODGES. — Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 12, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 32 K. of P. every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T. meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock,

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

The Chilton county school board met last Saturday.

Considerable improvement is still goingon around Clanton.

Clanton is an excellent cotton market, and a great deal is being brought here.

During one week recently Mr. R. Ehrman's sales averaged from $150 to $200 per day. Advertising pays.

Col. Thomas Williams will speak at Coopers' Tuesday, Clanton Wednesday and Jemison Thursday, of next week.

Providence Baptist Church, in this county, recently held a revival, and forty-two applicants for church membership were baptized.

There is a young gentleman at the depot who delights in singing of "Mollie Darling" during the "wee sma' hours just before the dawn."

We have reliable information to the effect that one of Clanton's merchants has thus far purchased more cotton than have all the merchants in Montevallo together.

Read the new advertisement of our energetic merchant, Mr. T. M. Ternan. He says that Ternanville is ahead in point of low prices. He has a gin, screw and mill in operation in connection with his store. Give him a call.

"Not Found." This was the return of a colored minister upon a marriage license made on Tuesday last to the Probate Judge of this county. The parties to the main contract having changed their minds, after having *changed* their stamps.

A white man by the name of Martin Powell was arrested and jailed last week by Sheriff Lowe. He is charged with carrying concealed weapons, which offense was committed at Birmingham. The Sheriff of Jefferson came down and took the prisoner in charge on Tuesday.

Hon. Thos. Williams, Democratic and Conservative candidate for Congress from this district, will address the people of our county on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Every body should turn out to hear him. He will speak at Mulberry Church on the 25th.

All persons indebted to the View either for advertising or subscription are earnestly requested to come forward and settle. We have waited patiently during the dull season, but now, that good crops have blessed the country, we shall expect each and every one to pay the little bill long since due the view. Don't disappoint us.

A Close Observer Says

That Clanton is shipping more cotton than any station between Calera and Elmore.

That Clanton is a good market and R. Ehrman intends to buy five hundred bales, for which he will pay the highest market price.

That Clanton would be a good point to establish a sash, door and blind factory, and that such an industry would be a paying investment for the stockholders.

That Billy Wilson is boarding a preacher and will pay the highest market price for chickens.

That Clanton is still improving and that there is room for still greater improvement.

That Clanton needs a few more merchants to make trade lively and competition healthy.

That everybody should come to court and bring $1.50 to subscribe for the VIEW.

That business is dull now, but will be on a boom this winter.

That S. J. Heath, at Strasburg, has a fine new store, and a splendid stock of goods, and that Strasburg is flourishing like unto the green bay tree.

That cotton sells in Clanton at 10 and 10½ cents.

That one of the bosses at Bachelor's Hall is thinking of becoming a benedict, and it is to be hoped that the shadows may be few that would disturb the peaceful serenity of his red-headed life.

That this is fine weather for the gathering of crops, and that fine crops will be gathered.

That he will now give our readers a rest.

Jemison Jottings.

Jemison is on a boom, and there is a greater demand for houses than ever before.

A lodge of Good Templars was organized here on Wednesday night, the 4th inst., by G. W. C. T. M. M. Sweatt. Nineteen charter members were enrolled, and the following officers were elected: A. E. Burns, W. C. T.; Miss Lizzie Langford, W. V. T.; W. E. Lowery, W. C.; S. T. Haverland, W. S.; Miss Sudie Allen, W. A. S.; D. M. Hand, W. F. S.; Mrs. J. C. Langford, W. T.; J. M. Keitt, W. M.; S. J. Manning, W. D. M.; Mrs. Mollie Bandy, W. I. G.; J. D. Hand, W. O. G.; Mrs. Mary Burns, W. R. H. S.; Mrs. H. E. Allen, W. L. H. S. The lodge will meet every Friday night at 7 o'clock.

HUGO.

The Mobile Register, of Sunday, says that at Lumberton, Ala., on Saturday night, a party of forty negroes assaulted half a dozen white men, who were night watchmen at the mills, the negroes firing at them with pistols. The white men retreated and armed themselves, and returning wounded three of the negroes, one named House being hit with ten or twelve buck-shot. The negroes before firing stated that they had "come to "raise h—l." It is to be presumed that they were dispersed, though the Register did not state how the row ended.

The man who has not heard of Oxford's beautiful photographs certainly knows little about Birmingham. Mr. Oxford takes rank among the first photographers of our country and richly merits the reputation he is now enjoying. During the late fire in Birmingham he went through a little scorching process, but luckily the flames didn't totally consume him, and we learn he is already at work again. No one should visit Birmingham without inspecting his beautiful display of fine photographs.

Rev. H. R. McCoy is again in the field as an aspirant for Congressional honors, in this district. It is said that the cause of his withdrawal was, that the Jay Hubbell committee, conceding this district to the Democracy, refused to furnish the money necessary to carry on the canvass. The local republicans having, however, made a contribution for this purpose, Mr. McCoy is out again.

Mr. M. M. Sweatt, G. W. C. T., writes us that he organized Chestnut Creek Lodge No. 86, I. O. G. T., at Coopers, on the 3d inst., with seventeen charter members. The following is a partial list of officers: P. C. Dennis, W. C. T.; Miss S. J. Weaver, W. V. T.; J. W. G. Kicker, W. C.; A. J. L. Dennis, W. S.; W. E. Ray, W. F. S.; John D. Weaver, W. T.

Col. Robt. H. Knox secured the discharge, last week, of Mr. W. C. Hendley, who was before Commissioner Barber, in Montgomery, charged with depredations upon government timber. The Advertiser says that this was a troublesome case, and that the decision of Commissioner Barber will affect many cases of this kind.

Read article of "Conservative."

R. E. R. Hicks, of this county has returned to his school at Childersburg, where he has had a fine school for some years. He is an excellent gentleman, and we are glad to know that his school is continuing to prosper.

NOTICE 1836.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 5, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on November, 21, 1882, viz: Lewis Gentry Homestead 8841 for the s e ¼ of the n w and n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 1, townsp 20 north range 16 east, and the s w ¼ of the n w ¼ sec 6, township 20 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: James M. Stanfield, William Gray, Simon H. Gleen, and Joseph Long.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

o12

Election Notice.

The qualified electors of Chilton county, Alabama, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the several election precincts, in said county on the first Tuesday in November in 1882, being the 7th day of said month, for the election of a member of the 48th congress of the United States, for the 5th congressional District of Alabama.

Witness my hand this 4th day of October, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,
Sheriff chilton county.

The Florida Mutual
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Is a Reciprocal Benevolent Institution, organized and incorporated under the laws of Florida, for the mutual protection of the property of its members against loss or damage by fire, and is the

Safest and Cheapest
FIRE INSURANCE EXTANT.

Now is the time to insure your property against fire. For terms, &c., call on or write to W. M. WILSON, Agt. Clanton, Ala.

oct 5-3m

For Sale or to Rent.

The house and lot in Verbena, with schoolroom attached, lately occupied by Miss Watson. Also a good lot of school furniture, piano, large stove, and dining table for sale cheap. For further information apply by letter to Miss L. G. Watson, Faunsdale, Marengo co., Ala., care J. Bethea, Esq. s215t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March 1881, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the n w ¼ section 13, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact. sept21-5t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife Adaline Smith on the 8th day of August 1881, the Louisville & Nash- Rail Road company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest didder, at the court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e ¼ of the s e ¼ of section 29 Township 22 North, Range 14 East situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road company. By Henry L. wheeler, its attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James E. Lowe and and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the ninth day of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n w ¼ of the s w ¼ of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. wheeler, its attorney in fact.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electra-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 8-1y

HAVE YOU WOOL TO CARD?

We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us, with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us who from, and if you want it tolled. Put your name on express card.

E. G. WALKER,
Montevallo, Ala.

aug10-3m

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,

FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

FOR YOUR

Cigars and Tobacco

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—CALL ON—

I. FORST,

2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

☞ The cheapest place in the city.

June 22-6m

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

—OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

NOTICE NO. 1813.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 22, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 6th, 1882, viz: Sip Atchinson homestead entry 12227 for the n w ¼ of section 12, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lee Hayse, Richard McCary, Thomas Ward and Edmund Hayse, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

Sept 27-5t

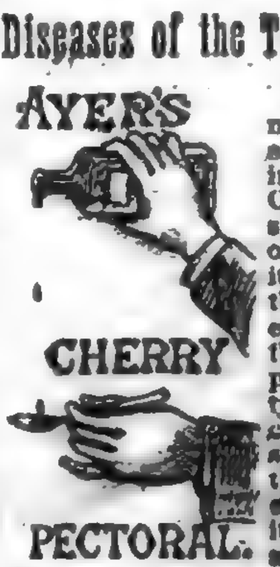
NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
County Surveyor.

Nov24-1y

THE BEST REMEDY
FOR
Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor

—DEALER IN—

Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, FANCY STATIONARY

—AND—

NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

—AGENT FOR—

DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO

Also Estey and Palace Organs.

No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.

☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜

Nov24-1y

BIRMINGHAM STOVE HOUSE.

Large Stock! Low Prices!

Alonzo S. Elliott,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

ROOFING AND GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE WORK.

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

Birmingham, Ala.

IRON MANTELS AND GRATES,
STOVE FIXTURES, CROCKERY, &c.

We carry a complete stock, and orders by mail will receive lowest prices and prompt shipment.

Oct 5-3m

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

—AND—

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.

—ALSO—

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c

—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.

June 22-6m

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the larger cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us. Nov7-tf

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual Relief Association,

OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
S. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton [illegible] and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-ly

Jno. G. Jemison,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Over Joel White's Book Store,
No. 13 Market Street.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

George Hunter,

TONSORIAL ARTIST,

CLANTON, ALA.

Solicits the patronage of the public.

PRICES FOR WORK:

Shaving - - - - 10 cents.
Hair cutting - - - - [illegible]

☞ The only barber in the world who never [illegible]. Jul 7-1y

AS ONCE IN YOUTH.

Sometimes when Summer days are ripe,
And glad in groves the robins pipe,
And life is rich in things that bless
Our transitory happiness,
I feel a lightness of the heart
That gladdens me to act my part,
With such reapings of success
And such a rapture—nothing less—
As once, in truth,
I felt in youth.

But Summer days are fleeting things,
And short the hour the robin sings,
And life's gray days grow long with us
Who bend above their labor thus.
There's something wanting that was mine—
The flavor's missing in the wine,
I find my voice a little cracked,
I think I'm somewhat crooked backed,
And, in truth,
I've lost my youth.

And you, dear Muse, that sometimes made
Music for Naera in the shade,
And drew some strains of sweetness, yet
I half remember, half forget—
Have you, dear Muse, forgot to sing?
I think there's stiffness in your wing;
Your voice, I think, 's a little hoarse,
A cold? Ah, may be, nothing worse—
Good Muse, in sooth,
You've lost your youth.

And you, dear heart, whose babes about
Make such a maddening, merry rout,
Have you, too, lost, with touch of time,
Some glow that love has praised in rhyme?
Nay, dear, I find in hair and eyes
No loss of that old shy surprise,
At beauty, half bidden, half revealed,
And tenderness from all concealed,
Save me, in truth,
As once in youth.

All else is changed—my friends are gray!
Some girls I knew are dead, they say;
I find I cannot truly sing;
My Muse but feebly plumes her wing;
And marked indifference is the mien
Of cruel maidens of eighteen.
Enough if love be mine and thine,
Life still has something as divine
As once, in truth,
We knew in youth.

—*Toronto Globe.*

Two Little Travelers.

Little George and Harriet Grindly, the children who were shipped with tags upon their clothing from Manchester, England, to their mother in this city, sat upon a settee in No. 5 McDonald court, near Fifteenth and Race streets, yesterday morning, kicking their heels together and taking their first breaths of the air of their new home. The arrival of the children had been awaited with interest by the people of the neighborhood. They received an ovation from the dwellers in the court which rendered them speechless when questioned as to their adventures on the long journey of over 3,000 miles by land and sea. Their mother had expected them to arrive at Ninth and Green Streets Depot, but for some reason the little ones were taken to West Philadelphia, where they arrived at one o'clock yesterday morning. Later in the day a policeman brought the news to McDonald court, and Mrs. Grindly hastened to claim the children she had not seen for three years.

In the meantime the tidings spread through the court, and the people gathered in groups and talked over the great event in all its bearings. When the children made their appearance, which they did about noon, the court was crowded and No. 5 was in a state of siege. Men and women, and boys and girls were there in numbers and welcomed the infant immigrants rapturously. George, who is eight years-old, is a sturdy young Briton, and eyed his surroundings unconcernedly. He was attired in a neat corduroy suit, to whichwas attached the tag bearing the address of his mother, by means of which directions he and his six year-old sister had been shipped from point to point on the journey. Their mother came to this country three years ago. Her husband had been killed in a coal mine two years before, leaving her the burden of five children to support. She brought her eldest child, a girl of fifteen, with her, and was afterward joined by another daughter. The three worked industriously, and by dint of close economy managed to save enough money to send for two of the remaining children. A few weeks ago Mrs. Grindly sent fifty-seven dollars to the agent of the steamship company, fifteen dollars of which was to pay for their transportation to Liverpool, and the balance to go to the steamship company for their passage to this city. They received the greatest attention on board the steamship, and upon their arrival at Castle Garden created no little interest among the officials there, who promptly transferred them to the cars for Philadelphia, well supplied with sweetmeats. The boy summed up his experiences by saying: 'Hi were sick, ma, hawful sick, hall the way hover."—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Climate in Different Parts of the Union.

Figures gleaned from the observation points of forty-nine States and Territories show that the hottest places in the Union are Florida, Louisiana and Arizona, the mean temperature of which is 69. Texas ranks next at 67, Alabama 66, Mississippi 64, Arkansas 63, South Carolina 62, Indian Territory 60, North Carolina 59. Georgia and Tennessee stand on a par at 58, Virginia 57, Kentucky 56. The mean temperature of 55 prevails in California, Missouri and the District of Columbia; 54 in Maryland and Pennsylvania, 53 in Delaware, Ohio and Oregon, 52 in Idaho, Utah and West Virginia, 51 in Indiana, Kansas, New Mexico and Washington Territory, 50 in Connecticut, Illinois, Nevada and New Jersey, 49 in Iowa and Nebraska; Massachusetts ranks with Rhode Island, New York and Colorado at 48; Michigan and Dakota are equal at 47; Alaska is not the coldest part of the Union, as is commonly supposed, but stands with New Hampshire at 46; colder than these are Maine and Wisconsin at 45, Montana and Vermont at 43, Minnesota at 42, and coldest of all, Wyoming at 41.

—There is a good deal of fun in sleigh-riding, if you only know how to enjoy yourself as a Connecticut young lady did last winter, when two young men, one on each side of her, thrust their hands into her muff just as she withdrew the one they wanted to squeeze. They continued pressing each other's hands and looking lovingly into her face, until she said: "If you two are through with my muff, I will have to trouble you for it, as my hands are getting cold." They gave it to her without a word.

—The courts are getting so they punish people with fine or imprisonment for "borrowing" umbrellas. It's no use, we shall have to buy one.—*Lowell Citizen.*

The Best Side.

Everybody has a best side, and everybody has an ugly side; some people have several ugly sides. There are those so amiable or so well trained, or so self-contained, that they rarely show jaggedness on any side. But these are rare. The ideal gentleman never forgets what is due to himself, never forgets what is due to others. So of the ideal lady. We do sometimes find these ideal personages in real life, but rarely. Ordinary people make up, or try to, for coarseness in the kitchen by refinement in the parlor, and are more courteous to their betters than is due, that they may atone for scant courtesy to their inferiors, or those they deem such. There are very few natures so purged, so disciplined, so chastened by religion, or any other force, that upon greater or less provocation the unhallowed passion within them will not glare forth from their eyes, crimson in their cheeks, tremble in their limbs, quiver in their voices or gnaw silently at their vitals. For within us all slumber or lie in ambush waiting a favorable opportunity to spring forth at least ten deadly sins forbidden in the Decalogue. However perfectly one may seem outwardly to conform to the requirements of high morality and lofty virtue, where lives the human being but daily needs to utter the petition, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," but needs to smite upon his breast and exclaim, "God be merciful to me, a sinner?"

Alike beneath the polished exterior of conventional courtesy and the rough exterior of "no manners at all" is the ceaseless conflict of passion, interest, duty, ambition, conscience, waging; in my lady's elegant boudoir, and in the attic devoted to menial servants. The conflict is one, though in different parts of the field, one under velvet and calico, under broadcloth and jeans.

No appetite or passion of the human mind or body is in itself wrong. Every one was planted there by the beneficent Creator for the good of the possessor, and, rightly indulged and exercised, results in good. But without the possibility of vice there can be no virtue. The greatest men that have lived have been men of large appetites and passions, who have brought them under control, who have harnessed them to the chariot of reason, subjugated them to the yoke, made them obedient to check and rein. We have inspired authority for the fact that even the Spotless One was "tempted in all parts like as we are."

It is not strange that hearts burning with hate, inflamed with resentment, torn by conflicting passion, or wearied by sorrow, by ill-health, by baffled hopes and disappointed expectations, should sometimes unconsciously or carelessly permit the gaze of the passer-by. With such hearts we are coming into more or less intimate contact all the time, and how to make that contact kindly and helpful is a question always important to the lover of his kind. We may exaggerate the woes of others by our bearing and manner, or we may soothe, restrain, heal the wounded heart. We are all our "brother's keeper," whether he accept the trust or not. If we reject it, we too may hear the voice of his blood crying to God from the ground.

The mother is continually called on to come into most intimate contact with the various members of her household, to compose disputes, to harmonize conflicting interests, to soothe perturbed spirits, to help them that have lost control of themselves to regain it, to help those who have never gained control of themselves to acquire it, to subdue the refractory, to guide the unruly, to disipline the disobedient, to distil from all the various complex elements thrown into her crucible that divine essence we call Home. She, and she only, who sedulously, from principle and by habit, cultivates that which is noblest and best in herself can call out that which is noblest and best in those around her. Only by repressing and overcoming that in herself which is evil can she compel and secure the repression and restraint of that which is evil in those under her guardian care. She is the mirror in which her household will glass themselves. As she is, such will they unconsciously shape themselves. The showing of her best side to them will infallibly compel them to show their best side to her. And how can she do those she loves and would serve a greater kindness than by habitually calling out the best there is in them?

It is wise to seek the companionship of individuals who put us on our best behavior, who call out the best impulses and aspirations and purposes within us, and to avoid those who kindle or quicken our consciousness of lower and baser impulses. Solitude is infinitely better than bad companionship. But with the multitude of cheap reprints of our best authors one never need be alone or in unworthy company. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Poisonous Mushroom.

Prof. Ponfick, of Breslau, has lately made experiments on the common mushroom of which the following are the practical results: All common mushrooms are poisonous, but cooking deprives them in a greater or lesser degree of their poisonous qualities. The repeated washing with cold water which they usually undergo to clean them, takes away a portion of the poison, and boiling does the rest; but the water in which they have been boiled is highly poisonous and should always be carefully got rid of. Experiments made on dogs showed that if a dog ate one per cent. of his own weight of raw mushrooms it fell sick, but recovered; if it ate one and one-half per cent. the poison had a more violent but not fatal affect, and if it ate two per cent. it was inevitably fatal. The water in which mushrooms had been boiled was far more poisonous than even the raw mushrooms, while the mushrooms thus boiled could be taken without hurt to the amount of ten per cent. of the weight of the dog's body. Washing with cold water does not remove all the poison, so that mushrooms thus prepared were poisonous when taken in larger quantities. Dried mushrooms are still dangerous for from twelve to twenty days, and also the water in which they have been boiled. They require to be dried for at least a whole month and are only really safe after four months drying.—*London News.*

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidney, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "pellets." By druggists.

—A woman was bitten by a dog in Paris. She went at once and had the wound cauterized at the Hotel Dieu. She continued perfectly well until one day, when she was passing the hospital, she was recognized by one of the students, who called out to her: "Hollo! you are not dead yet then! The dog which bit you was downright mad, as they found out afterward." The woman was seized immediately with a violent spasm, and in a few hours died with symptoms of hydrophobia.

If bilious, or suffering from impurity of blood, or weak lungs, and fear consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs), take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and it will cure you. By druggists.

—"Yes," he said, "I'll have the plumber come to the house to-day. Not that there's any trouble with the drainage, but our cook is sort of discontented and we don't want her to leave, and maybe being courted for four hours will make her less restless.—*Boston Post.*

Favoritism

is a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" deserves its name. It is a certain cure for those painful maladies and weaknesses which embitter the lives of so many women. Of druggists.

—The annual report of the English post-office mentions an extraordinary exhibition of confidence in the honesty of the service, which astonished even the employes of the department. A £5 Bank of England note, without any cover whatever, was folded, addressed and stamped, and posted at Leeds. On being discovered in the mail, it was inclosed in a registered-letter envelope and forwarded to its destination.

—The little white worms which sometimes make the earth in a plant-jar look as if it is alive can be driven out by stopping the hole in the bottom of the jar, then cover the earth with water in which you have dissolved a little lime. Let this stand for several hours, and it is not likely that you will be troubled with the worms any more.—*N. Y. Post.*

Flies and Bugs

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

—Spanish boys have no pleasures. Fruit growing by the roadside in that country is free to everybody.

[illegible] cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on [illegible] shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. [illegible] pure and sweet. Patients who have [illegible] it prefer it to all others. Physicians [illegible] superior to all other oils.

—A granite memorial to Elihu Burritt, bearing the simple inscription, "Friend of Peace and Philanthropist," has been set up in New Britain Cemetery, Connecticut.

Ministerial Welfare.

West End, Atlanta, Ga.,
March 14, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure raised me from a bed of sickness, and made me a well man.

Rev. Robert Cunningham.

—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "Having several valuable young pear trees scratched by cats, and being told that pine tar was a reliable remedy for all vegetable wounds, I applied a coat to the affected parts. The result is, I have more experience and less trees."

Kidney-Wort is nature's remedy for Kidney and Liver diseases, Piles and Constipation.

—It is understood among the Chinese in San Francisco that all Chinamen who go from America to China before the present law expires will be put to death. The Chinese bosses, who contract for labor, are charged with inculcating this belief among their countrymen in order to prevent them from going home, and thus diminish their profits.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners Keep new boots and shoes from running over. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

—By the completion of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad, the merchants of the Crescent City expect to gain the bulk of the trade of the Red River Valley, which heretofore has gone to St. Louis.—*N. O. Picayune.*

No scales ever offered the public can surpass in perfection and durability those offered by the Chicago Scale Company. See advertisement in this issue.

—A few feet of land in New York City, 15 by 20 feet, sold recently at the rate of $15,456,000 per acre. This is the highest price ever paid for land in this country.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876, I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time the report went around that I was dead, I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man or Beast. For use externally or internally.

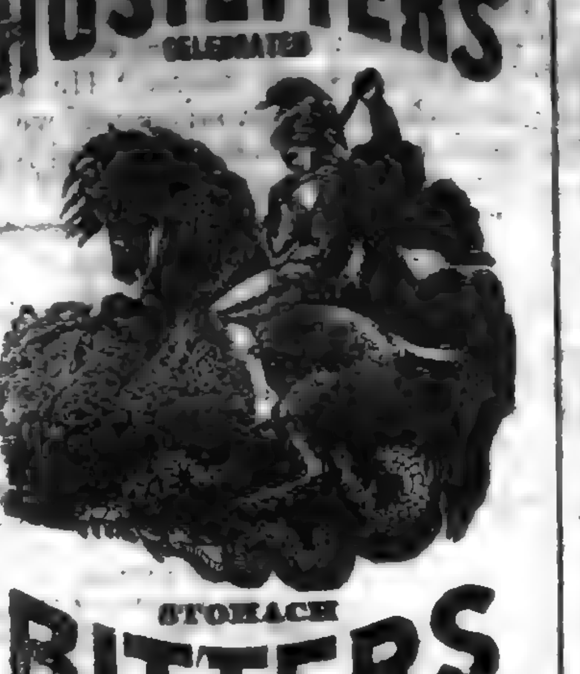
—A Kansas joker has had to pay $5,000 for destroying a man's eye with an explosive cigar.

Chapped hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

BUGGIES [illegible]



STOMACH BITTERS

That terrible scourge, fever and ague, and its congener, bilious remittent, besides affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, produced by miasmatic air and water, are both eradicated and prevented by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable elixir, indorsed by physicians, and more extensively used as a remedy for the above class of disorders, as well as for many others, than any medicine of the age.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

DIAMONDS
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST STYLES
and Lowest Prices.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
FACTORY & SALESROOM,
34 WHITEHALL STREET
ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.
Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are certainly best, having been so decreed at EVERY GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION for SIXTEEN YEARS; no other American Organs having been found equal at any. Also CHEAPEST. Style 109; 3 1-4 octaves; sufficient compass and power, with best quality, for popular sacred and secular music in schools or families, at only $22. ONE HUNDRED OTHER STYLES at $30, $57, $66, $72, $78, $93, $108, $114, to $500 and upward. *The larger styles are wholly unrivaled by any other Organs.* Also for easy payments. NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

PIANOS This Company have commenced the manufacture of UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS, introducing *important improvements*; adding to power and beauty of tone and durability. *Will not require tuning one-quarter as much as other Pianos.* ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS, with full particulars, FREE.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St., N. York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Strong's Sanative Pills FOR THE LIVER.

A speedy cure for liver complaint, regulating the bowels, purifying the blood, cleansing from malarial taint. A perfect cure for sick headache, constipation and dyspepsia. Sold by all leading Druggists. For circulars and almanacs with full particulars, address, P. O. Box 650, New York City.

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!

Get up Clubs for our CELEBRATED TEAS, and secure a beautiful "Moss Rose or Gold Band Tea Set," (44 pieces, our own importation. One of these beautiful Tea Sets given away to the party sending a Club for $25 00. Beware of the so-called CHEAP TEAS that are being advertised—they are dangerous and detrimental to health—slow poison. Deal only with reliable houses and with first hands if possible. No humbug.

The Great American Tea Co., Importers,
P. O. Box 289. 31 & 33 VESEY ST., New York.

MILL and FACTORY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS, BELTING HOSE and PACKING, OILS, PUMPS ALL KINDS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENGINE GOVERNORS, &c. Send for Price List. W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO., 143 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

McBRIDE & CO.'S CHINA AND GLASS PALACE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Own the Only City Natural Stone Water Filterer and Cherry's Steam Fruit and Vegetable Dryer. Agents for Seth Thomas Clock Co. Prices furnished on application.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

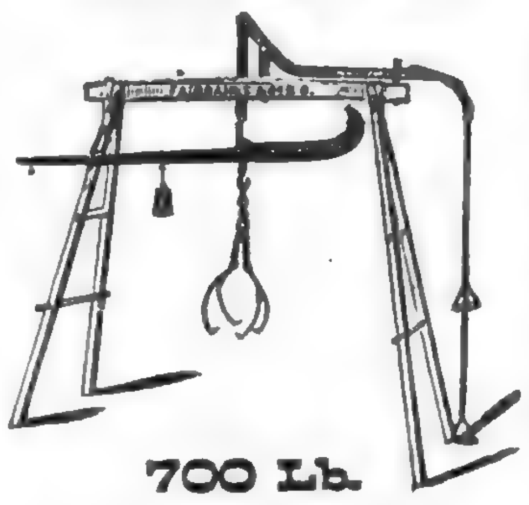
The World's Standard.

For Weighing Seed Cotton at the Gin.

Will more than pay for itself in one Season. Don't be **humbuged** by the cheap and worthless Wagon Scales which are offered at any Price; they are of no use and you will be better off without a Scale.

Write to us for Prices and one of our Books giving Testimonials. Don't buy untill you have heard from us, or seen our authorized agent.

FAIRBANKS'



700 Lb.
SOUTHERN
COTTON BEAM

Frame, Hooks and all other required Attachments.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE
Fairbanks' Standard.

SCALES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
NEW ORLEANS.

BULBS, PLANTS, TREES, &c.

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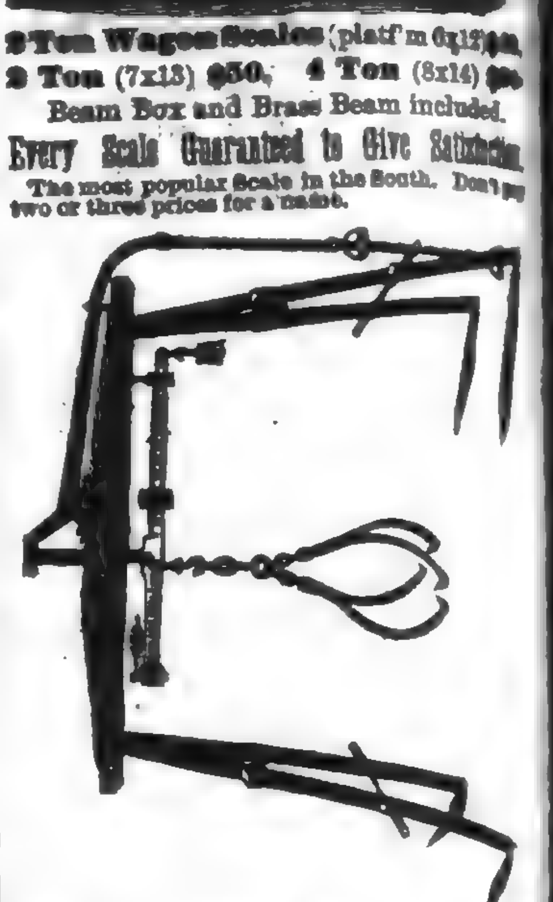

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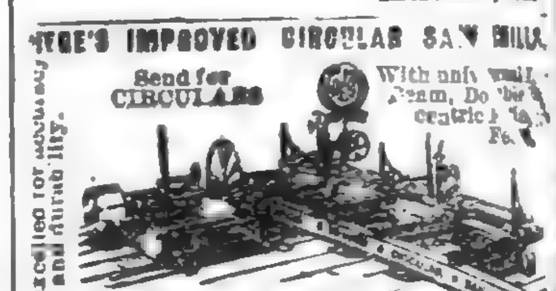
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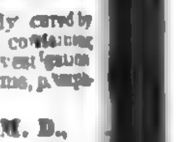

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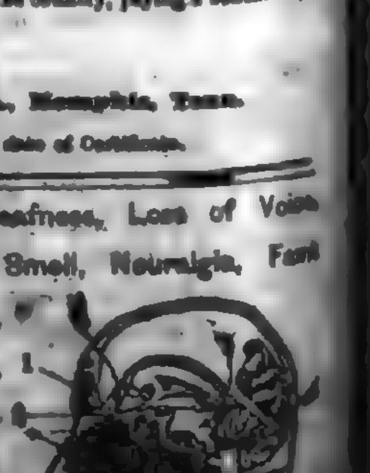

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VOL. 1. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1882. NO. 49.

LEARN TO WALK ALONE.

This world's a riddle hard to solve,
A puzzle hard to read;
And they who find Life's path all bright
Are precious few, indeed.
Yet don't despair, though Fortune frown,
Nor murmur at your fate;
Your aim in life by earnest toil
You'll sure win soon or late.
But walk upon your own feet, friend,
Nor trust to others' strength
To carry or to pull you up
Life's hill of weary length.
If e'er you hope to "make your mark,"
Or let your worth be known,
Take all the props from under you,
And learn to walk alone.

Men! who depend on borrowed gold
To brighten up your name,
And plead you *must* make such display
Your future wealth to gain,
Beware! "Pay as you go" is best.
Debt is an ugly foe;
You cannot tell what hour the fiend
Will strike a fatal blow.
Sons! stand without your father's aid;
Upon yourselves rely;
Rich fruitage in the future lies;
You'll win it if you try.
Know that the "solid man" is he
(In high or humble home)
Who has no props to lean upon,
But walks along alone.

AT THE ARENA IN SPAIN.

I have not yet ceased wondering at that peculiar state of mind an American would find himself in had he, without previous promptings, been placed among the spectators at a Spanish bull-fight. The arena is six times the size of our circus rings, and the ground is of hard, beaten-down sand, the whole circle surrounded by stone seats, one tier over the other, with capabilities of holding 10,000 people. The places for the spectators are separated from the arena by a barrier, breast high, which forms a walk between the arena and the seats. Into this place of safety the bull-fighters spring when too closely pursued by the animal. You take your place, and are at once excited. Whether it be a feeling of wonder or dread I hardly know. You conjure up all the horrible things you may have seen or dreamed of, as if to accustom yourself to a new sensation. You think you ought not to have come at all.

Half the arena, as I saw it a few days ago, is in the full blaze of the brilliant sunlight and is a carnival of color. To depict it an artist's palet would be impossible, it is so rich with the varied hues of shawls, gay dresses, startling parasols and fluttering fans. The noise is deafening, for everybody is talking or laughing, and to add to the confusion there is a band. At last the noise of the music ceases and we know that the hour has come. Two men on horseback, in costumes of the sixteenth century, enter the arena. They ride across the ring, approach the place where the dignitary who presides over the bull-fights is seated, and, baring their heads, receive permission to commence the dreadful business. Slowly, as in state, they now approach the entrance from whence the bull-fighters will come. Then out from here emerges the whole band of espadas, picadors and bandarillos. This display is superb. The men are clad in gorgeous colors. They march across the arena to the loge of the President, bow low, and then, ranging themselves about the sides of the arena, await the coming of the bull. The keys of the bull inclosure are now thrown into the arena to be deftly caught by a bull-fighter. He marches slowly along, turns the key, and a door grates on its hinges. Then you feel your nerves vibrate, your muscles contract, as you strain your eyes. There is a dead silence. In an instant a bull strides into the arena, and, with jerky motion of head and lashing of tail, glares at the sun-light. Ten thousand voices greet him. The bull for a moment seems dazed, but it is only for a moment. At once he seems to understand who are his enemies, and with a vicious movement plunges into the arena. The massacre has begun.

You have a dim conception of some fierce assault between a man on a gaunt horse and a frantic bull. You are positive that the bull has driven his horns into the poor horse. There are flutterings of cloaks and wild dashes of the bull, and then you see a bleeding, an eviserated horse, spurred and lashed in pursuit of the bull. You are sickened, you feel faint, and yet you are terribly excited. The bull dashes wildly hither and thither, and you forget about the horse. It is all the caparillos can do to elude the rapid attacks of the bull. Still they flap their cloaks in his blood-shot eyes. They lead him toward the picador. The bull is furious. Here is something he evidently thinks which cannot escape punishment. But you see the horse again, who, fallen on his side, in his agony entangles his feet in his own entrails. One brute tries to make the horse stand up, only to be hurled over again to the ground by the maddened bull. Sometimes as many as eight horses are killed by one bull, and I may remark that the more horses killed the better the Spaniard deems the show.

A trumpet sounds and the bandarillos are brought into the arena. The picadors retire and no doubt say a *pater* or an *ave* to their patron saint, praying to live to see themselves mounted on more horses whose entrails are to be ripped out by bulls. The darts are now in the bandarillos' hands. The bull has been fretted enough; the bandarillos' duty is to make him crazy. The bandarillos buzz around him like hornets, and prick him with their darts. You wonder how it is all done. The bull seems for an instant to have one man at his mercy. His horns are within a hair's breadth of the bandarillo, and next you see the man untouched, the bull's head high in the air, but his neck fringed with darts. Eight of these darts are dangling now in his hide, when the trumpet sounds once more, and the multitudes yell for the espada. The bull stands panting, with streaming sides. The espada steps into the ring, places himself before the President's seat, and says a few words to the effect that, with his permission, he desires either to kill or be killed by the bull. He takes his jaunty cap from off his head and throws it into the ring. Now, in a dignified manner, with superb strut, the espada goes forth to meet the bull, and never stops until he is within a few feet of him. The bull seems astounded at this coolness, and does not budge.

The espada takes a bit of red cloth and holds it close to the bull. This is too much of an impertinence for toro, who, with a quick, vicious dash at the espada completely dispels any idea you may have that the bull is tired. The red cloth has almost been entangled in the bull's horns, and that animal seems surprised that he is only tearing up the air with his sharp prongs. This play, which worries the bull, is continued until at last the beast is apparently tired out, for he seems hardly conscious of the presence of his enemy. The espada's sword is then slowly raised until it is on a line with his eye. He holds it there an instant, then gives a spring forward. The bull meets him half way with lowered head, and the blade is buried to the hilt somewhere in the region of the animal's heart. The man stands stock still. The bull, languidly tossing his head, slowly retreats. He seems conscious of his end. He coughs blood. For the spectators this is the supreme moment of the show, and they rise to witness his agony. He quivers, staggers and sinks. His enemies still surround him and torment him. Perhaps there is something more to be got of him. He rises unsteadily, for he is faint. The clotted blood, in a horrible stream, is cast up by the bull. The world becomes dark for that miserable beast, though God's sun is shining ever so brightly. He is on his feet for the last time. A creature comes now on the scene—some poor, abject wretch incorporated in the noble guild of bull-fighters. He treads the ground cat-like. He has a small knife as keen as a razor. It is the coup de grace he gives, the only merciful thing done, for, with a rapid motion, he cuts the bull's throat. The misery is over. A few prolonged notes of the trumpet herald the death of the first bull. While the band is playing the arena is cleared of dead bull and horses. The fine points of the fight are discussed with zest by the spectators. It is generally agreed by the critics that the bull was a game one.

The second bull is then ready for torture. It is not the same fight exactly, for there are accidental differences. There are many horses killed, but the death of the bull is certain. The last bull is dead now, and as you look into the calm, clear sky, you ask yourself, in a fearful kind of inquiry: "How did you like it?" You are half afraid of your own reply. The man who offers you tickets for the next bull-fight, which is to take place in a few days, may perchance find a customer, "just for the opportunity of studying the whole thing more calmly." As for me, I will never see another bull-fight as long as I live.—*Toledo (Spain) Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Why Egyptians Lack Patriotism.

During my visit to Egypt—some seven or eight years ago—there was certainly no national feeling among the Egyptians. Neither they nor their ancestors, for nearly two thousand years, had known native rulers. During all these long centuries they had been the spoil of Roman, Arab, Turk and Mameluke in turn; from none, since the Roman time, had they received protection of life and property, or any national benefits, and it was impossible that patriotism should exist among them, for there is no patriotism save in a country worth loving. The conduct of the Egyptian troops in the late Russian war is a proof of this. The few battalions I saw in Egypt were fine-looking troops—well armed, instructed and equipped, with intelligent faces and excellent physique; yet they proved utterly worthless, as it seems to me, because they were destitute of that pride which is inspired by patriotism; for them their flag had no meaning, its honor was no concern of theirs. Their conduct in Abyssinia and the Soudan was similar, and no doubt from the same cause. How can valor and patriotism be expected from men whose only knowledge of their government is that derived from the tax-gatherer, the bastinado and forced labor? The achievements of that great soldier, Ibrahim Pacha, are not in contradiction with this conclusion, because few of his troops were Fellaheen. His conquering armies were mainly composed of Arabs, Syrians, Nubians, Arnauts—in fact, of fighting men from all the neighboring parts of the East, who were reduced to discipline by his stern will and guided to victory by his great military genius.

—The Vice President of the Lyons (France) Bicycle Club has made a wonderful journey, accompanied by his wife. This happy pair have traveled 2,300 miles together on a two-seated tricycle, at an average of from fifty to sixty miles a day. The trip was from Lyons to Naples, taking Nice, Genoa and Rome en route, and returning by way of Florence and Turin.

—In Mobile a fifteen-foot tiger shark was caught recently that was believed to have devoured A. Frogert, engineer of the tug Col. Woodruff. Its stomach contained human bones and a human arm partly enveloped in the fragments of a blue woolen jumper.

—The records of war prove that a volley of 500 bullets fired at fifty men very [illegible] hit over three at the outside.

Port Said.

Port Said is distant by sea from Alexandria about 140 miles. The port is purely the recent creation of human ingenuity and labor; and the town which has sprung up behind it, though numbering now at least 10,000 inhabitants, is not less the creation of the port. As M. Le Masson, the French engineer, observed, it is a port "contre nature." At this Mediterranean extremity of the canal, indeed, the prospect might well have daunted the heart of the most courageous of projectors. The problem was to get depth upon a comparatively shallow, sandy coast; and this was practically attained by commencing the work on a sand-bank twenty-six miles from the mainland. This long bank or belt of sand, extending from the mouth of the Damietta branch of the Nile to the Gulf of Pelusium, is described in Mr. Wyld's map as being of fine gray sand, five feet only above low water mark, and varying from 109 to 164 yards in length. Behind this irregular barrier is the shallow lake of Menzaleh, through which it was, of course, necessary to make an artificial channel for the canal. The first thing to be accomplished, however, was to construct the foundations for the future town to be named after the then Viceroy, and then to project into the sea the two enormous breakwaters or moles which form the outer port and protect it against that constant tendency to the accummulation of sand, which, even as it is, demands constant dredging. The spot chosen on the sand bank, or strip of what is locally known as "slob," is described as little more than 500 feet wide.

The plan of the engineers was simple. At first a light framing of piles was run out, on which a crane and trucks laden with loose stones traveled, and in a short time a fairly substantial pier that served as a landing stage for material and machinery was constructed. Here was, in fact, the great workshop of the undertaking throughout the ten years of its construction. Encouraged by this success (says Mr. Fitzgerald) a bolder work was ventured on. Out in the bay, at nearly a mile distant, huge piles were screwed into the sands, and an oblong island was then formed with stones, the space between this island and the wooden shore pier being gradually filled in. Every day the piles settled firmly in their places in spite of the storms of the bay. This temporary structure was carried out to a distance of about 300 feet, and it was not till three years before the canal was complete and ready for opening that the work was seriously resumed and the breakwater joined to the pier. Two officers employed by the British Government to examine the port described it as formed by two rough, narrow, and low breakwaters, inclosing an area of some 400 acres, with an average depth of only thirteen or fourteen feet of water, except in the ship channel (about 300 feet wide) leading to the inner basins, where the depth is from twenty-five to twenty-eight feet. The western breakwater, which extends for 6,940 feet at right angles to the shore and is slightly curved to the eastward toward its extremity, was commenced in 1860 and carried out about 1,300 feet; beyond which point and at a short distance from it was deposited a heap of stones that was surrounded by iron piles, and from its detached position was called "the island." The work was then left untouched till 1866, when the breakwater was joined to the island, and it was continued to its present length and finished in 1868.

From the mainland to the island the breakwater is formed on its inner side of a bank of rubble-stones, surmounted by a promenade, over which the spray breaks with a very moderate northwest wind, and on the outer or sea front of concrete blocks; but beyond the island to its termination it is entirely constructed of large blocks of artificial stone, composed of one part of French hydraulic lime with two parts of sand, and some of which were transfered to it from the eastern breakwater. The latter, which is also constructed of large masses of concrete, is of more recent construction, extending to about 6,020 feet, and converging toward the western harbor. Such is the harbor of Port Said. It can not, according to these authorities, be considered as a harbor either in respect of extent or depth of vessels of large tonnage and great draft; but, slightly improved and well maintained, it has, as we have seen, nobly served its purpose. Near the commencement of the West Mole is the light-house, the tower of which, composed of a solid mass of concrete, is 160 feet high, lighted by an electric light flashing every twenty seconds, and visible at a distance of twenty miles. Three other lighthouses of the same height, though differing in construction, have been erected along the coast between the fort and Alexandria. It is interesting to know that the solid blocks of concrete or artificial stone so extensively used have, at least below water, become firmer and more trustworthy by reason of the growth of seaweed upon them. Port Said is described in the latest edition of Mr. Murray's invaluable "Handbook of Lower and Upper Egypt" as now regularly laid out in streets and squares, with docks, quays, churches, hospitals, mosques, and hotels, and all the adjuncts of a seaport, and with the most easily approached and safest harbor along the coast. Fresh water is supplied to it from Ismailia, that now famous half-way house of the canal voyage. The town no longer presents the same busy appearance which it did when it was the headquarters of the engineering work; but the increasing traffic through the isthmus always imparts a certain activity to the place.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Breaking Them in at West Point.

After receiving the appointment, each candidate is sent from the War Department a synopsis of what will be required of him at the academy, together with a list of the books he will use upon being admitted. This list, to many, is "frightful to contemplate;" but it does not deter the candidates, and in the middle of June something like 120 young men, dreaming of a soldier's life and its attendant glory, report at the Post Adjutant's office at West Point. In a little room situated in the west end of the building await a cadet captain and four cadet corporals. The corporals are third-class men, and, in cadet parlance, have just "shed their pleb skins," and feel in due proportion the importance born of a little brief authority. The luckless candidate knocks at the door of this official sanctum, and, hearing a gruff "Come in," opens it. Instanter every cadet jumps to his feet and yells, "How dare you, sir, come into our presence with your hat on? Go out and take it off, directly, sir!" The candidate meekly obeys, goes out, removes his hat, and re-enters, this time probably without knocking, when he is again ordered out with more abuse than before. When he finally succeeds in entering in a manner satisfactory to his tormentors, he is told to fix his eyes on a nail in the wall, and to answer all questions put to him. Upon being asked his name, he in all probability responds, Charles Lawrence or Richard Nelson, as the case may be, when another storm from the "yearling" corporals warns him that another mistake is made. "Have you no respect for yourself? If you have, just put a 'mister' before that name, and to show your respect for us, put a 'sir' after it. Now, then, what's your name?" "Mr. Richard Nelson, sir." "That's right; now remember that, from this time until next June, you are 'Mr. Richard Nelson, sir,' to all upper classmen." This farce is gone through with every candidate. This is a mild form of hazing, and the questions asked and the answers required are as old as the academy itself.

The candidates, or "beasts," as the glossary of the Point designates the new cadet before admission, remain quartered in barracks until their preliminary examinations are over. These examinations occupy three days, and at the end of that time the "beasts" are informed of the result, and those who have passed successfully are sized, assigned to companies, and marched into camp. Arrived in camp, the new cadets, who have now changed from "beasts" to "plebs," are generally met by the yearling class, armed with brooms, who present arms with mock solemnity as the plebs march by.

The new class is now divided into squads of six men each and put under the charge of the cadet corporals to be initiated into the pleasures of the "setting-up" drill. This consists of four exercises, the object of which is to straighten the body. The terrors of this drill can not be exaggerated. A corporal will frequently march his squad to a secluded place and there give the command: "Continue the motion, second exercise!" At this command the squad raise their hands over their heads, and, bending the body at the waist, endeavor to touch the ground without bending the knee. The command, "continue the motion," means that the exercise is to be gone through with time after time, without rest, until it suits the convenience of the corporal in charge to give the command to cease. A case is known where one cadet went through the second exercise 280 times without cessation. This is a species of "legitimate hazing" that may seem cruel, but the cadet thinks it is really the only course to pursue, inasmuch as, if a pleb is treated too well, he will grow lax in his attention, whereas, if he is treated harshly his every nerve will be strained to do right and thus shorten the agony.

Hazing proper is performed by the members of the yearling class who were not fortunate enough to obtain chevrons, but who constitute themselves a committee of the whole to see that the pleb's life is made miserable. Most of this hazing is carried on in the sink, which, being underground, affords security to the hazer. Here the plebs are treated to a "glimpse of Niagara Falls," which consists of standing them on their heads and allowing two streams of cold water from hydrants to run up their trousers legs, are taught "how to climb Zion's hill" to slow music, which is simply trying to walk up the wall to any tune that the pleb happens to know, are required to crow, to recite the alphabet "with appropriate gestures," and, in short, to do anything and everything that a human or inhuman brain can devise to make a man appear ridiculous. A refusal on the part of the victim invariably leads to a fight, in which the pleb always gets worsted.—*Boston Herald.*

—The owners of a large number of Cuba sugar estates, especially at Cardenas and Matanzas, are actively pushing the construction of narrow-gauge railways, the advantage of these roads having been satisfactorily demonstrated during the past crop for hauling the cane from the fields to the factory, and thence the sugar to the nearest railroad stations.

—Miss Wade, a young English tourist, who went out sketching on Mount Epomeo, at Ischia, Italy, was found at the bottom of a deep ravine. She died in the morning without being able to give an account of the accident.

—Eighty-eight Swiss convents contain 546 male and 2,030 female inmates. The aggregate wealth is 35,000,000 francs.

The Absurdities of Fashion.

Old Mr. Thistlepod climed up the broad stairway of marble and rosewood leading to the high-backed, Queen-Anne editorial rooms of The *Hawkeye*, yesterday morning. His heavy tread fell noiselessly upon the Pompadour velvet carpets, and as he sank into a costly escritoire the perfumed light fell through the stained glass *tant mieux* at the facade of the managing editor's *ebranlement de cuir*, touched the old man's face with a softened overmoulou, that seemed like an echo from the stately renaissance that looked down upon the walls. Carefully moving the elegant Louis Quinze *passe-partout* where the old man could not tip it over with his feet, if after his usual habit he should choose to rest them on the carved *mauvis sujet*, the editor asked the honest tiller of the soil how was crops in the Flint River country.

"Crops?" echoed the old man. "Well now I want to tell you about crops. Corn's all right, an' oats was better'n usual an' wheat just boomed, but you've got a crop of fools in Burlington that'll just lay over any other green thing that ever drawed the cows in the State of Iowa.

"Why, the town's full of 'em," shouted Mr. Thistlepod, who labors under the impression that he can't be heard unless he talks very loud.

"How can you tell they're fools?" asked the society editor.

"By their clothes," waved the old man, and the society editor slid as far as he could under the table and then laid his face flat on his arm in order to write more easily. "By their clothes," repeated the sturdy old agriculturist. "'Y gaul, if a boy of mine 'us to dress like the young fellers I see in this town, I'd beat some sense into him with a neck-yoke. Why it's redik'lus; I tell ye, it's redik'lus. I see a young chap down in the countin'-room with a pair o' trousers on him tighter'n candle molds—I hope to die 'f I didn't think he'd stuck his laigs into a couple o' snake skins. 'N' his coat—by jockies, it wasn't hardly long enough to cover his suspenders; it wasn't, I swanny. 'N' it fit him closter than his undershirt, and his shirt-collar sawed his years every time he turned his head, 'n' he wore his watch chain outside his coat. An' he wore a flat hat, with a round top, about as big as a cooky. An' his shoes! P'inted, do ye know, p'inted like toothpicks, 'n' they was long as pickaxes. To see him skippin' around in that git up, lookin' more like a monkey nor a white man, 'y gaul, it made me mad, 'n' I swan I wanted to lick him. I declare I did. They's no sense in a Christian man makin' such an outlandish spectacle of himself, an' if I ever ketch my boy dressed up in any such a dog-goned redik'lus, absurd, disgustin' fashion, I'll be gaul swizzled if I—hello, Jasper, are ye waitin' for me?"

And saying good-by, Mr. Thistlepod accompanied his son down stairs to the wagon. As the old man turned to go, he did not in the least degree resemble the "young feller" down in the counting-room. The big felt hat he wore had originally been of some color, but that was years ago. The blue merino band sewed on with black thread was too loose, and a twine string tied tightly around it caused the hat to bulge out above the band like the dome of a mosque. The hickory shirt fastened at the collar in severe simplicity with a big horn button, scorned a collar of any kind. The roomy brown vest had four white bone buttons and a black shawl pin, and through the irregular reticulations of its much abraded back the solitary suspender showed through, resolutely clinging to a button aft and a nail forward. The baggy blue trousers swelled out below the flapping vest into an ample dome, strangely creased and fearfully wrinkled, breaking, as the old man walked, into awful billowy bulges and humps, while one long, deep, diagonal crease showed where the trusty suspender, hauled taut from port to starboard, held everything fast on the quarter. Further down they bagged in great curving billows at the knees and wrinkled behind; they were brief, and came to an untimely end about four inches before they reached the top of the shoe, and they ended abruptly; same size all the way down and sawed square off across the ends. The shoes were not exactly pointed at the toes, and when the old man's feet were not in them you couldn't bet which way the shoes were pointed. Jasper was attired in like manner as his father, only being a much taller man his trousers were correspondingly shorter. As they passed through the æsthetic decorations of the counting-room the man in the lean pants laughed sneeringly, and Mr. Thistlepod laughed tauntingly. The managing editor sank back in his ermine cushioned *fleur de terre.*

"I am afraid," he sighed, wearily, "those two people are laughing at each other's clothes."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—The extreme cold of last winter, and the unusual floats of Greenland ice that have blocked the harbors and prevented navigation, have brought about a terrible condition of affairs in Iceland. They are on the verge of a great famine, and the Governor of Iceland appeals for help to other nations.—*Christian Union.*

—The Elmira (N. Y.) *Gazette* says that William Peak, formerly manager of the celebrated Peak family of bell-ringers, was recently arrested at Goshen, N. Y., as a vagrant, and sent to jail for ten days. The *Gazette* adds that ten years ago he was worth $100,000, but now he is a pauper, and that benevolence is the cause of his poverty, as he was always liberal to a fault.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—There are sixty Methodist churches in New York City.

—Instruction in field and garden work is to be given in the rural schools of Russia.

—Fifty out of the seventy-three students in Jaffra College, Ceylon, have renounced paganism for Christianity.—*Christian Union.*

—If your son has no brains, do not send him to college. You cannot make a balloon out of a shanty by treating it to a French roof.—*Whitehall Times.*

—Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, a Quaker, has left $700,000 to found an institution for the education of women at Bryn Mawr, near Philadelphia, to be under the control of the Quakers.

—A religious paper makes the statement that one in every five persons in the United States is a member of some evangelical church, and one in every fifty-six is a Sabbath-school teacher.

—The will of the late Rev. Dr. George Musgrove bequeaths $30,000 to Princeton College, $12,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, and $4,000 to the Theological Seminary of Princeton.

—The authorities of Cornell University have negotiated the sale of a large part of the institution's Western lands, by which about $2,000,000 will be realized. A few months ago sales were made to the amount of $500,000. The land undisposed of belonging to the University are 130,000 acres of pine lands and 50,000 or 60,000 acres of farming lands.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The Baptists are extending their mission in India and Burmah. Recently the following missionaries sailed from New York: Rev. D. K. Rayl and wife and Rev. E. Chute and wife, who are to reside in Ongoil, India. Rev. B. P. Cross and wife, Rev. L. J. Denchfield and wife, Rev. J. E. Case, Mrs. M. C. Douglass, Mrs. F. H. Eveleth and Miss Bunn go to Burmah.—*Christian Union.*

—In Mr. Spurgeon's inexhaustible fund of illustrative stories is one of a man who used to say to his wife: "Mary, go to church and pray for us both." But the man dreamed one night when he and his wife got to the gate of Heaven Peter said: "Mary, go in for both." He awoke and made up his mind that it was time for him to become a Christian on his own account.—*Chicago Herald.*

—It is reported that during the three years in which Mr. Henry M. Stanley has been conducting the Belgian Exploring Expedition on the Congo in Africa, he has never had a quarrel with the natives, and has succeeded in establishing four trading stations. This affords fresh evidence that exploration among savage tribes *can* be conducted on Christian principles, and that the golden rule is a more potent force toward civilization than Gatling guns or steel bayonets.—*S. S. Times.*

Malaria.

The scientific world does not yet know what malaria is. They know the surrounding circumstances of its production or prevalence. But whether it is a subtle gas, or a poisonous compound of gases which in their separate condition are healthy and necessary to the healthy action of the human system, they have not yet clearly established. Many are disposed to imagine, without knowing why or wherefore, that malaria or miasma is caused by living bacteria, nomads, infusoria, or some other infinitisimal atoms, which are developed and set afloat in the atmosphere, when the situation is damp and rank with decaying vegetation, and the temperature is at least above eighty degrees. Whatever it is, whether a poisonous gas or an equally vicious germ, all know pretty well the surrounding conditions for its development. Newly-broken prairie, with the grass turned under to decay, damp places obscured from the sun by high weeds or thick shade, decaying vegetable matter, or animal deposits about yards, stable lots, fence corners, or the rich soil, probably manured annually on lawns, are the favorable locations for the development of malaria. But in all the places and conditions, if freely exposed to open air and bright sunshine, little or no harm arises from such conditions. While all are compelled to acknowledge the beneficent influence of the cool shade on a sultry day, and the beauty and variety given to the landscape by beautiful trees, yet when clustered so closely as to shut out the magic influence of the sun in enabling the system to withstand the poisonous influence of malaria and other morbid agencies, better part with the shade than health. Damp cellars, thickly shaded lawns, obstructed sewers, muddy streets and alleys are all exciting causes of disease, feebleness of mind and body, and premature decay. The great power to aid the system to resist these agencies for evil is a glorious flood of sunlight.

"Blest power of sunshine, genial day,
What balm, what life are in thy ray!
To feel thee is such real bliss,
That, had the world no joy but this,
To sit in sunshine calm and sweet,
It were a world too exquisite
For man to leave it for the gloom,
The deep, cold shadow of the tomb."
—*Iowa State Register.*

—For ten years an Italian has been proprietor of a peanut and fruit stand at the corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, Jersey City, in front of a shoe store. At a sheriff's sale of the store on Wednesday the stock of goods and fixtures were knocked down to the peanut merchant, who promptly handed over the purchase money, amounting to over $1,000. He will continue the boot and shoe business in connection with the peanut and fruit business. He [illegible] remarked that they had money enough left to buy another store.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 19, 1882.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The city of Dallas, Texas, is built over a pre-historic graveyard. For five or six years excavations of large bones and mastodonic remains have been frequent.

Whittaker, the colored ex-cadet, has abandoned the republican party and in stump speeches is urging the colored voters of South Carolina to join the democratic party and vote that ticket.

An advanced decision by the Supreme Court of Illinois in regard to the right of a State to regulate charges on a railroad beyond the limits of a State, was to the effect that the road had no right to charge more for the shorter than for the longer haul.

Col. W. M. Lowe died at Huntsville, Ala., last week. He was the Greenback candidate for Congress from the eighth district. He was forty years of age. One D. D. Shelby, of Madison, lately elected State Senator from that county, will enter the field in place of Lowe, in the Congressional race against Hon. Luke Pryor, the Democratic nominee in that district.

Miss Lowery horsewhipped Edward Orr, at Gray's Falls, Ontario, because he preferred another girl in marriage. Her two brothers and new lover held him fast while she plied the whip. That happened a year ago. Orr obtained the whip, and has since flogged each of the three men separately with it, the last to receive punishment getting so much that he was confined to his bed for a week. The girl then became frightened, and wrote to ask if she, too, was to be whipped. Orr replied that he had no such intention, but thought he might feel impelled to thrash her father and several of her cousins unless they treated him with deference.

Mrs. Stow, a San Francisco dress reformer, has informed the police that on Jan. 1 she will begin to wear trousers in public, and she demands protection in case street crowds insult her. But the Chief of Police seems to think that it will be his duty to arrest her on the ground that her conduct would be disorderly. As to the proposed garment, Mrs. Stow says: "My trousers are made with a plait, and descend just to the line of beauty in the calf of the leg, just where the dresses of young girls come; and if young girls wear their dresses so, why should not old girls adopt the same fashion?" She is advised by a lawyer that California has no law under which she can be prevented from dressing in that fashion.

Hon. Thomas Williams.

Pursuant to appointment, Col. Thomas Williams, the Democratic nominee for Congress in this district, delivered an address at the Courthouse yesterday. The speaker was accompanied by Col. Osceola Kyle, and Rev. H. R. McCoy, the Greenback candidate.

Col. Williams is a pleasant speaker, of fine presence and excellent diction. He first referred to his vote upon the river and harbor bill, which Mr. McCoy has termed a steal. He presented statistics to prove that outside of the appropriation for Mississippi river improvements, the amount of the river and harbor bill of the forty-sixth congress exactly reached the amount appropriated for that purpose by the forty-seventh congress. The river and harbor bill of the last Congress gave $6,000,000 to the improvement of the Mississippi, a matter absolutely demanding immediate attention and assistance from the national government. It was useless to find fault with the river and harbor bill of the forty-seventh congress, and not that of the forty-sixth congress, the one exceeding the other only in the amount appropriated to protect the inhabitants along the Mississippi and prevent their property being swept away by inundations.

Col. Williams referred to his opponent, who is running as an Independent Greenbacker. Greenbackism was dead, and Mr. McCoy was in a peculiar political predicament as the standard bearer of an organization long since defunct. He compared him to an old negro, whom he had seen dancing a jig to the tune of a fiddle, when the fiddle all at once stopped, yet the old jig dancer stopped not. We had stopped the fiddle of the Greenback party, and McCoy kept on dancing.

Col. W. spoke of the tariff commission and its ridiculous workings. He said that the whole commission was a farce from beginning to end, gotten up to deter legislation upon the tariff. He defended his vote against the measure. He as ably defended his vote on the anti-polygamy bill.

We could not second his defence of the present election law in this State, but in comparison with the election law of the reconstruction era, it is to be preferred.

Col. Williams' address was highly interesting, instructive and entertaining, and at its close the entire audience was ready to hurrah for Uncle Thomas, the representative of the white people of this district. Mr. McCoy next spoke.

Mr. McCoy's effort, we are forced to acknowledge, was beyond our comprehension. We were unable to get at the gist of his arguments, unable to understand his position, and we are, therefore, unable to say anything about his speech.

Senator Morgan at Randolph.

Our Maplesville correspondent having heard Senator Morgan's address at Randolph, thus succinctly reviews it:

On the 11th inst., this distinguished Alabamian, according to appointment, delivered one of his effective speeches. He explained the responsibilities of a voter and urged every one to do his duty at the polls. That by our apathy and indifference a victory, virtually within our grasp, might be snatched from us. His remarks on the tariff question, brief as they were, made a deep impression on his hearers, who had never paid much attention to the matter. He showed us that the present tariff existed only for the benefit of the monopolists, and that the labor of the country was taxed for the sustenance of these extortionists, whose greed was insatiable. That in the Democratic party was the only hope of the people for relief. He assured us that the day of deliverance was near at hand.

The audience was not large, yet he said he appreciated it as much as if a thousand heard him. There is no man dearer to the people of Alabama, than Senator Morgan. The mention of his name sends a thrill through the heart of every true Democrat and lover of constitutional government.

◆

It is a pretty will o' the wisp, this delusion about getting hordes of foreign population to come into our State; but it has never yet deluded our more thoughtful people. It is far better for a new population to filter into our political and social structure, and to be absorbed gradually and silently, than to have masses of strangers to deluge us sweeping into oblivion our proud traditions and our well enough present.—*Hayneville Exam.*

We say let 'em come as fast as they can. How much preferrable is it that our State should be filled with hard-working, industrious Germans, Swiss, Swedes and Danes than by the present laborers. The way they are "filtering into our social structure" now, reminds us of the traditional church supper lemonade—one lemon to every barrel of water.—*Gainesville Reporter.*

Yes, let them come. Let us institute immigration bureaus, and send out agents and pamphlets to proclaim to the world, from Dublin to Constantinople, from Bagdad to Amsterdam, that there is such a State as Alabama, away over in the new world, where there is room for all honest sons of toil. And let our "proud traditions" be laid aside, or swept into utter oblivion, if such will effect their coming. We are under the impression that it was from a hardy race of toilers our proud traditions sprang. We want more of such toilers to fill up the waste places, to help pay the taxes, to build up the towns, and to make this grand old commonwealth to blossom as the rose. Let them come, and let "our proud traditions" be bottled up and laid away until they shall be in demand.

How Girls Walk.

The conventional girl has to bring her adaptability into play just as much when she selects her style of walk as she does in deciding upon the style of her hat and the stuff for her gown. Congruity, too, plays an important part in her street appearance, and is an important factor in her success. The plump girl, who is all rich ripe round curves, and massiveness, can bound along with a quick, elastic step that would be ridiculously out of place in her lank and sweetly esthetic sister. The first can travel with an easy springing way that is suggestive of physical luxury and solid comfort as a pineapple fibre hammock under an apple tree; the other must glide—her very appearance suggests the frailties of her structures and the posibilities of her being jarred out of shape by the bounding process. Every woman has peculiarity that is essentially her own. To one who watches the crowd it becomes a question whether with a proper discretion of the steps and motions of the body, it would not be possible to classify each girl with a tolerable degree of accuracy. The matter-of-fact girl brings down her feet with such prosaic force that she is readily distinguished. So, too, is the romantic young lady whose step is in itself suggestive of rope ladders and moonlight. There is a go-out-among-the-heathen goodness of gate that will mark the evangelistic maiden ten blocks from a prayer-meeting, and the *'quadrupedante, patrem sonituquartit ungtila campum'* step of the literary woman has an onomatopeia about it that proclaims her at once.—*Courier-Journal.*

Ternanville Ahead!

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win!

I have a new stock of goods in store, consisting of everything that a farmer needs, which I am selling at prices that defy competition, viz:

A GOOD PAIR OF SHOES FOR $1

A Good Pair Pants $1.

A GOOD HAT FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My stock of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and SUPPLIES is complete, and my motto is

Low Prices.

My GIN and MILL are now running every day, and persons desiring ginning or grinding done should call on me.

Respectfully,
T. M. TERNAN.
o12-2m

S. J. Heath's

Inauguration of the Fall and Winter Season of 1882 and 1883.

New Stock! New Store! And New Prices!

Better goods and more of them for the money than can be had at any other house in Chilton County

Now Being Offered

—BY—

S. J. HEATH,

THE

Monarch Merchant

OF THIS SECTION.

Who has just completed a large and commodious store house at

Strasburg, Ala.

and purchased the largest and most complete stock of General Merchandise, ever brought to this market, which he has bought at "ROCK BOTTOM" PRICES FOR "SPOT CASH,"

and which will be sold at the smallest living margin. Come and see me. Examine and price my goods and you will be convinced that it is to your interest to give me your trade. Call without delay. You cannot judge the extent and magnitude of my stock until you have seen it. Don't be governed by the past, but call and see for yourselves.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR COTTON AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Remember the place

HEATH'S, AT STRASBURG.

Sept. 27-4t

For Sale Or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty feet square, with a partition making two rooms one 16x40, and one 24x40. A good stable on lot, 25x40 feet, with loft above and a good stock shed attached. Lot is 75x150 feet, and it is the best location for business in Clanton. For further particulars apply to

J. FOX MAULL,
Lomax, Ala.

Sept. 27-4t

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Clanton Academy.

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

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Will buy and sell lands for commissions.

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Agents for the London and Lancashire and Royal Insurance Companies, of Great Britian and the Capital City, of Montgomery, Ala.

Office on First Avenue, Second Floor of Bank Building. Jun15-1y.

Ehrman Again

To the Front!

Below will be found a price list which will show how astonishingly low R. Ehrman will dispose of his stock for the next

TEN DAYS.

TEN POUNDS COFFEE $1.

MEAT PER POUND 15c.

GOOD FAMILY FLOUR $6 PER BARREL.

Meal $1.15 Per Bushel.

Calico 5 cents per yard, Domestic (seven-eights) 6½c per yard, Osnaburgs (heavy) 10c.

BROGANS $1.00 PER PAIR.

LADIES SHOES FROM 75c TO $1.50 PER PAIR.

In addition to the above I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
FURNITURE, WOODWARE,

and everything kept in a house of general merchandise, which will be sold in proportion to above prices.

BAGGING AND TIES FURNISHED TO FARMERS AT COST.

R. Ehrman.

Clanton, Ala., August 24. tf

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The Quick, Short and Direct Route

TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West

Only one change of cars to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

and the best route to

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

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Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,

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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS, Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

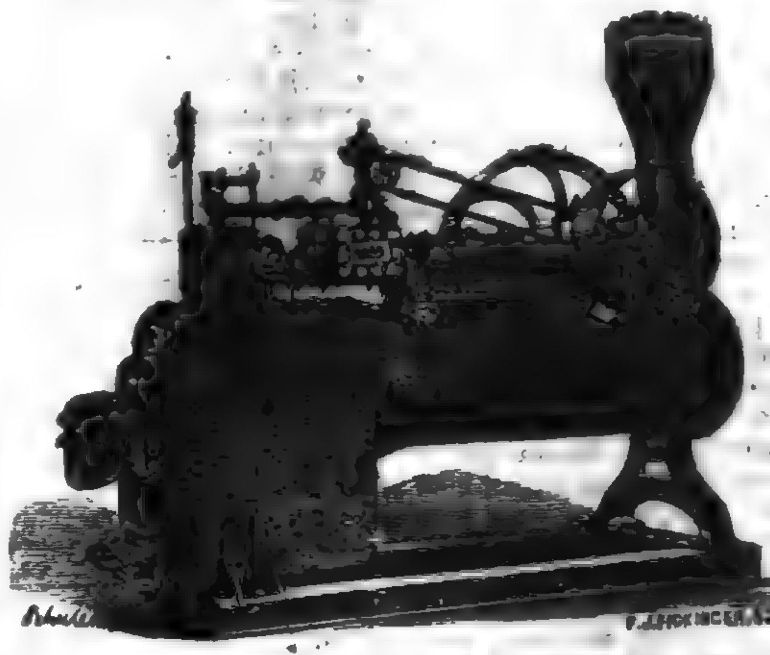
☞ HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CORN. ☜

We sell our goods at low rates and solicit a share of public patronage.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINES OF ALL SIZES FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED HORSE POWER, —AND— OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

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DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS, SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE.

DEPOT FOR

Burning and Lubricating Oils, White Lead,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Miners' Supplies.

—WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN CIGARS—

BIRMINGHAM.

Aug. 1—3m

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last at

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

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THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 19, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwaads.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	11:45 p. m.
No. 11	3:35 p. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2	*9:00 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	8:15 p. m.
No. 12	10:35 a. m.

* Don't stop.

SCHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 6:30 a. m.	Selma	Arr 9:15 p. m.
" 9:45 "	Calera	Lve. 6:02 "
" 4:16 p m	Rome	" 11:32 a m
" 6:15 "	Dalton	" 9:40 "
" 8:13 "	Cleaveland	" 7:00 "
" 11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
" 1:01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 11:00 a m	Selma	Lv. 4:20 p m
Leave 8:50 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
Leave 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m

LODGES.—Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 423, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 32 K. of P. every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

odbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T. every Friday night at 8 o'clock,

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

To Subscribers.

THE VIEW will enter upon its second volume the third week of November. It would be well for all who subscribed at the outset and wish to renew, to do so before that time. Money can be sent by registered letter, or, those living in the county can send it by hand through parties coming to Clanton during court week.

Members of the military company are requested to meet at the court house at 2;30 p. m., Saturday, for drill.

DIED.—In this place, on the 15th inst., Lucy Caldwell Lanier, infant daughter of Dr. I. D. Lanier, aged sixteen months.

Rev. J. W. Shores requests us to announce that he will preach at Clanton M. E. Church the fifth Sabbath in this month.

Col. Thos. Williams will speak at Jemison to-day, when he will again be under the necessity of politically castigating Bro. McCoy.

Capt. W. H. Foshee, circuit clerk, paid a visit to Maplespille, his former home, last week. He reports things dull, but prospects encouraging for a boom this winter in that section of the grand old State of Chilton.

We learn from Rev. W. G. Riggins, pastor of Providence Baptist Church, eight miles southeast of Clanton, that this church has this year had fifty-three accessions to its membership. Seventeen were baptized last Sunday.

The military company is drilling twice a week. The guns have not yet arrived, but they are going through with the delectable "setting up motions." The meetings are had on Monday evening and Saturday afternoon.

Rev. J. W. Shores is at Birmingham attending a meeting of the publishing committee of the Ala. Christian Advocate, of which he is a member. The committee meets to choose a successor to Rev. Dr. Christian, the able editor, lately deceased.

The man who has not heard of Oxford's beautiful photographs certainly knows little about Birmingham. Mr. Oxford takes rank among the first photographers of our country and richly merits the reputation he is now enjoying. During the late fire in Birmingham he went through a little scorching process, but luckily the flames didn't totally consume him, and we learn he is already at work again. No one should visit Birmingham without inspecting his beautiful display of fine photographs.

Secret vs. Socratic.

Rumors to the effect that the negroes in this vicinity were holding secret meetings were scattered about promiscuously last week. An old negro, familiarly known as "Sandy," stated to a number of white men that the negroes had asked him to join them in their meetings. Sandy, who from all appearances, cut his wisdom teeth many years ago, was not at a loss for an excuse for not doing as requested. He told them that the night on which the 'siety' met, was his "regler possum huntin' night, and he wusn't gwine to miss his possum and taters fur no nigger sho."

He says also that he warned the negroes that they would get into trouble. He promised to guide a number of white men to the rendezvous, which he accordingly did on last Saturday night, when it was discovered that the meetings were those of a colored debating club. The Socratic disciples are said to have been debating all the summer on the question, "Which is it best for a man to have, one wife or two dogs?" Probably they had asked Sandy to join them in order to get the benefit of his years and experience.

Buffalo Bill and Sitting Bull.

Buffalo Bill (Hon. W. F. Cody), the renowned scout and actor, has made a decided hit for the coming theatrical seasons in employing the celebrated Sitting Bull (the Indian chief who slew Custer and his command on the Little Big Horn) as one of his chief attractions. Buffalo Bill's success as an actor adds an additional charm to the romance of his life as being the greatest of all living scouts and plainmen. The Historical Publishing Co., St. Louis, have issued a life of this remarkable man, whose fame is even greater than that of Daniel Boone or Davy Crockett, embracing also the lives of Wild Bill, California Joe, Texas Jack, Kit Carson and other great Indian fighters. It is a book of wild life on the Plains, and must meet with great popularity. The name of the author, Mr. J. W. Buel, is a host within itself. Agents wanted. Write to the Historical Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Houstonias.

I heard one say he ne'er had seen,
The lowly flowers of the green—
"Field daisies," that the children find,
"Houstonias," named by larger mind.
Yet often o'er them doth he stroll,
On mead, or vale or sunny knoll;
He sees them not, or if his view
Fall on their tiny forms or hue,
They, like the grass which spring time wakes—
So common bloom, no note he takes.

'Tis even thus with lovelier things
That nature for our pleasure brings,
She lays them down with lavish love
Before our eyes—around—above!
But blinded by ambition's glare,
Or vain prosperity, or care,
We pass them, deigning not a glance,
As if they were mere works of chance.
Their blessed message fail to read,
Their lesson sweet neglect to heed.
How great our loss can ne'er be known
Till life and gifts at last have flown.

A. M. K.

Clanton, Ala., October, 1882.

Maplesville Dots.

Two weeks dry weather. Dust terrible.

A few of our citizens went to Randolph to hear Senator Morgan.

Dennis Cooley, a negro, was killed on Howison's narrow guage railroad, the 9th inst.

Maplesville must make a new departure in the way of low prices or Randolph will soon have the bulk of the trade that properly belongs to Maplesville.

Miss S. F. Liles has charge of the Maplesville School. She is a young lady from Burnsville, a graduate of the East Mississippi Female College, at Meridian, and a competent teacher. Success to her.

The Ohio Election.

The Ohio election, last week, was a great Democratic victory. Ohio sent only six Democrats to the lower house of the forty-seventh congress. To that of the forty-eighth congress, she will send fifteen or sixteen out of a total of twenty-one. This will insure a Democratic majority in that body, which it is predicted will be greatly increased by the Pennsylvania and New York elections, to take place soon. The Republicans made considerable gains in West Virginia, which held an election simultaneously with Ohio.

Trouble in Calhoun.

From a private letter received here on Monday evening, we learn that at that time there were three hundred armed negroes at Alabama Furnace, on the E. T. V. & G. railroad, in Talladega county, and that it was expected they would march on Anniston that (Monday) night. About five hundred armed men were on guard at the latter place, and more were gathering there.

Col. Williams, we learn, was unable to fill his appointment for Cooper's on Tuesday.

Yellow fever report from Pensacola for Tuesday, was fifty new cases and three deaths. Total number of cases to that time was 1,729. Total number of deaths 144. Aid is still being called for.

NOTICE 1836.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 5, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on November, 31, 1882, viz: Lewis Gentry Homestead 3341 for the s e ¼ of the n w and n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 1, townsp 20 north range 16 east, and the s w ¼ of the n w ¼ sec 6, township 20 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: James M. Stanfield, William Gray, Simon H. Gleen, and Joseph Long.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
612 Register.

Election Notice.

The qualified electors of Chilton county, Alabama, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the several election precincts, in said county on the first Tuesday in November in 1882, being the 7th day of said month, for the election of a member of the 48th congress of the United States, for the 5th Congressional District of Alabama.

Witness my hand this 4th day of October, 1882. J. E. LOWE,
Sheriff chilton county.

The Florida Mutual
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Is a Reciprocal Benevolent Institution, organized and incorporated under the laws of Florida, for the mutual protection of the property of its members against loss or damage by fire, and is the

Safest and Cheapest
FIRE INSURANCE EXTANT.

Now is the time to insure your property against fire. For terms, &c., call on or write to W. M. WILSON, Agt.
oct 5-3m Clanton, Ala.

For Sale or to Rent.

The house and lot in Verbena, with schoolroom attached, lately occupied by Miss Watson. Also a good lot of school furniture, piano, large stove, and dining table for sale cheap. For further information apply by letter to Miss L. O. Watson, Faunsdale, Marengo co., Ala., care J. Bethea, Esq. s215t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March 1881, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The N E ¼ of the n w ¼ section 13, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact. sept21-5t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road Company by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife Adaline Smith on the 8th day of August 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the court House door in Clanton Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e ¼ of the s e ¼ of section 29 Township 22 North, Range 14 East situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said Mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Rail Road company. By Henry L. Wheeler, its attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by James E. Lowe and and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the ninth day of February, 1871, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 23d day of October, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n w ¼ of the s w ¼ of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the pupose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Henry L. wheeler, its attorney in fact.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 8-1y

HAVE YOU WOOL TO CARD?

We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us, with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us who from, and if you want it rolled. Put your name on express card. E. G. WALKER,
aug10-3m Montevallo, Ala.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 22-6m

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

NOTICE NO. 1813.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 22, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 6th, 1882, viz: Sip Atchinson homestead entry 12227 for the n w ¼ of section 12, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lee Hayse, Richard McCary, Thomas Ward and Edmund Hayse, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Sept 27-5t Register.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodids of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BA
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical
Instruments, Fine
Oil Paintings,
Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

BIRMINGHAM STOVE HOUSE.
Large Stock! Low Prices!
Alonzo S. Elliott,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
ROOFING AND GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE WORK.
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
Birmingham, Ala.
IRON MANTELS AND GRATES,
STOVE FIXTURES, CROCKERY, &c.

We carry a complete stock, and orders by mail will receive lowest prices and prompt shipment. Oct 5-3m

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 22-6m

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the larger cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us. Nov7-tf

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec 29-1y A. J. HALL.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
R. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. M. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

Jno. S. Jemison,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OVER JOEL WHITE'S BOOK STORE,
No. 10 Market Street,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Will practice in Montgomery and surrounding counties.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST.
CLANTON, ALA.
Solicits the patronage of the public.
PRICES FOR WORK:
Shaving - - - - - 10 cents.
Hair cutting - - - - - 25 cents.
☞ The only barber in the world who never talks. Jul27-1y

OUT OF DANGER.

"A letter, Miss," said Sarah, Miss Barclay's maid, presenting herself at the side of the work-table, on which were heaped variously tinted crewels with which Miss Barclay was executing a composition in the Kensington outline work.

"A letter!" repeated Miss Barclay, taking it into her hand; "and from Cousin Elizabeth, to be sure!"

Then carefully cutting the envelope—for tearing a letter open was not one of Miss Barclay's habits—she perused the contents, which, after some preliminaries, ran as follows:

> And now, Hester, I want you to do me a favor. I hope it will not inconvenience you; but I am very anxious to have my daughter Abby leave home for awhile, and I should be so pleased to have her come to you. She is deep in a love affair with a man I hate. His name is Francis Cholmondly. I'd rather have her marry any other decent man on earth. I do not know why I hate him so, except that he is a puppy. He's not so poor that he could not take good care of a wife, and he is rather handsome, in his nasty, foppish way. People rather like him generally, and his social position is good. I've no doubt I'm unreasonable, but I won't have Abby marry him; and if I can get her away, I can get rid of him. So I tell you frankly my reasons for asking you to invite her, and I know how good-natured you are. It will be a thankless task, for she's terribly sulky just now, but I'll be ever grateful to your [illegible]

And then the letter wandered away again into matters that do not concern this story, and ended in the signature—Elizabeth Marsh.

"Poor Lizzie! she always had such strong whims," said Miss Barclay, going on with the folds of the purple robe of a thin blonde figure traced upon the background. "One of them was to marry Caleb Marsh. I don't believe that has turned out quite as well as it might. However, I'm fond of Lizzie, and I shouldn't mind having Abby here. I'll write at once and ask her. And—by the way—I'll invite Brother Richard's boy to come down, and bring a friend with him. Every one is glad of a week's country visit in summer. They'll both fall in love with the girl in this lonesome place; and there's no such cure for one love affair as another."

Miss Barclay was a lady of prompt and decisive action. Two letters were at the office before the next mail went out, and three bedrooms were being put into apple-pie order, and the cook was instructed as to certain provisions to be prepared for the expected guests.

"Brother Isaac and myself will be all the better for having the young people about us," said Miss Barclay; but cook, an old servant, who prided herself on being "free spoken," was of opinion that "peace and quietness would be broke up by all sorts of racket, and that she'd no doubt they'd be obliged to buy butter."

However, as cook afterward remarked, she was well aware that was not her lookout. And on Saturday the stage paused at the door, and from its top clambered down two youths; one big and rough-headed, the other small and sleek, but both armed with portmanteaus, gun-cases and fishing-rods exactly resembling each other.

"All right, driver," cried the rough-headed youth—"all right, driver."

"This is the young lady's stopping-place, too," shouted the driver. "This is Miss Barclay's."

But by this time the young lady was getting out.

She was a pretty girl, with a splendid head of black hair, which, when Miss Barclay had seen her last, she had worn in two long braids down her back. Now she was wonderfully grown—no longer a little girl, but a young lady, with a coiffure of puffs, and crimps that was a mystery to prim Miss Barclay. A coquettish hat was set very much on one side of her head, and instead of the sullen scowl Miss Barclay had expected, she greeted the lady with the most beaming smiles.

"Dear Cousin Barclay," she exclaimed, "how good of you to ask me to this lovely place! I adore the country, and I am so pleased to see you again. How sweet you look! I must kiss you. I just feel that I am going to be perfectly happy all the time I'm here."

"Is she acting, or does she mean it?" asked the spinster to herself. "It's a comfort to find her so pleasant, anyhow." But she answered heartily and merrily, and sending Sarah to show her young cousin the way to her room, that she might refresh herself after her journey, turned her attentions to the youths, with whom she had as yet only shaken hands.

"I am so glad you came at once, Fred," she said, "and so pleased that you brought Mr.—"

"Mr. Oakley," said Fred. "My college chum—Frank Oakley. My dear aunt, we're very much obliged to you, and father sent his love, and mother wonders when you intend to come to see her; and I've a letter, and some patterns and things in my bag. And, Aunt Hester, what a pretty girl that is! She's traveled all the way with us in the cars, and from the depot in the stage. Never saw such a pretty girl before."

"That's cousin Lizzie's daughter, Abby," replied Miss Barclay. "She paid a visit to your house when you were twelve years old, but you wouldn't speak to her. You said you hated girls."

"What a cub I was," replied the shock-head, gravely. "Well, I don't know, Aunt Hester. As for Frank, he adores them. Don't you, Frank?"

Frank looked modest.

"There is so much to admire in all wo— I mean in all ladies," he answered, with a little lisp.

"What a very polite young man," thought Miss Barclay.

It was a very merry tea-table. Old Mr. Isaac Barclay, to be sure, did very little but eat, after having solemnly shaken hands all round; but Fred was a host in himself, and Miss Barclay chattered as merrily as the young people. That very night she wrote to her Cousin Elizabeth:

> LIZZIE, MY DEAR:—You'd be delighted to see the success of your plan. Abby is as happy as a queen. She has found two beaux here, my nephew Fred, and a friend of his. Fred seems very much taken. I've no doubt he will cut your "puppy" quite out, and Abby couldn't make a better match; a good fellow with a little fortune, and fine prospects in his profession. I hope it will come to something. Meanwhile, comfort yourself, Abby is heart-whole. Yours truly, as ever,
>
> HESTER.

The weather was bright for the next three weeks. The skies seemed to smile upon the spinster and her guests. They took long walks, drives, excursions, and Fred was devoted to his aunt. Meanwhile, Mr. Frank Oakley did his best to please Miss Abby, who did not refuse to be pleased.

"Don't stick to me, Fred, if you want to cut Frank out," Miss Hester would sometimes whisper; but Fred always answered that he felt well contented; and, on the whole, Miss Barclay decided that Abby was too frivolous for Fred.

"But your friend is a good fellow, is he not?" she asked. You know Abby is in my care." And Fred thereupon swore that Frank was a gentleman, and a good fellow; well to do also. "As good a husband as any girl could have, if he does lisp and blush," continued Fred. "Don't trouble yourself, aunt; nothing better could happen to Cousin Abby than to marry Frank."

"Then he really means to offer?" queried Miss Barclay.

"O, he's desperate," answered Fred.

And that night another letter was written to Cousin Elizabeth, which contained this sentence:

> Now, Cousin Lizzie, I am in a dilemma. Fred and Abby are not smitten with each other, but Fred has brought a friend of his here, a Mr. Frank Oakley, who is making love to your girl. Give me my instructions. Fred assures me he is an excellent match and a good fellow, and I consider him most agreeable. But am I to foster the affair or send him packing? Abby is your daughter. I await instructions. I know your temper, Elizabeth. We quarreled once; don't let us do it again.

The answer was brief as a telegram:

> Any young man but that detestable Francis Cholmondly. Foster it.

So the young people were left to their own devices; the house rang with laughter, the orchard was robbed, the horses driven out for moonlight rides, the boat was forever on the river, and the voice of the piano told all passers-by that "Miss Barclay had company."

There were parties at the old house, too, and even old Isaac Barclay was sufficiently interested to sit up until nine o'clock, and to tell a very long story without any end about a visit he had once made to Boston, where he had his pocket picked.

The pleasantest days that had ever been known at the Barclay were these, and they had been prolonged two months, and now Fred must go home—must indeed—nor could Frank linger longer.

"And I must go, too, aunt," said Abby. "I *suppose* I must, but I shall never forget this happy time, and I want you to kiss me to-night and tell me that you'll always love me, for you've been kinder than ever ma was to me."

Abby said this late at night, sitting on a low stool at Miss Barclay's feet, and there were tears in her eyes. But next morning when the confiding old lady arose, Sarah met her with an ominous look, and the declaration that something must have happened.

"How you scare me, Sarah!" cried Miss Barclay. "What can have happened? Brother Isaac is well, isn't he?"

"*He's* well enough," replied Sarah. "But Miss Abby haint been abed all night, and her trunk is gone, and here's a note that laid on her piller."

Miss Barclay seized the missive and opened it with shaking hands. It read thus:

> DEAREST AUNTIE—Don't be angry. Remember your promise to love me always. When you read this I shall be married. I shall be Mrs. Francis Oakley Cholmondly. Fred is Frank's best man, and little Lilly Jones, from the village, my bridesmaid. You see it, don't you? Fred was in the plot, and he introduced Frank Oakley to you. You never guessed that Oakley was only his middle name. We hated to deceive *you*. You were so good we all adore you, but ma was cruel, and I'm of age since last week. I'm very happy, only if you don't forgive me I shall never forgive myself. Ma will have to, after awhile.
>
> Your affectionate niece, ABBY.
>
> No, I must write it all—
>
> ABBY CHOLMONDLY.

"I shall die!" screamed Miss Barclay. "I'd rather, than to face Elizabeth."

But she did not; nobody did. Everybody is alive and well at this moment, and even his prejudiced mother-in-law has come to admit that Frank is not so bad a fellow, after all.—*N. Y. Ledger*

The Bloat.

It is just at the time, when the bloom tingo is beginning to relieve the modest green of the clover field, that an event often occurs in connection with pasturing—too often, I feel bound in honesty to confess—which may be set down to the disparagement of clover. I tell it with that unwillingness with which I would tell of a serious blemish in a friend whom I love, and which I would mitigate by every friendly apology that truth would allow in his favor. Yet the fact is so, and must be confessed, cattle will sometimes eat themselves to death on this delicious pasturage. The bloat is a standing, undeniable, and, so far as I know, unavoidable and incurable, evil in this connection. After all, I submit the query whether the fault be in the cattle or in the clover. I do not really think the clover ought to be blamed for being so temptingly palatable to the cow. Possibly there may be with clover, as with people, such a fault as being too good. I will not argue the point. But for the information of those who may never have witnessed a case of death by bloat. I will explain the manner of the cow's death. She dies, and often, too, very suddenly, her extremity not lasting longer than a few minutes, simply from a want of breath. A gas forms inside of her like steam in a boiler, and her distress consists in being unable to get breath into her collapsed and compressed lungs; to get relief her very hide would have to give way. She gasps and gasps, and falls down dead, as I said, for want of breath. I believe the fault really is in this, that the cow has failed to sufficiently exercise her ruminating function on the clover she has eaten. In her eagerness to eat, she neglects to stop and chew her cud, and the food goes forward, or backward rather, in the alimentary channel unmasticated and, in a manner, whole. If really this be the case, it is clearly the greed and negligence of the cow, and no fault of the clover, which brings her to so untimely an end. I have never known it to bloat any other kind of stock. At certain seasons it produces an abnormal flow of saliva in horses, which is rather annoying to persons handling them, and may even cause loss of flesh to the animal; but this is not a serious objection to clover. Hogs will graze on it and keep in good condition without other food.—*Cor. N. Y. Sun.*

—If you are troubled with moths in your feather beds boil the feathers in water for a short time; then put them in sacks and dry them, working them with the hands all the time.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Saratoga Marvel.

One of the marvels at Saratoga this season was a couple from the South, who have been regular visitors for fourteen seasons. These two have been married for twenty-four years, but the wife still addresses the husband as "dear" and he still calls her "darling," and is quite as attentive and deferential to her as he is to the wives of other men. They are both affable and sociable, fond of company, but they always are together and always enjoy everything in common. The weary husbands who are always inventing some excuse to avoid attendance on their families look at him with unbounded curiosity and surprise, while she is gazed at with unconcealed envy by her less fortunate sisters.—*N. Y. Times.*

IN one of the medical journals we read of a case in which the drum of the ear was ruptured by "boxing," a sort of athletic amusement of which young men are fond. It can hardly be called an innocent amusement that can produce so serious a result.

"WOMAN AND HER DISEASES."

is the title of an interesting treatise (96 pages) sent, postpaid, for three stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

—During the trial of one lawsuit in Cairo, N. T., an old man who mistook the court-house for a church, entered and sang several hymns before he discovered the character of the place, the Judge fell through the rotten platform on which his bench was perched, there was a dog fight in one corner of the court room, and a young man went out through the window, taking the glass with him.

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may be taken at liver and bilious disorders with Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Mild yet certain in operation; and there is none of the reaction consequent upon taking severe and drastic cathartics. By druggists.

—A curious and serviceable device for the protection of the tobacco plant is a porcelain flower placed on sticks through the field, with a poisonous substance inside. The tobacco fly mistakes the flower for that of the jimson, or Jamestown weed, and dies almost immediately before it lays the egg which produces the tobacco worm.

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—A plant from the West Indies, called Pita or silk grass plant, is being introduced in the South. It produces a very fine and silky fiber, and as it is perennial it is thought it will rival cotton. A sample sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington produced quite a sensation.

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—The Atlanta *Constitution* thinks that eight courses at dinner are enough, even if four of them are water.

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—Polo is a game played by thin-legged young men who smoke cigarettes. They ride sawed-off horses and try to knock a wooden ball across a lot. Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, and several other men whose memories are held in high esteem, never played polo.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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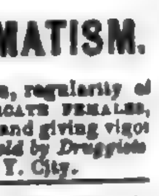

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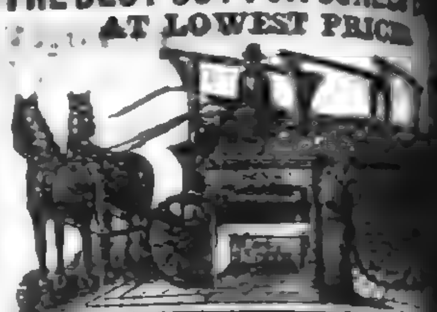

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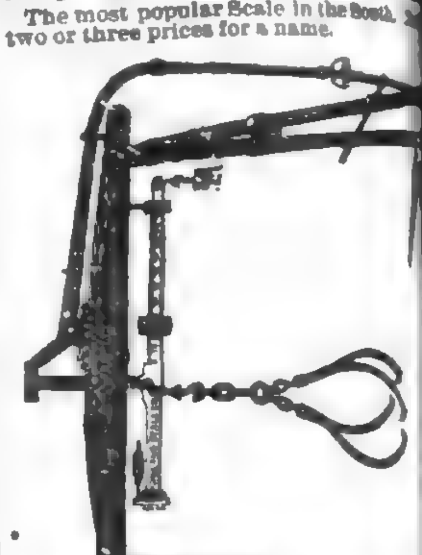

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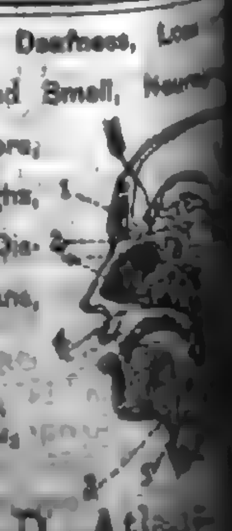

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OUT OF DANGER.

"A letter, Miss," said Sarah, Miss Barclay's maid, presenting herself at the side of the work-table, on which were heaped variously tinted crewels with which Miss Barclay was executing a composition in the Kensington outline work.

"A letter?" repeated Miss Barclay, taking it into her hand; "and from Cousin Elizabeth, to be sure!"

Then carefully cutting the envelope—for tearing a letter open was not one of Miss Barclay's habits—she perused the contents, which, after some preliminaries, ran as follows:

And now, Hester, I want you to do me a favor. I hope it will not inconvenience you; but I am very anxious to have my daughter Abby leave home for awhile, and I should be so pleased to have her come to you. She is deep in a love affair with a man I hate. His name is Francis Cholmondly. I'd rather have her marry any other decent man on earth. I do not know why I hate him so, except that he is a puppy. He's not so poor that he could not take good care of a wife, and he is rather handsome, in his nasty, foppish way. People rather like him generally, and his social position is good. I've no doubt I'm unreasonable, but I won't have Abby marry him; and if I can get her away, I can get rid of him. So I tell you frankly my reasons for asking you to invite her, and I know how good-natured you are. It will be a thankless task, for she's terribly sulky just now, but I'll be ever grateful to you.

And then the letter wandered away again into matters that do not concern this story, and ended in the signature—Elizabeth Marsh.

"Poor Lizzie! she always had such strong whims," said Miss Barclay, going on with the folds of the purple robe of a thin blonde figure traced upon the background. "One of them was to marry Caleb Marsh. I don't believe that has turned out quite as well as it might. However, I'm fond of Lizzie, and I shouldn't mind having Abby here. I'll write at once and ask her. And—by the way—I'll invite Brother Richard's boy to come down, and bring a friend with him. Every one is glad of a week's country visit in summer. They'll both fall in love with the girl in this lonesome place; and there's no such cure for one love affair as another."

Miss Barclay was a lady of prompt and decisive action. Two letters were at the office before the next mail went out, and three bedrooms were being put into apple-pie order, and the cook was instructed as to certain provisions to be prepared for the expected guests.

"Brother Isaac and myself will be all the better for having the young people about us," said Miss Barclay; but cook, an old servant, who prided herself on being "free spoken," was of opinion that "peace and quietness would be broke up by all sorts of racket, and that she'd no doubt they'd be obliged to buy butter."

However, as cook afterward remarked, she was well aware that was not her lookout. And on Saturday the stage paused at the door, and from its top clambered down two youths; one big and rough-headed, the other small and sleek, but both armed with portmanteaus, gun-cases and fishing-rods exactly resembling each other.

"All right, driver," cried the rough-headed youth—"all right, driver."

"This is the young lady's stopping-place, too," shouted the driver. "This is Miss Barclay's."

But by this time the young lady was getting out.

She was a pretty girl, with a splendid head of black hair, which, when Miss Barclay had seen her last, she had worn in two long braids down her back. Now she was wonderfully grown—no longer a little girl, but a young lady, with a coiffure of puffs, and crimps that was a mystery to prim Miss Barclay. A coquettish hat was set very much on one side of her head, and instead of the sullen scowl Miss Barclay had expected, she greeted the lady with the most beaming smiles.

"Dear Cousin Barclay," she exclaimed, "how good of you to ask me to this lovely place! I adore the country, and I am so pleased to see you again. How sweet you look! I must kiss you. I just feel that I am going to be perfectly happy all the time I'm here."

"Is she acting, or does she mean it?" asked the spinster to herself. "It's a comfort to find her so pleasant, anyhow." But she answered heartily and merrily, and sending Sarah to show her young cousin the way to her room, that she might refresh herself after her journey, turned her attentions to the youths, with whom she had as yet only shaken hands.

"I am so glad you came at once, Fred," she said, "and so pleased that you brought Mr.—"

"Mr. Oakley," said Fred. "My college chum—Frank Oakley. My dear aunt, we're very much obliged to you, and father sent his love, and mother wonders when you intend to come to see her; and I've a letter, and some patterns and things in my bag. And, Aunt Hester, what a pretty girl that is! She's traveled all the way with us in the cars, and from the depot in the stage. Never saw such a pretty girl before."

"That's cousin Lizzie's daughter, Abby," replied Miss Barclay. "She paid a visit to your house when you were twelve years old, but you wouldn't speak to her. You said you hated girls."

"What a cub I was," replied the shock-head, gravely. "Well, I don't know, Aunt Hester. As for Frank, he adores them. Don't you, Frank?"

Frank looked modest.

"There is so much to admire in all wo—I mean in all ladies," he answered, with a little lisp.

"What a very polite young man," thought Miss Barclay.

It was a very merry tea-table. Old Mr. Isaac Barclay, to be sure, did very little but eat, after having solemnly shaken hands all round; but Fred was a host in himself, and Miss Barclay chattered as merrily as the young people. That very night she wrote to her Cousin Elisabeth:

LIZZIE, MY DEAR:—You'd be delighted to see the success of your plan. Abby is as happy as a queen. She has found two beaux here, my nephew Fred, and a friend of his. Fred seems very much taken. I've no doubt he will cut your "puppy" quite out, and Abby couldn't make a better match; a good fellow with a little fortune, and fine prospects in his profession. I hope it will come to something. Meanwhile, comfort yourself, Abby is heart-whole. Yours truly, as ever,

The weather was bright for the next three weeks. The skies seemed to smile upon the spinster and her guests. They took long walks, drives, excursions, and Fred was devoted to his aunt. Meanwhile, Mr. Frank Oakley did his best to please Miss Abby, who did not refuse to be pleased.

"Don't stick to me, Fred, if you want to cut Frank out," Miss Hester would sometimes whisper, but Fred always answered that he felt well contented; and, on the whole, Miss Barclay decided that Abby was too frivolous for Fred.

"But your friend is a good fellow, is he not?" she asked. "You know Abby is in my care." And Fred thereupon swore that Frank was a gentleman, and a good fellow; well to do also. "As good a husband as any girl could have, if he does lisp and blush," continued Fred. "Don't trouble yourself, aunt; nothing better could happen to Cousin Abby than to marry Frank."

"Then he really means to offer?" queried Miss Barclay.

"O, he's desperate," answered Fred.

And that night another letter was written to Cousin Elizabeth, which contained this sentence:

Now, Cousin Lizzie, I am in a dilemma. Fred and Abby are not smitten with each other, but Fred has brought a friend of his here, a Mr. Frank Oakley, who is making love to your girl. Give me my instructions. Fred assures me he is an excellent match and a good fellow, and I consider him most agreeable. But am I to foster the affair or send him packing? Abby is your daughter. I await instructions. I know your temper, Elizabeth. We quarreled once; don't let us do it again.

The answer was brief as a telegram:

Any young man but that detestable Francis Cholmondly. Foster it.

So the young people were left to their own devices; the house rang with laughter, the orchard was robbed, the horses driven out for moonlight rides, the boat was forever on the river, and the voice of the piano told all passers-by that "Miss Barclay had company."

There were parties at the old house, too, and even old Isaac Barclay was sufficiently interested to sit up until nine o'clock, and to tell a very long story without any end about a visit he had once made to Boston, where he had his pocket picked.

The pleasantest days that had ever been known at the Barclay were these, and they had been prolonged two months, and now Fred must go home—must indeed—nor could Frank linger longer.

"And I must go, too, aunt," said Abby. "I *suppose* I must, but I shall never forget this happy time, and I want you to kiss me to-night and tell me that you'll always love me, for you've been kinder than ever ma was to me."

Abby said this late at night, sitting on a low stool at Miss Barclay's feet, and there were tears in her eyes. But next morning when the confiding old lady arose, Sarah met her with an ominous look, and the declaration that something must have happened.

"How you scare me, Sarah!" cried Miss Barclay. "What can have happened? Brother Isaac is well, isn't he?"

"*He's* well enough," replied Sarah. "But Miss Abby haint been abed all night, and her trunk is gone, and here's a note that laid on her piller."

Miss Barclay seized the missive and opened it with shaking hands. It read thus:

DEAREST AUNTIE—Don't be angry. Remember your promise to love me always. When you read this I shall be married. I shall be Mrs. Francis Oakley Cholmondly. Fred is Frank's best man, and little Lilly Jones, from the village, my bridesmaid. You see it, don't you? Fred was in the plot, and he introduced Frank Oakley to you. You never guessed that Oakley was only his middle name. We hated to deceive you. You were so good we all adore you, but ma was cruel, and I'm of age since last week. I'm very happy, only if you don't forgive me I shall never forgive myself. Ma will have to, after awhile.

Your affectionate niece, ABBY.

No, I must write it all—

ABBY CHOLMONDLY.

"I shall die!" screamed Miss Barclay. "I'd rather, than to face Elizabeth."

But she did not; nobody did. Everybody is alive and well at this moment, and even his prejudiced mother-in-law has come to admit that Frank is not so bad a fellow, after all.—*N. Y. Ledger*

The Bloat.

It is just at the time, when the bloom tinge is beginning to relieve the modest green of the clover field, that an event often occurs in connection with pasturing—too often, I feel bound in honesty to confess—which may be set down to the disparagement of clover. I tell it with that unwillingness with which I would tell of a serious blemish in a friend whom I love, and which I would mitigate by every friendly apology that truth would allow in his favor. Yet the fact is so, and must be confessed, cattle will sometimes eat themselves to death on this delicious pasturage. The bloat is a standing, undeniable, and, so far as I know, unavoidable and incurable, evil in this connection. After all, I submit the query whether the fault be in the cattle or in the clover. I do not really think the clover ought to be blamed for being so temptingly palatable to the cow. Possibly there may be with clover, as with people, such a fault as being too good. I will not argue the point. But for the information of those who may never have witnessed a case of death by bloat. I will explain the manner of the cow's death. She dies, and often, too, very suddenly, her extremity not lasting longer than a few minutes, simply from a want of breath. A gas forms inside of her like steam in a boiler, and her distress consists in being unable to get breath into her collapsed and compressed lungs; to get relief her very hide would have to give way. She grasps and gasps, and falls down dead, as I said, for want of breath. I believe the fault really is in this, that the cow has failed to sufficiently exercise her ruminating function on the clover she has eaten. In her eagerness to eat, she neglects to stop and chew her cud, and the food goes forward, or backward rather, in the alimentary channel unmasticated and, in a manner, whole. If really this be the case, it is clearly the greed and negligence of the cow, and no fault of the clover, which brings her to so untimely an end. I have never known it to bloat any other kind of stock. At certain seasons it produces an abnormal flow of saliva in horses, which is rather annoying to persons handling them, and may even cause loss of flesh to the animal; but this is not a serious objection to clover. Hogs will graze on it and keep in good condition without other food.—*Cor. N. Y. Sun.*

—If you are troubled with moths in your feather beds boil the feathers in water for a short time; then put them in sacks and dry them. working them with the hands all the time.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Saratoga Marvel.

One of the marvels at Saratoga this season was a couple from the South, who have been regular visitors for fourteen seasons. These two have been married for twenty-four years, but the wife still addresses the husband as "dear" and he still calls her "darling," and is quite as attentive and deferential to her as he is to the wives of other men. They are both affable and sociable, fond of company, but they always are together and always enjoy everything in common. The weary husbands who are always inventing some excuse to avoid attendance on their families look at him with unbounded curiosity and surprise, while she is gazed at with unconcealed envy by her less fortunate sisters.—*N. Y. Times.*

In one of the medical journals we read of a case in which the drum of the ear was ruptured by "boxing," a sort of athletic amusement of which young men are fond. It can hardly be called an innocent amusement that can produce so serious a result.

"WOMAN AND HER DISEASES."

is the title of an interesting treatise (96 pages) sent, postpaid, for three stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

—During the trial of one lawsuit in Cairo, N. T., an old man who mistook the court-house for a church, entered and sang several hymns before he discovered the character of the place, the Judge fell through the rotten platform on which his bench was perched, there was a dog fight in one corner of the court room, and a young man went out through the window, taking the glass with him.

A DEAD SHOT

may be taken at liver and bilious disorders with Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Mild yet certain in operation; and there is none of the reaction consequent upon taking severe and drastic cathartics. By druggists.

—A curious and serviceable device for the protection of the tobacco plant is a porcelain flower placed on sticks through the field, with a poisonous substance inside. The tobacco fly mistakes the flower for that of the jimson, or Jamestown weed, and dies almost immediately before it lays the egg which produces the tobacco worm.

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—A plant from the West Indies, called Pita or silk grass plant, is being introduced in the South. It produces a very fine and silky fiber, and as it is perennial it is thought it will rival cotton. A sample sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington produced quite a sensation.

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We see that the above new Marital Association has been organized in Atlanta on the weekly plan, and it seems to be brought down to a more solid basis than any we have heretofore noticed. It is under the management of men who stand well at home, both in a business and social point of view. If the principle will work out, and it looks feasible—these gentlemen will work it out, and you may depend upon their honesty in administering its affairs. Any young man or woman who intends to marry within from two to forty weeks can make a good investment by becoming a member of this Association. You may insure for from $3,000 to $15,000 and receive $21.00 per week on the $3,000 or $105 per week on $15,000. Send postal card for circulars and full information. The officers are: C. T. Brockett, President; Ed C. Peters, Treasurer; W. H. Wimberly, Secretary; J. G. Zachry, Legal Adviser. Address, W. H. Wimberly, Secretary, Lock Box No. 159, Atlanta, Georgia.

—The Atlanta *Constitution* thinks that eight courses at dinner are enough, even if four of them are water.

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—Polo is a game played by thin-legged young men who smoke cigarettes. They ride sawed-off horses and try to knock a wooden ball across a lot. Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, and several other men whose memories are held in high esteem, never played polo.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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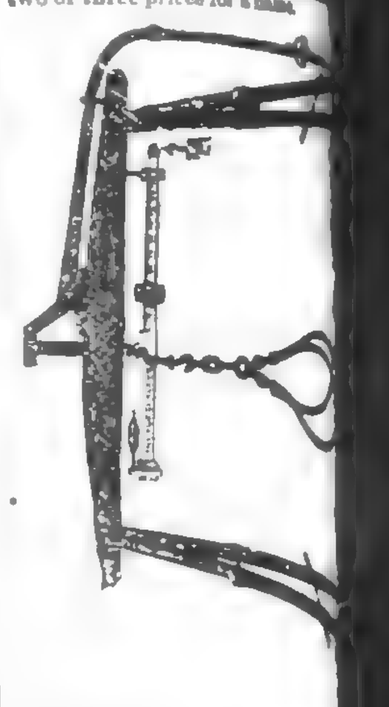

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VOL I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1882. NO. 50.

AND NOW COMES AUTUMN.

And now comes Autumn—artist bold and free
Expending rich in brightest tints that be—
And with a skill that tells of power divine
Paints a vast landscape wonderfully fine.
O'er the chestnut cloth of gold he throws,
Turns the ash purple, cheers with scarlet glows
The lonely sumac, that erewhile was seen
Clad in dull foliage of a somber green,
Where daisies bloomed gives golden-rod instead,
Stains every oak leaf with the darkest red,
Sets all the woodbine's waving sprays on fire
And leaves them flaming from the cedar's spire.
And clustering berries hangs he here and there
Some like the rubies, some as round and fair
As pearls, some blue as sapphires, some as brown
As the fast-fading leaves that rustle down
Beneath the trees that gave them life, to die,
Or else away with roving winds to fly.
And when at last all's finished—hill and dale,
Wildwood and field—he drops a misty veil
Over the picture, and a few glad days
The world looks on with wonder and with praise,
Till faint and fainter all the colors grow,
And Winter hides it all beneath the snow.
—*Margaret Eytinge, in Harper's Weekly.*

ARABI'S EARLY HISTORY.

It is worth while, I think, to give your readers a connected and truthful account of the early years of Arabi Pasha's history, since so many improbable things have been printed about him in Europe. He has been set down for a native of Spain, and been declared to have lived long in the Peninsula, while he has even been said to have served in the warehouse of a merchant in Liverpool. Whence he came and how he rose are, however, as I shall relate in this letter. Arabi admits that he does not know in what year he was born, and although this may appear singular to the uninitiated, it is easily and satisfactorily explained by Orientals or by those acquainted with the East. In Egypt and Turkey time is not reckoned from one fixed point, but various events, such as a great fire, an earthquake, or an extraordinary rising of the Nile—in the way that Americans often say that this or that took place "during the war." Arabi says he was born just after the indecent Sheik was murdered in the mosque at Cairo, which event is supposed to have taken place in the year 1835, or thereabouts, so that he is between forty-seven and forty-eight years old, although he maintains that he is only forty-two. There is nothing remarkable about his appearance. He resembles the ordinary middle class Egyptian one meets here every day in the streets of Cairo. He stands five feet seven inches high, is inclined to be corpulent, has very small black, bloodshot eyes sunken deeply into his head, a heavy black and gray mustache, and the high cheek bones, wide nose and lips denoting the African. His father was a laborer on a State farm at Tautah, on the Delta of the Nile, and it was here that Ahmed-el-Uraby was born. This farm was managed by a Swiss gentleman named Jean Ninet, and, curiously enough, the only European now in Arabi's camp is M. Ninet, who is in danger of being summarily dealt with by the English if he could be caught. Arabi received no education whatever. The little Arabic he can read and write he taught himself after he was grown. In his youth, however, he had learned to repeat many verses of the Koran, which he now uses freely, and being a powerful speaker he has always found eager listeners to his discourses. He worked upon the farm until the age of twenty, when one day a recruiting company dashed through the village, and, as he was not fast enough in getting away from them, was seized, put in irons, and taken off to Cairo, this being the ordinary Egyptian method of filling up the ranks.

Arabi Pasha remained a private soldier for over twelve years, and was only promoted to the rank of Lieutenant through the influence of M. Ninet, whom he met accidentally at Thebes, where his regiment was hunting down some Bedouin robbers. This was the turning-point in Arabi's life. Gratitude is a great virtue among Arabs, and he became, so to speak, the slave of M. Jean Ninet. This gentleman soon after the event was dismissed by the late Khedive, Ismail Pasha, because he was known to favor Halim Pasha, the only surviving son of Mehemet Ali, and from whom Ismail had practically usurped the throne. M. Ninet had protested against the wrong done to Halim, and actually went to Constantinople in hope of persuading the Sultan to reinstate him, but to no effect. M. Ninet returned to Egypt and has ever since acted as Halim Pasha's secret agent, and the eventful period through which Egypt is now going is due very largely to his intrigues. He is seventy-two years old, but looks remarkably young for his age; he is tall, handsome and of commanding appearance, and having lived all his life-time in the country, knows the language and people well. He is known and respected by the majority of the natives, over whom he has an enormous influence, and he is, after Arabi Pasha, the most noteworthy man of the revolutionary party. Lieutenant Arabi was devoted to Ninet, and the latter not only persuaded him to espouse Halim Pasha's cause, but used him also as an intermediary in getting other officers to do the same. He saw that if anything was to be done it could only be done through the army, and the only way of getting at the army was through Arabi. Rumors were ingeniously spread that this officer was inspired by the Prophet, and this had such an effect upon the army and the people that the Government thought it wise policy to promote him. He was therefore, promoted a Major. M. Ninet, when in Alexandria, lived with Mr. Douglas Gibbs, the agent of the Eastern Telegraph Company, but when in Cairo was the guest of the Princess Toussoun, who favors Halim. The Princess' palace soon became the rendezvous of Arabi, Ninet, [illegible] their followers.

The great point was to enlist the sympathies of the lower classes, and this could only be done through the press, but how and where to print this revolutionary paper was a matter for serious consideration. It was attempted once or twice in Cairo, but the enterprise was discovered by the secret police, and all who were proved to have any connection with it were severely punished. It was then resolved to issue the paper abroad, and the Princess Toussoun provided the necessary funds. The paper was called *Abou Nadara*, and was printed by James Sanua, of No. 48 Avenue de Clichy, Paris, and was smuggled into Egypt, tightly packed in sardine boxes. Once in the hands of the revolutionary, or Young Egypt party, it was easily distributed. It was written in common Arabic, so as to be understood by the people, and contained wood-cuts which to us would appear ridiculous, but which have had a great effect on the multitude. One represented the Khedive in the act of being baptized by an English clergyman; in another he was selling the country (a slave in chains) to England; and in another the Khedive's eldest son (the present Khedive) was represented as falling from his horse while reviewing his troops—such an accident being, of course, highly disgraceful to any Arab. The papers were eagerly sought by Arabi's partisans, and did not fail to produce the desired effect; but as ninety-nine per cent. of the villagers could not read emissaries were sent all over the country, traveling from village to village, where they were surrounded by the people, who eagerly listened to promises of free grants of land, exemption from taxation and from the dreaded military service, if they would only support Arabi. The Khedive had mortgaged every inch of Egypt and every possible source of revenue to the bondholders, and what he did with the money will never be known. The tax-payers refused to pay the extortionate sums demanded of them; the interest on the foreign loans could not, consequently, be paid, and, to the delight of Arabi's party, England and France semi-officially interfered. Pressure was put on the Khedive, who foolishly allowed all the high positions of trust to be filled by men sent from the English and French Foreign Offices. The management of the post-office, custom-house, inland revenue, Ministry of Finances, light-house and port dues, and, in fact, every source of revenue, was handed over to these foreigners, to the exclusion of natives, thousands of whom were dismissed the service, and, as was to be expected, joined Arabi's party.

Up to this time Major Arabi was unknown to Europe; in fact, his name had never been mentioned, but now he boldly asserted himself, and foreign politicians found out that all was not milk and honey in the Valley of the Nile. Mr. Charles Rivers Wilson, the English Comptroller, not content with handling all the revenue of the country, made himself obnoxious to all Egyptians by interfering with internal politics. Representations were made to the Khedive that this must be stopped, and the British Consul-General was informed that if Mr. Wilson did not exclusively attend to his own business the people would take the matter into their hands, which they shortly afterward did. The Sultan had by this time heard of Arabi, and, like a keen Oriental, promoted him to the rank of Colonel, wishing to become popular with the popular party. On the very day upon which he received his commission of Colonel, which entitled him to the rank of Bey, Arabi held a review of the troops in Cairo, which was attended by thousands of the inhabitants. He told the troops that he was inspired by the Prophet to fulfill a holy mission, the motto of which was "Egypt for the Egyptians," and that he would see that all the Europeans who were drawing enormous salaries were dismissed and their places filled by natives, who were now starving. The proceedings of this eventful day did not end here, as a few officers, followed by an enthusiastic crowd, went to the Ministry of Finances, where they violently assaulted Mr. Charles Rivers Wilson, his Secretary, Blum Pasha, and other Europeans. The officers were arrested by order of the Khedive, but were liberated the same day by Arabi Bey, who marched his regiment to the prison, demanded the release of the officers, and, upon being refused, ordered his men to break open the jail. After releasing the imprisoned officers they marched back to barracks, the band playing: "See the Conquering Hero Comes." The next day all the world knew who Arabi Bey was, and within a week British, French and other men-of-war were dispatched to Alexandria. The foreign Consuls advised the Khedive to arrest Arabi and send him to the Soudan. Ismail Pasha desired no better advice, as once Arabi was in his power he could give him the usual poisoned cup of coffee, which he had hitherto so successfully administered to others. A message was sent to him stating that the Khedive required his advice, and on his arrival at the palace he was placed in the guard-room a prisoner, where, however, he did not long remain, as one of the soldiers who were guarding him sent word to M. Ninet, who now acted as Arabi's Lieutenant, and in half an hour the palace was surrounded by a mob, who threatened to murder the Khedive and every European in Cairo if their leader was not liberated. Arabi was allowed to go, the mob cheered, the Europeans took refuge in their houses, and politicians discovered for the first time that the fellaheen was not a man of straw, but quite a dangerous and strong element. The recall of Mr. Rivers Wilson, who was knighted by the Queen, the bankruptcy of the Egyptian Government, the dismissal of the Khedive by the Sultan, the appointing of his son Tewfik in his place, the Rias Pasha Ministry, the surrounding of the palace by four thousand troops with two batteries of artillery headed by Arabi, the Khedive's submission, the appointment of Arabi to the Ministry of War, his new title of Pasha, the two imperial Ottoman missions to Egypt, the massacre at Alexandria, Arabi's defiant attitude, the bombardment of the forts and the present war closely follow one another, and are fresh in the memory of the public. —*Alexandria Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Writing Compositions.

The juvenile bugbear of school is writing compositions, putting ideas into words by the use of the pen, for the inspection of the teacher. Were it only to say, for private satisfaction, assured that it would meet no other eye, the very things they think and feel, it were not so difficult. It is the frightful specter of an audience, the haunting presence of a critical mind, that stands between the pupil and his task, and robs him of the power of expression. Were it your good fortune to listen, unobserved, to the talk of children, when they suppose they have only themselves for audience, you would find them possessed of a volubility that might shame their elders, and a power of graphic description not a little surprising after the pitiful cry: "I can't say anything; I don't know how to describe anything; I shouldn't know what to write!"

We know a youth—now, alas, no more (a youth!)—who sat alone in a dusty attic, when other boys were at play or asleep, weaving in words such dreams as thronged through his young brain, and carefully locking the results away in a rude, home-made desk, scarcely daring to trust the sacred secret to one sympathetic soul. When the exigences of the school made it necessary to write a composition he was helpless. "A composition! Horrid! What a thing that is for a boy! And I must choose a *subject*; what's that? I never heard of any subjects but the subjects of King George, and they are dead and gone; and I'm glad of it—and that's all I could say about them! I don't know how to write a composition!" And this, sincerely felt, and uttered in a way that would make a composition of itself, were it only written as it was spoken, is the attitude of every child who has not been trained to social expression. What did I do with that boy? I encouraged him to take one of those sacred writings—hieroglyphs in more senses than one—from that mysterious desk copy it into something like English script, and deliver it to the "master."

"What? will *that* be a composition?" Yes, and the very best you can offer, for it is free from the consciousness of an audience; it is simply thought and feeling verbalized, untainted by fear, or shame, or vanity. The haunting specter that looks over our shoulders when we know we are writing for other eyes, and so vitiates our best expression, will not be discernable here.

With some trepidation, some sneaking desire to put a few phrases into starched linen and patent leather, but bravely subdued, the advice was taken, and with the marked success of the experiment the fiend of composition was laid. Henceforth the way was clear of all goblins—he was only to think through his pen, just as before, and do his selecting when called for. And herein we touch the key to the first secret of success. By such easy and natural exchange of thoughts and feelings with the boy as to win his confidence; so come into unity with him that he can as readily think into your mind as into his lock-up, and the thought of your presence will not disturb his privacy. To do this you will need much reticence. The prudent do not pour their best wine into leaky jugs. A secret judiciously shared may be kept even better than when attempted alone. The two bottles of an hour-glass, communicating only tip to tip, are really closer than if separately corked. They have mutual inlets which are their only outlets. The child's confidence must be respected, or it will be lost; he must feel that with you he is alone, with the advantage of a larger experience included with his, to give, do and correct without exposure. Sympathetic criticism becomes a kind of wider self-examination, it comes not from the judgment-seat, but from the mercy-seat. With this sympathy established, his freedom of expression is gained; he thinks through the pen, as readily as through the tongue, and forgets that he is not a recluse. A motor nerve runs from the brain to the finger-tips, and carries the motions of the mind to the paper, that holds the idea as a phonograph holds talk. Writing is only thinking through a conductor, and use makes it just as simple as thinking into the air.—*Geo. S. Burleigh.*

The Head Waiter.

Oh, no, my son, that dignified gentleman who looks down upon you with such majestic complacency, who possesses the grace of Apollo Belvidere, the proud front of Jove and the equanimity of the mummified remains of Rameses the First—that sublime personage, my son, is not an Emperor, King, Prince or President of some powerful nation, neither is he the owner of countless millions, nor the landlord of this caravansary. He is far above all thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, powers. He is mightiest in the mightiest. Look at him, my son, and tremble. Behold the head waiter, and shrink into nothingness before his transcendent grandeur and—cheek.—*Boston Transcript.*

The City Girl on Horseback.

Spending her summer in a remote country place, she is tempted daily by a thousand shady lanes and by-ways, to learn to ride on horseback. On the eventful day on which she makes her first attempt, our young lady stands before her glass, contemplating with considerable satisfaction the braid and buttons adorning her trim figure, and the soft felt hat, whose long plume droops against her hair. She tiptoes about a little, putting a curl or so into place, gathering over her arm the folds of the long skirt she wears, and lashing the toe of her dainty gaiter boot with a riding-whip. She even, in the privacy of her chamber, perches sidewise on the arm of a big easy-chair, and energetically whips up the foot-stool, viewing the effects in the mirror from the corner of her eye.

At last some one cries from the hall below that the horses have come, and she hastens down stairs. She stumbles once or twice on the way, and at the last step catches her foot in her dress and plunges headlong, only rescued from a fall by one of the members of the household, who is, of course, present to see her off.

Regaining her balance, she advances more cautiously and inspects her steed. She is not wholly satisfied. It is true that she requested a quiet animal, but there are degrees of quietness, and she would have been content to stop short of absolute dejection.

She conceals her disappointment, however, and wonders how she is to get on the animal's back. The good-natured stable-man, who is to accompany her, has dismounted, but does not show the slightest intention of offering his hand for her to put her foot in, according to all traditions of the courtesies of horsemanship.

There is a pause. Some one suggests that she better have a stool. Her soul revolts at the thought. Nevertheless the stool is brought, and from its summit she makes a desperate leap for the saddle, fully expecting to fall over the other side. A clutch at the mane of her steed saves her, however, and in another moment they are off.

Her sensations are peculiar. She never knew before that a horse was so tall. How very tall the animal is! She was not aware that he had such a longitude of backbone, or that it heaved so when he walked. She has not long to reflect on those marvels, for presently her companion chirrups, and the animal she is on starts into a trot. She gasps, clutches her saddle and bids good-bye to earth.

When she returns to her country home an hour later, she is pale but effusively cheerful, and tells her friends it was "perfectly lovely," but she thinks she shall like it better when she is used to it.

The next day she spends upon the sofa in the house with a novel, and she smiles a faint but bitter smile when she reads that the heroine of the novel "touched her black mare lightly with the whip, and took a five-barred gate with the fearless ease of a practised horseman."—*Youth's Companion.*

How to Save Water.

Few towns in European Turkey—or, for that matter, we should imagine, elsewhere—are as fortunate as Salonica in the possession of a Mayor at once enlightened and thrifty, an earnest votary of science and a shining example of economy. A short time ago, while presiding over a meeting of the Salonica Town Council, he astonished that assembly by soliciting its authorization to purchase a barometer for his private room at the municipal offices, having previously explained the nature and uses of that instrument to the conscript fathers at great length and in language the erudition and eloquence of which all but took away their breath. After an animated debate, in which the "party of progress" gave utterance to several stirring orations, a majority of the Council voted in favor of granting his Worship's request, and he was accordingly empowered to lay out moneys belonging to the town, amounting to the equivalent of seven shillings in Turkish currency, upon the purchase of a barometer. This he promptly did; but his first care, after hanging up the instrument in a conspicuous position upon the wall of his bureau, was to modify its internal arrangements in such sort that the indicators should be exclusively limited to pointing out the words "Much rain" on the dial. Now, when the citizens of Salonica beseech their Mayor, upon exceptionally hot and dusty days, to give orders that the streets be watered, he shows them the barometer, softly murmurs: "It must rain heavily in a few minutes," and sends them about their business. Thus is the water rate of Salonica kept down to an abnormally low figure by the ingenuity of its astute chief magistrate.—*London Telegram.*

Which is the Weaker Sex?

Females are called the weaker, but why? If they are not strong, who is? When men must wrap themselves up in thick garments, and encase the whole in a stout overcoat to shut out the cold, women in thin silk dresses, with neck and shoulders bare, or nearly so, say they are perfectly comfortable! When men wear waterproof boots over woolen hose and encase the whole in India-rubber to keep them from freezing, women wear thin silk hose and cloth shoes, and pretend not to feel cold. When men cover their heads with furs, and then complain of the severity of the weather, women hang an apology for a bonnet at the back of their heads, and ride or walk abroad in the northeast winds, professing not to suffer at all.

Accumulated Horrors.

Since electric lights have come into use several persons in different parts of the country have been killed by constituting themselves the "missing link" between the two poles of the battery. We would not wish to cause unnecessary alarm, but in seeking to warn the public against the wrath to come, if this thing keeps on, we can only feel that we are discharging a solemn duty. Accidents have been few hitherto because this high-pressure ninety-eight per cent. electricity is only in its infancy, and the people are careful about it. But as it comes into more general use, it will be an old story, and people who place their ear to a telephone are liable to have the ear blown off and walk lop-sided the rest of their lives. Another new thing is also about to come into use, water gas. At Appleton they are even now using hydrogen gas, made out of water, and it is only a question of time when oil, coal, wood and coal-gas will be done away with and every house contain a machine by which warmth and light will be supplied by simply turning on the hydrant. Water, it has long been known, is composed of two parts of hydrogen to one of oxygen, and a method has now been devised by which these elements are disintegrated, the oxygen driven off about its business and the hydrogen placed on file for future reference. Now, when all these explosive and shocking things are aggregated under one mammoth pavilion, in a house or hotel, and a hired girl who is a little rusty on her knowledge of chemistry and electricity goes plunging around among the pots, kettles and pans, bouncing the billowy bed and pitching the dyspeptic biscuit on a curve, there is going to be trouble. When that time comes, a house with all the modern improvements, with sixty-four stops, will be nothing more or less than a chamber of horrors. But that is what it is coming to. Country people are even now getting afraid to come to the city, as they feel that they can not be sure of themselves. There are fire bells, church bells, bridge bells, street car bells and whistles, tug whistles, fog horns, the street full of vehicles and everybody on the keen scoot, and when their heads begin to swim and they seek the seclusion that a hotel grants, there are telephone wires, telegraph wires, electric light wires, gas retorts, magnetic buttons of a half dozen kinds, and the result is, they get lost. Reason begins to totter, and they grope their way to the sample room and take a drink. They would feel safer in a powder factory smoking a burnside cigar, but the hotel proprietor does not provide this convenience for the comfort of his guests. And so, fortified by an occasional drink, they transact their business, go home, and for years relate to their children and grandchildren how they once passed a whole day and night in a first-class hotel, fitted up with all the modern improvements, where death seemed to be lurking for them in every hidden spring, and got back alive. This is no figure of speech, no anti-fat that we are giving; it is what we as a people are rushing on to at the rate of 600 revolutions a minute. Since that terrible explosion of orange peel last week, scattering destruction far and wide, death seems to be careening on the gale.—*Peck's Sun.*

The Speed of Thought.

Helmholtz showed that a wave of thought would require about a minute to traverse a mile of nerve, and Hirsch found that a touch on the face was recognized by the brain, and responded to by a manual signal, in the seventh of a second. He also found that the speed of sense differed for different organs, the sense of hearing being responded to in a sixth of a second; while that of sight required only one-fifth second to be felt and signaled. In all these cases the distances traversed was about the same, so the inference is that images travel more slowly than sounds or touch. It still remained, however, to show the portion of this interval taken up by the action of the brain. Professor Donders by very delicate apparatus has demonstrated this to be about seventy-five thousandths of a second. Of the whole interval forty thousandths are occupied in the simple act of recognition, and thirty-five thousandths for the act of willing a reponse. When two irritants were caused to operate on the same sense one twenty-fifth of a second was required for the person to recognize which was the first; but a slightly longer interval was required to determine the priority in the case of the other senses. These results were obtained from a middle-aged man, but in youths the mental operations are somewhat quicker than in the adult. The average of many experiments proved that a simple thought occupies one-fortieth of a second.

—"I declare, Julia," exclaimed Mrs. Marrowfat, as her eldest daughter seated herself at the breakfast table, "your lips are all broke out in a rash." "Yes," returned Julia, with bashful candor, and a heightened color that looked as if the rash was spreading all over her face, "Charley has begun to let his mustache grow again."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—The new opera-house in Frankfort-on-the-Main illustrates the manner in which electricity enters into the conveniences of daily life. It there serves as a fire alarm, a door-closer, a heat indicator, a life measurer for the ventilator, a general illuminator and a time beater for the orchestra.

—The richest man in Mexico is an Irishman named Patricio Milmo, who owns a 400,000 acre farm, and is reputed to be worth $10,000,000. When he went to Mexico he had not a dollar, but got a start by a fortunate marriage.—*Chicago Journal.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Good qualities are the substantial riches of the mind; but it is good breeding that sets them off to advantage.

—A Nevada woman, if she happens to be feeling just right, can gain thirty-five feet on a bear in a race of an even mile.

—A Hartford firm has turned out a belt four feet wide and ninety-six feet long, and a woman with a waist to fit it can secure a bargain.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—There is not in all China a native surgeon who can set a broken leg or arm. People in that country are supposed to break their necks when they meet with an accident.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—"A constant reader" makes inquiry as to the authorship of "Patience." As in the case of the letters of "Junius" and the poem on "The Beautiful Snow," the author's name is not positively known, but it has generally been attributed to Job.—*Courier-Journal.*

—A girl from Cincinnatah
Kept on growing fat, and fattah,
Though she dieted on battah
For a yeah.
In vain she tried to scattah
All the adipose mattah,
Till the doctor said she'd bettah
Stop her beah.
—*Baltimore American.*

—A New York belle met with a sad loss while returning from a summer resort the other day. By some means her diary, containing the names of all the gentlemen she had become engaged to, dropped out of the car window, and now she can't tell which of her male friends have a right to kiss her.

—While a tourist was in Palestine he took a sail on the Sea of Galilee. After visiting the different places of interest he returned to the landing and asked: "How much for the trip?" "Ten shekels!" responded the smiling boatman. "Ten shekels!" said the traveler, "why, that is an outrageous price." "Well," replied the skipper, "that's what they've been paying ever since the sea was here." "Thunderation!" growled the voyager, "I don't wonder that Peter tried to walk it."

—"How are the colored voters coming on, out on Onion Creek?" asked an Austin candidate of a darkey with a load of hay. "Dar's a heap ob sickness out dar among de colored fo'ks." "What is it, malaria?" "I reckon dat's de name ob de stuff. Hit am sumfin what he got from de druggery-shop." "What stuff are you talking about?" "De stuff a white man out dar puts in his watermillions to keep de colored folks from mistakin' em from dar own watermillions."—*Texas Siftings.*

—A scientist says: "Segregation is a process tending ever to separate unlike units, and to bring together like units, so serving continually to sharpen, or make definite, differentiations which have been otherwise caused." This seems plain enough, and satisfactorily explains why the homogeneity of the contaction of the nebulosity and the evolutionism of the subsequentiation and individualism are in antipathy to the hereforeness and primordialism of the cosmos in its relation to the unseenness of the vacuity. And yet some persons may doubt it.—*Norristown Herald.*

Striking Excerpts from Emerson's Writings.

The publisher of the *Literary News* recently offered prizes for the six most striking and characteristic sentences from Emerson's writings, those four persons whose sentences were the most frequently quoted by all the competitors to have a prize. There were forty-nine competitors. The highest number of votes given to the same sentence was twenty-four. The following seven sentences received from twenty-four to eleven votes each in their order:

1. "Character is higher than intellect. * * A great soul will be strong to live as well as to think."—*The American Scholar.*

26. "His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong."—*On Lincoln.*

43. "The fountain of beauty is the heart, and every generous thought illustrates the walls of your chamber."—*Society and Solitude.*

48. "The ornament of a house is the friends who frequent it."—*Essay on Domestic Life.*

10. "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm."—*Essay on Circles.*

7. "There is no beautifier of complexion, or form, or behavior, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us."—*Essay on Behavior.*

54. "The finest and noblest ground on which people can live is truth; the real with the real; a ground on which nothing is assumed."—*Essay on the Superlative.*

The Ulster.

The young men of this country, who have been flouncing the edges of their ulsters with the mud from their heels, will be pained to learn that it is not a street or walking garment at all. English authority—which, in consideration of the English origin of the ulster, should be final—says that it is purely and simply a traveling coat. Its place "is not the pavement, but outside the coach or carriage, or inside the railway carriage when the air is nipping." The mortification of the gilded youth of America over this revelation will be equal to that of the Emperor of Brazil when he first discovered that high silk hats were intended to be worn on the head, and not, as he first supposed, to break the violence of his fall, should he be so unfortunate, as he sometimes was, as to slip and sit down in the neighborhood of a broken [illegible].

HE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 26, 1882.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

John E. Thompson, of Rome, Ga., has entered suit for the possession of 80 acres of land claimed by the Elyton Land Company, lying within the city of Birmingham, valued at $175,000.

Judge Sam Rice, Independent candidate for Congress in the second district, in a published card, denies that he has received any pecuriary aid from the Hubbell committee.

The report of the uprising of negroes around Alabama Furnace and Anniston, probably put a check to the proceedings of the murderous gang, as nothing further has been heard of them.

Revivalist Penn prayed fervently for the death of two Texas ruffians who disturbed his campmeeting, and, as one died next day, the followers of Penn believe that the prayer was answered.

Brilliant Tom Baine, of the Hayneville Examiner, has been elected First Lieutenant of the Lowndes County Rifles. He was a "brass button" boy, at Tuskaloosa, for several years, and will make an excellent officer.

In Harvey county, Kansas, many hundred buxom Mennonite girls may now be found in the extensive broom-corn fields. They appear to like the work, and present splendid pictures of good nature and robust health.

The immense cost of living in Egypt is a very serious matter for the British troops who will have to remain there. The prices for everything are enormous, and the whole day's pay of a subaltern will purchase him but one meal at a hotel.

Kate Thompson was so eager to marry Andrew Van Horn, at Hope, Ind., that she eloped with him; but when, within an hour of the ceremony, he got hilariously drunk, she was so eager to get rid of him that she went home alone, and has sued for a divorce.

A few days ago the State Libarian of Minnesota was surprised at St. Paul by receiving fifty-one bags, weighing several thousand pounds, filled with Congressional documents, dating back to 1820, and intended as a contribution to repair the loss by the late fire.

In the old times, when people travelled by diligence in France, one traveler was killed in every 335,000 and one wounded in every 30,000. Now, when they travel by rail, one is killed per 5,178,490 and one wounded per 580,450. Railway traveling is thus nearly twenty times as safe as traveling by diligence.

A difficulty occurred in Talladega last week, between a Mr. Duncan and two brothers by the name of Hancock. The Hancocks assaulted Duncan with dirk knives, stabbing him in nine different places. Duncan shot both of them, one in the hip, and the other in the arm. Duncan's condition is critical. The Hancocks received only flesh wounds, and were not much hurt.

Mr. Lucien Walker, the able editor of the Eufaula Times & News declines to be a candidate for the position of assistant Secretary of the State Senate, for which position his name has been frequently and favorably mentioned. He says he is not a candidate for any office, and that to him "the click of type is the sweetest melody and the rattle of the printing press the grandest music." A wise man is Lucien.

A difficulty in Knoxville, Tenn. last week, resulted in the death of all three participants. Maj. Thos. O'Conner, President of the Mechanics' National Bank, shot and killed Gen. Joseph A. Mabry. Joseph A. Mabry, Jr., coming upon the scene at the time, shot Maj. O'Conner through the heart, who just lived long enough to fire upon his last assailant, sending a load of buck shot into his breast and killing him instantly. None of the three spoke after being shot.

Well Done.

The Germans in Ohio voted almost solidly against the river and harbor statesmen. An Indianapolis dispatch says that fully a thousand Germans in that city who voted for Garfield in 1880 will vote the Democratic ticket this fall.

Nor are the Germans in Connecticut behind their Western brethren. In open convention they have denounced the Robesonian party, and have pledged their support to Waller and his associates on the Democratic ticket.

Here in New York there is a similar feeling. It will be a great day for our fellow citizens of German birth when the party whose name is synonymus with fraud and corruption is swept from power.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Repeal the Crop Lien Law.

The Eutaw Mirror, in a three-column article, in its last issue, hits the merchants, farmers, and the crop lien law, some pretty hard licks. We believe the Mirror is right in its denunciation of the present system of mortgaging crops, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will look into and remedy the matter. The Mirror zealously advocates the repeal of the crop lien law. It says:

What makes lands sell high in a farming country? They are high just in proportion as there is an intelligent population controlling them and making improvements on them from year to year. Is there any one, then, who will say that our present laws tend to bring about this condition? We do not pretend to say that a general repeal of all these laws would bring peace and plenty forthwith, but we do believe that if all this crop lien business was put an end to that the general effect would be to lessen the amount of cotton made, increase the provision crop, elevate the business of farming, put a stop to a great deal of stealing, make it an inducement for young men to go to farming, get married, live happy and build up a good society; would be in the interest of good merchants, build up a creditable honor among men, turn out a good deal of poor land into grass to raise stock on that is now being run in bumble-bee cotton to buy western bacon and Yankee notions, keep industrious farming white men from moving off, and would give black men a chance to work for hire for men who have the intelligence to direct their labor in such a way as to insure them a plenty to eat, good clothes to wear and some money to spend, instead of belonging to a store, half starved and thinking about nothing but politics and preaching.

The Nonsensicality of Spiritualism.

The following extract is from a sermon on "Modern Spiritualism" recently preached in Pittsburg by the Rev. D. Lichliter. "Trouble drives some men to Spiritualism. The loss of a loved one makes men frantic. And they are deluded into consulting a medium to hold communication with the departed. "The speaker here related the story of a father who had lost his son by death." The young man was the finest penman at the school. Yet the medium had the audacity to present the parent with a scrawl, which he said was a note sent from Heaven. The father sent word to the medium to tell the spirit to go to school. After all Spiritualism is nonsensical in the extreme. Think of a spirit coming from mansions of bliss playing the acrobat, under the table rapping like a drummer, breaking dishes and playing a tune on the guitar. Whereas, perhaps the departed while in the flesh could not tell one note from another. How is it that Spiritualism is always practiced in the dark, either in a darkened room or after sundown? Because the mediums, like their master, satan, love, not the light; they cannot bear inspection without revealing the imposition. Like the wolf, the mediums sneak away at the first dawn of day. Last week a spiritualist, after being exposed in Erie, fled to Canada. He gave a seance. Every time he was bound the ropes came loose. At last an Irish sailor asked leave to bind him. This was granted, and the Irishman made such a complicated knot that the medium couldn't conjure up a spirit expert enough to set him loose. He was exposed and fled to parts unknown."

Five Negroes Hung in Georgia.

EASTMAN, GA., Oct. 20.—At one o'clock to-day Riddick Powell, Simon O. Guain, Joseph King, Robert Donaldson, Ella Moore, negroes, were hanged in the jail yard for complicity in the riot which occurred at this place on August 6th, during a camp-meeting, in which an innocent young white man named James Howard was set upon by an infuriated mob, and after being shot by one of them was beaten almost into a jelly by others. The woman raised the first howl which excited the mob to desperate work. No attempt was made to rescue them, and not more than fifty negroes from whom violence was expected were in town. A detachment of military from Macon were present for protection.

A Providence woman found that whipping did not subdue her son, and so she made him drink a quart of dish water. As he was still obdurate, she burned his tongue with a red-hot poker, and he succumbed. He is now in a hospital, and she in jail.

An announcement of general importance has been made by Gen. Hazen, that it is a fact not generally known that stamped envelopes, when spoiled through misdirection or other causes, can be exchanged for a postage stamp of the same denomination, at the nearest post-office.

Ternanville Ahead!

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win!

I have a new stock of goods in store, consisting of everything that a farmer needs, which I am selling at prices that defy competition, viz:

A GOOD PAIR OF SHOES FOR $1.

A Good Pair Pants $1.

A GOOD HAT FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My stock of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and SUPPLIES is complete, and my motto is

Low Prices.

My GIN and MILL are now running every day, and persons desiring ginning or grinding done should call on me.

Respectfully,

o12-2m T. M. TERNAN.

NOTICE NO. 1870.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: Lula G. Martin, Homestead 7126 for the s e ¼ of the s e ¼, section 22, township 20 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John M. Runnels, Jasper Y. Friday and Luther R. Friday, of Maplesville, Ala., and Henry J. Cole, of Callierville, Ala.

o26 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1871.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19, 1882

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: John W. Runnels, Homestead 7127, for the e ½ of the n w ¼ sec 28, township 20 north, range 11 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Lula G. Martin, Luther R. Friday, Henry J. Cole, Jasper Y. Friday, all of Plantersville, Ala. THOS. J. SCOTT,

o26 Register.

NOTICE NO. 1872.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: Luther R. Friday, Homestead 7208 for the w ½ of the s w ¼ section 28, township twenty north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lula G. Martin, John M. Runnels, and Jasper Y. Friday, of Plantersville, Ala., and Henry J. Cole, of Callierville.

otsix THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1883.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on November twenty-five, 1882, viz: Sampson Friday, Homesteads 7562 and 11984, for the n ½ of the n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ and s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 30, township twenty north, range eleven east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: George E. Reid, William Barnes, John Reynolds, and William Terry, all of Callierville, Ala.

ots THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1884.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: George E. Reid, Homestead 11896, for s w ¼ of the s w ¼ sec 30, township twenty, range eleven east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Barnes, Sampson Friday, John Reynolds and Luther R. Friday, all of Callierville, Ala.

ots THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

For Sale Or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty feet square, with a partition making two rooms one 16x40, and one 24x40. A good stable on lot, 25x40 feet, with loft above and a good stock shed attached. Lot is 75x150 feet, and it is the best location for business in Clanton. For further particulars apply to

J. FOX MAULL,
Sept. 1st-tf Lomax, Ala.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

Clanton Academy.

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL

Real Estate Agent.

Will buy and sell lands for commissions.

Wheeler & Riley,

Fire Insurance Agents

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—AND—

Agents for the London and Lancashire and Royal Insurance Companies, of Great Britian and the Capital City, of Montgomery, Ala.

Office on First Avenue, Second Floor of Bank Building. Jun15-1y.

Ehrman Again

To the Front!

Below will be found a price list which will show how astonishingly low R. Ehrman will dispose of his stock for the next

TEN DAYS.

TEN POUNDS COFFEE $1.

MEAT PER POUND 15c.

GOOD FAMILY FLOUR $6 PER BARREL.

Meal $1.15 Per Bushel.

Calico 5 cents per yard, Domestic (seven-eights) 6½c per yard, Osnaburgs (heavy) 10c.

BROGANS $1.00 PER PAIR.

LADIES SHOES FROM 75c TO $1.50 PER PAIR.

In addition to the above I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, FURNITURE, WOODWARE,

and everything kept in a house of general merchandise, which will be sold in proportion to above prices.

BAGGING AND TIES FURNISHED TO FARMERS AT COST.

R. Ehrman.

Clanton, Ala., August 24. tf

Louisville & Nashville

Railroad Line.

The Quick, Short and Direct Route

TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West

Only one change of cars to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

and the best route to

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

Dr. J. P. Civhan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my15-1y

J. F. MAULL. T. H. HOCKENSMITH

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH,

Lomax, Ala.

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS, Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

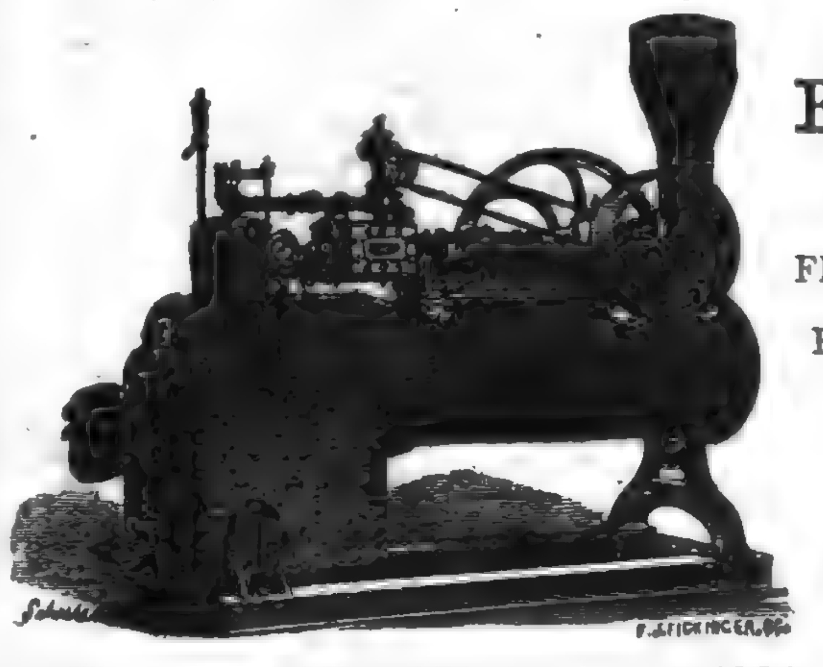
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CORN.

We sell our goods at low rates and solicit a share of public patronage.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINES

OF ALL SIZES

FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED HORSE POWER,

—AND—

OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best. Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar8-1y

A. A. CLISBY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

—DEALERS IN—

DRUG SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS, SNUFF, LAUNDRY SOAPS, STARCH, PAPERS AND TWINE.

DEPOT FOR

Burning and Lubricating Oils, White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Miners' Supplies.

—WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN CIGARS—

BIRMINGHAM.

Aug. 1—3m

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last at

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

An entirely new and enlarged edition complete in 15 Volumes

SOME REASONS WHY

THIS WORK

Is Superior to all Other

CYCLOPÆDIAS!

It contains more matter than any other Cyclopædia.

It is brought up to a later date than any other Cyclopædia.

It embraces over 40,000 Titles, being a verbatim reprint of Chambers's Encyclopædia, with 15,000 Titles added on American subjects.

Its type is large and clear; its Paper, Presswork and Binding first-class.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER CYCLOPÆDIA PUBLISHED.

Its price in Cloth being $25 per set.

Its price in Sheep being $35 per set.

Its price in Half Russia being $40 per set.

Specimen pages sent to any address on application. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. Liberal Terms to right parties. Send for circular.

S. W. GREEN'S SON, Publisher,

74 and 76 Beekman St., N. Y.

Sold only by Subscription

HE CHILTON VIEW.

ANTON, ALA., OCT. 26, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

ancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
udge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
h.
olicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
ty.
ember of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
enator Fifteenth Senatorial District
William P. Oden.
epresentative—J. S. Edwards.
robate Judge—H. J. Callen.
ircuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
egister in Chancery — Dr. W. E.
wart.
heriff—James E. Lowe.
reasurer—James M. Parish.
ax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
ax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
upt. Education—James M. Corderie.
ommissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon-
ut, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
rains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

	6:33 a. m.
o. 1 at	7:15 p. m.
o. 3	11:45 p. m.
o. 9	3:35 p. m.
o. 11	

GOING NORTH.

	*9:00 a. m.
o. 2	*9:42 p. m.
o. 4	8:15 p. m.
o. 8	10:35 a. m.
o. 12	

Don't stop.

HEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

ng North	Daily Mail		Going South
. 6:30 a. m.	Selma	Arr	9:15 p. m.
9:45 "	Calera	Lve.	6:02 "
4:16 p m	Rome	"	11:32 a m
6:15 "	Dalton	"	9:40 "
8:13 "	Cleaveland	"	7:00 "
11:35 "	Knoxville	"	3:30 "
1:01 a m	Norristown	"	1:45 "
4:15 a m	Bristol	"	10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ward	Daily Mail		Westward
. 11:00 a m	Selma	Lv.	4:20 p m
ve 8:30 "	Demopolis	"	7:00 "
ve 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive	10 p m

ODGES.—Regular communications nton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. first Saturday in each month at 7 ock p. m.

egular conventions Chilton Lodge K. of P. every second and fourth rday nights in each month, at 7 ock p. m.

Voodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T. ts every Friday night at 7 o'clock,

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

To Subscribers.

E VIEW will enter upon its second me the third week of November. ould be well for all who subscribed e outset and wish to renew, to do efore that time. Money can be sent registered letter, or, those living in county can send it by hand through ties coming to Clanton during court k.

Mrs. J. B. Boykin is prepared to e boarders during court. 1t

young lady, lately from Selma, a flourishing school at Lomax.

ur young people enjoyed a sant sociable at Dr. J. P. Robin-s, last Tuesday evening.

n entertainment was given at bena last Tuesday night for the efit of the fever sufferers at

he agent for the sale of the L. railroad lands did not put in appearance here on last Mon- to sell lands as advertised.

t the August term of our comsioners' court, a petition asking t a new voting place, be estabed at Macedonia church, in t 3, was granted.

Ir. W. A. Child, of Montgomery, in Clanton Sunday. He was to look after his property at arlton," the name of the village ng up at Bivings, Duke & Co.'s tch.

r. R. Aycock, living near Clan- with one horse during the year made twelve bales of cotseventy-five bushels of wheat, bushels of oats and plenty of n to do him, besides splitting 0 rails during the year. How that for a Chilton county far-r? Such men will do to brag on.

he young friends of Benny ith, son of Mr. J. O. Smith, of nison, will be glad to learn that hearing has been completely ored by Dr. Calhoun, of Atlanta. ny attended Clanton Academy session. Becoming deaf, he ld not return, and he went to anta, in hopes of getting relief. are glad to know that his pes have been realized, and his ring fully restored.

ol. Thomas Williams, in his ch at Jemison, on last Thurs-, said that he had been made standard bearer of the Demotic party in this district, not by solicitation on his part—and d upon his hearers that it was uty they owed themselves as ll as their party to stand by him, e they had chosen him as their der. If they intended to stand him, they should vote for him.

Everybody's Going to Birmingham

To see the handsomest woman in the world, and 22 performing elephants, 1,000 wild beasts, colossal circus in two rings, and grand free procession of industry. The great Forepaugh Show exhibits at Birmingham, Saturday, Nov. 4. In addition to a grandly great circus in two great rings, and a monster menagerie of wild beasts, all transported by four great railway trains, there is to be a great, grand, free procession on the day Forepaugh exhibits there. Every town in this county will be represented in this huge, highway, holiday parade. In addition to this, the great pageants of "Cleopatra" and "Lalla Rookh" will be presented in the show parade. This latter spectacle is described as being the most georgeous ever seen upon the streets of an American city. The loveliest lady in the land has been secured to personify the beautiful Eastern Princes, Lalla Rookh, whom poets describe as "more beautiful than any of those heroines whose names and loves embellish the songs of Persia and Hindostan; more perfect than the divinest images of the House of Azor." In this georgeously glittering, Oriental pageant, Lala Rookh is seen reclining in her sumptuous howdah, borne aloft upon the back of a ponderous and kingly elephant, the largest on this continent, whose embroidered velvet trappings touch the ground: a fair young female slave sits fanning the Princess through the rose-colored veils, with feathers of argue-peasant's wings, and the lovely troupe of Tartarian and Cashmerean maids of honor ride upon each side of the Princess upon small Arabian horses. Remember, this superbe spectacle is presented daily, between hours of 9 and 10 A. M., and is a great, gorgeous, free public festival for all to look at and admire.

Joseph M. Williams, M. D.

We are pained to announce the death of DR. JOSEPH M. WILLIAMS, of Montgomery, which event occurred on October 15.

When such a man dies, something more than a passing notice is due. Dr. Williams was eminent in his profession, and enjoyed up to the time of the failure of his health, perhaps the largest practice in the Capital City. Before the late war, he was possessed of large estates, which, by its results, were in the main, swept away. Then it was, when surrounded by what we call misfortune, we most admired him, animated by a lively sense of his own dignity, abounding in activity, perseverance, energy, and the simultaneous development of all his great faculties. His devotion to his profession, his gentleness and constancy, his admirable conscience: rich in maxims of sublime morality, in sentiments of honor and dignity. Trusted, admired and beloved by his clientele, he had always impulses to care for the weak, and to succor the unfortunate—impulses which always pursued their course with generous ardor. His great heart forbade unkindness and his great soul knew only generosity.

But he is dead now! And only a beautiful memory is left.

Mr. McCoy on a Still Hunt.

ED. VIEW:—It is now a well defined fact that McCoy has been used as a tool by the Republicans to work up the canvass in this Congressional District, and that they will vote for one of their own party, hoping that McCoy may draw enough misguided Democrats to his support, to enable them to beat Mr. Williams in this District.

Let every voter do his duty on the 7th of November, and we can and will elect Tom Williams to Congress. In him we have a man who will represent his people and one who never deserts the post of duty. ALERT.

Maplesville Dots.

Have had good rains the past week.

Mr. W. D. Larwence has accepted a position with Messrs. Ed. Ekelheimer & Co., of Selma.

Cannot Maplesville maintain a better Sunday School. We have a new organ and yet find little use for it.

I think Maplesville merchants would find it to their interest to advertise in the county paper. BIJOU.

Colored Lady and Gentleman.

"Is this woman your wife?" asked the justice of a colored man, and pointing to a woman.

"Is what my wife?"

"Is that woman your wife?"

"I don't see no 'oman. I sees a lady an' de lady is my wife."

"Is this man your husband?" asked the justice of the woman.

"Dat gen'leman is my husband."

"Well, ladies and gentlemen, I have investigated this case and have decided to send this lady and gentleman to jail for six months."

A communication from a prominent and well posted gentleman, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, states very plainly Mr. McCoy's true position, in his candidacy for Congress in this district. Let the truth be read and acted upon. Mr. McCoy, like the traditional "old dog," is no doubt unable to comprehend the many new tricks of the wily Republicans.

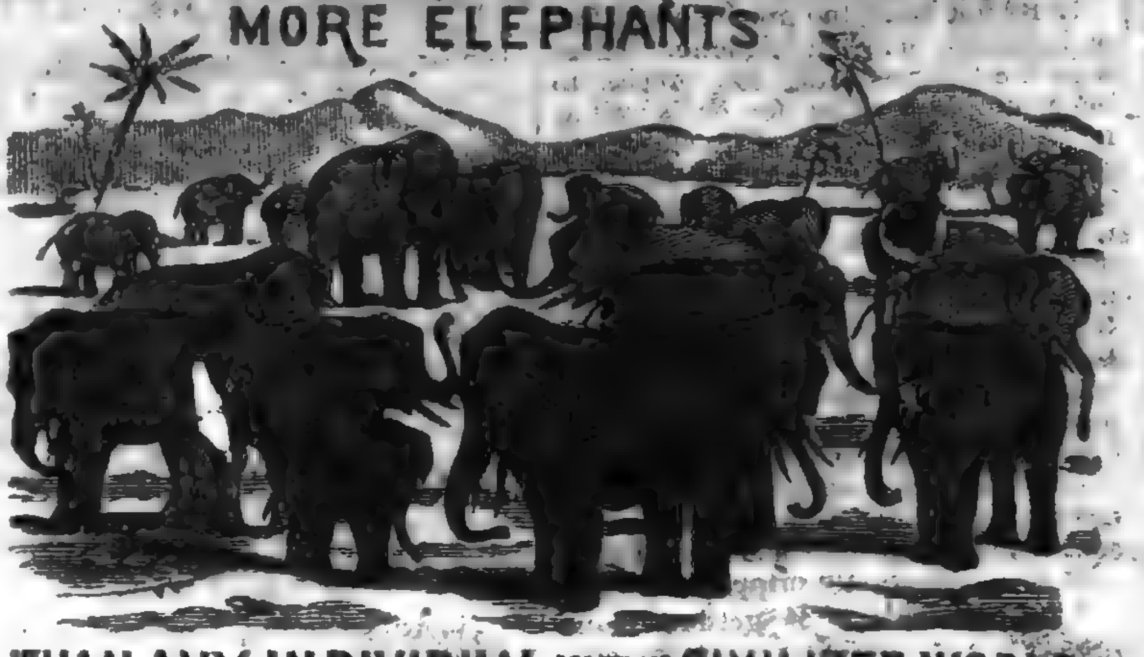
HO! For Birmingham!

To See the Wonderful Twenty-two

Trained Elephants and "Bolivar,"

THE LARGEST ELEPHANT IN THE WORLD.

ADAM FOREPAUGH EXHIBITS MORE ELEPHANTS



THAN ANY INDIVIDUAL IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

Coming, and Eighteenth Annual Tour, and will Exhibit Afternoon and Evening at

BIRMINGHAM, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

GREATEST OF ALL,

The Great Forepaugh Show.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED WILD BEASTS, FOUR RAILWAY TRAINS

Colossal Two-Ring Circus

1,000 men and horses, Great Pageant

Illustrating the beautiful Eastern Romance of "LALLA ROOKH" Departing from Delphi. The Princes personated by

The Handsomest Woman in the World!

Who gets Ten Thousand Dollars for her Beauty and appearing in this Grand Parade, and the Greatly Grand Egyptian Pageant, as CLEOPATRA, QUEEN OF EGYPT.

THE GRAND PROCESSION OF INDUSTRY,

Free Street Pageant & Greatest

SHOW ON FARTH!

Extra Trains! Low Rates! To and from Birmingham to see the Great Forepaugh Show. Don't forget the DAY and DATE, it is never changed. ADAM FOREPAUGH, Sole Proprietor.

Election Notice.

The qualified electors of Chilton county, Alabama, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the several election precincts, in said county on the first Tuesday in November in 1882, being the 7th day of said month, for the election of a member of the 48th congress of the United States, for the 5th congressional District of Alabama.

Witness my hand this 4th day of October, 1882. J. E. LOWE, Sheriff chilton county.

NOTICE NO. 1856.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 17, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 27, 1882, viz: Roda Klener, Homestead 12198, for the s w ¼ of section 24, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Milton Fuller, Jesse B. Hardy, James L. Williams, and William F. Roebuck, all of Maplesville, Ala. THOS. J. SCOTT,
ots Register.

NOTICE 1836,

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 5, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on November, 31, 1882, viz: Lewis Gentry Homestead 3841 for the s e ¼ of the n w and n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 1, townsp 20 north range 16 east, and the s w ¼ of the n w ¼ sec 6, township 20 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: James M. Stanfield, William Gray, Simon H. Gleen, and Joseph Long.
THOMAS J. SCOTT,
o12 Register.

NOTICE NO. 1833.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 22, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 6th, 1882, viz; Sip Atchinson homestead entry 4227 for the n w ¼ of section 12, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lee Hayse, Richard McCary, Thomas Ward and Edmund Hayse, all of Maplesville, Ala.
THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Sept -5t. Register.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

—OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

FOR YOUR

Cigars and Tobacco

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—CALL ON—

I. FORST,

2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The cheapest place in the city.

June 20-6m

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"

W. A. CHILD, Proprietor

—DEALER IN—

Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, FANCY STATIONARY

—AND—

NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

—AGENT FOR—

DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO

Also Estey and Palace Organs.

No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE.

Nov24-ly

BIRMINGHAM STOVE HOUSE.

Large Stock! Low Prices!

Alonzo S. Elliott,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

ROOFING AND GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE WORK.

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

Birmingham, Ala.

IRON MANTELS AND GRATES, STOVE FIXTURES, CROCKERY, &c,

We carry a complete stock, and orders by mail will receive lowest prices and prompt shipment. Oct 5-3m

Frank P. O'Brien,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

—AND—

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.

—ALSO—

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c

—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.

June 20-6m

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Florida Mutual FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Is a Reciprocal Benevolent Institution, organized and incorporated under the laws of Florida, for the mutual protection of the property of its members against loss or damage by fire, and is the

Safest and Cheapest

FIRE INSURANCE EXTANT.

Now is the time to insure your property against fire. For terms, &c., call on or write to W. M. WILSON, Agt.
oct 5-3m Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor,

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. jn4-1y

HAVE YOU WOOL TO CARD?

We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us who from, and if you want it rolled. Put your name on a separate card. R. G. WALKER,
aug18-3m Mott ville, Ala.

A JEWELER'S STORY.

It was on the 25th of October, 1859, that I was returning to England, having taken the steamer at Dublin for Holyhead. Business had taken me to Ireland —I am a jeweler—and it had been necessary for me to visit a branch of my own firm in Dublin. I was bringing back certain valuable jewels which required resetting—diamonds of great value, and some other things of less importance, but still valuable.

I carried the jewels which I have already mentioned in a small black hand-bag, and so long as I knew that it was safe I was free from care. Arriving at Holyhead, I took my seat in an empty first-class railway carriage. Just as the train was moving off, however, a gentleman suddenly got in. He sat down nearly opposite to me, so I had a good opportunity of observing his appearance. I noticed that he was young, apparently not more than four-and-twenty, that he had a broad black band round his hat, and that on his face were traces of recent sorrow, almost, in fact, of agitation. He seemed relieved at having caught the train; and being, like myself, quite disinclined for conversation, we proceeded on our journey in silence.

My bag lay beside me and quite under my eyes. I was tired after my crossing, and fell into a sort of doze. On waking I instantly glanced at my bag. There it lay, quite safe. My companion, however, had moved his seat. We stopped at Chester, and here I thought I would get out and walk about a little, as we had ten minutes to wait. I took my bag and got out. On my return to the train there was my companion, apparently asleep. I got into the carriage without disturbing him, and we continued on our journey. At Crewe, our next stopping-place, he got out and did not come back. I was very tired now, and fell into a sound sleep, with my hand holding the handle of my black bag. I did not wake until I reached London; then getting into the first hansom I saw, and still carrying my precious bag, of which I was heartily tired, I drove home. On my arrival, with a method which I suppose is habitual to a man in my trade, I instantly went to the safe in which I kept valuable jewels, unlocked it, and depositing the bag on the table, I opened it. Imagine my dismay at finding that, instead of my diamonds, it contained only some rusty bits of iron, and wooden *debris*. My bag was gone; this other bag was cleverly substituted for it, so cleverly, indeed, that even the weight, as well as the appearance, had been judged.

"I put the affair into the hands of the police, giving them exactly every particular as I have written it. The bag was lost.

II.

A year after the events narrated in the last chapter I was again traveling on the line which takes passengers to Holyhead. It was in the beginning of October, as well as I remember.

I traveled first-class, my usual custom when I have a long journey before me. During the year not a sign had been given of my missing bag or the jewels, but I had not really despaired yet of recovering it and them, for I had a certain unaccountable feeling about the whole thing; that there was some mystery about it I felt sure.

Regularly every Wednesday in every week I had called at Scotland Yard, and always had the same answer: "Nothing yet, sir." The reward I had offered was sufficient to insure a certain interest, and the police, I firmly believe, were as keen in the matter as I could wish.

On this October morning in 1860, I traveled with a lady who was in deep mourning. The day was chilly, and she wore several wraps; but, getting warm in the carriage, she presently threw aside a fur cloak she was wearing, and my eye was instantly attracted by a handsome brooch she had on, in which was a portrait.

Without appearing to do so, and with a sudden feeling of interest and curiosity for which I can not account, I managed to get a nearer view of the portrait. It was the face of the young man who had traveled with me the year before when I lost my bag. I was so certain of this that I resolved not to continue my journey until I had acquainted the police with this fact.

The train stopped at Crewe, the place where I remembered the young man left the train on our up-journey the previous year. Here the lady alighted—I did also. A carriage awaited her at the station—I secured a fly, and directing the driver to follow the carriage, I discovered where the lady drove to. Her own house, evidently. She appeared to be in excellent position, and to be wealthy.

I was not deterred by this discovery, for I felt I could not be mistaken about a face, which, though I had certainly noticed it only in a casual way at the time, had nevertheless been stamped upon my mind, and connected in such a manner with the loss to me of several thousand pounds.

I went to the police station, told them what I had seen, and what my suspicions were. They listened attentively to what I said, and told me that I must be mistaken; that the lady in question was well known, the widow of an officer who had died just after coming into a large property in the country. She had had two sons. One had been in the navy, and had lost his life in the wreck of the Royal Charter about a year previously. The other was expected home every day, and had been away almost ever since the end of last October.

It was impossible, they said, to make inquiries in such a direction. Ill-satisfied and disappointed, I found myself compelled to leave matters as they were; but on my return to London I wrote to the head of police once more, and I reiterated my convictions so forcibly that he evidently was impressed by what I said. The result of my letter came, after a brief acknowledgment from the inspector, in the visit of a gentleman four days afterward.

III.

I was standing in my shop; it was a dull morning in November, and the visitor who came in spoke first to my assistant, who referred him to me, and then in a moment I recognized my fellow-passenger. Not wishing to make everything quite public, I led the way to the inner room I reserved to myself, and handed the gentleman a chair. He was too excited to sit down, but began his story at once.

"You remember the day I traveled with you from Holyhead, sir," said he.

"Perfectly," I replied, I have too good reason to remember it."

"So have I. I had been on the Anglesea coast all the night before, searching for some relic, perhaps the body of my drowned brother. I had only twenty-four hours, and was obliged to hurry back, with only a few bits of wood and iron gathered from the wreckage which strewed the beach; these I put into a small black bag."

"A black bag!" said I; "had you a black bag."

"Listen," said the gentleman. "I saw that you had one, and I remarked that it was like mine—so much so that at Chester, where you got out and I did not, you may remember you took my bag with you instead of your own. I felt sure you were coming back, for you had left your coat and umbrella in the carriage, so I did not follow you."

"Yes," said I, getting excited, "but that does not account—"

"Wait a moment," said the gentleman. "I know perfectly well what you would say; 'it does not account for my not advertising your bag, or making some sort of a sign all this time'—quite so; you will understand presently how it happened."

I sat down and begged him to do the same.

"When I got out at Crewe, I took, as I supposed, my bag. When I reached home I found that my poor mother, whom I had left in the most utter grief and prostration at my brother's death, had not rallied at all. I told our doctor, who was there, that my search for any personal relic of my brother had been fruitless, but that I had a few bits of iron and wood from the wreck."

"The doctor advised me to say nothing to her about it; not to tell her even that I had these sad relics. I put the bag just as it was into a cupboard in my own room and locked it up. That very day I had to leave England. I had a business engagement which took me to Australia. If I had broken the engagement it would have involved my mother in considerable pecuniary loss. She knew I had to go, and as she did not urge me to stay, and as my sister and her husband were with her, and could take care of her, I left the house that very day, and journeyed back north to Liverpool, just in time to catch my steamer, bound for Melbourne.

"I only returned yesterday morning. The first thing I heard after greeting my mother was, 'Where is the bag you brought with you from Moelfra?'

"'In my room,' I said.

"'Get it for me,' said she.

"Without another word, though I wondered how she had heard of it, I went to my room, unlocked the cupboard, found the bag just as I had left it, and took it down stairs.

"I was just going to open it, when, to my still further surprise, my mother said, 'Are you quite sure that this is your bag, Arthur?'

"I looked at her in astonishment. 'Well, mother,' I said, 'I am as sure as a human being can be of anything.'

"'Did you open it after you came home, dear?' I thought for a moment, and then said, 'No I am certain I did not. I could not bear it.'

"'Then,' said my mother, 'be prepared for a surprise. I think that you will find that you have some one else's bag.'

"I did not answer, for I was trying to unlock the bag. 'It is very odd,' I said, 'my key won't open it.'

"My mother rang the bell, and in walked the inspector." Here my visitor ceased speaking, and walking hastily to the shop door, he beckoned to some person seated in a hansom cab close by. It was my friend, the Inspector of Police at Crewe. He continued the story. But first he placed on the table my "black bag." "There, sir," said he, "is your bag—you were quite right—this gentleman took it by mistake. That morning when Mrs. Banks sent for me I found the bag unopened. I forced the lock and found your name inside the bag. The contents are intact, as you will see."

I opened my safe, and before I would allow them to open my bag, I took his from the shelf, and placing it beside my own, we all three saw that in size, make, indeed in weight, they exactly resembled each other.

Although I felt that I had really made the discovery myself, I cheerfully paid the inspector the check he deserved for the clever and prompt manner in which he must have conveyed my suspicion—a decidedly awkward one—to Mrs. Banks.—*English Magazine.*

Brigandage in Sicily.

A man who recently made a business trip through the interior of Sicily has written an account of his experiences, which go to prove that this small and thickly-settled island is much more dangerous to travelers that the most lawless districts in our Western Territories. During a part of the trip made in a stage an armed escort of twelve men was in attendance, and even with this guard the liability to robbery was not removed. At one of the railroad stations a wealthy man came to take the train, surrounded by a body-guard of forty mounted men, and at the end of his journey another guard of fifty was at the station to meet him. This man was not loaded down with ready money but was simply going to look at a sulphur mine that he owned. The Italian Government tries to put down brigandage, but the work is hard, from the fact that centuries of misrule have had the effect of making nearly all of the country people look upon robbery as a perfectly legitimate occupation; hence the military and police authorities have not the least moral support from the community. The brigands are not professional thieves, but farmers, miners and the like turn their hands to pillage whenever an opportunity presents itself.—*London Times.*

—It has been our practice for years to dig pits in some out-of-the-way place of our garden, wherein we could bury broken crockery, worn-out shoes, rusty tin cans, pans, etc., and we have yet to learn of a better plan of disposing of unburnable rubbish.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Friendliness.

What a world this would be if everybody were the enemy of every other body! It would be a realized hell. Again, what a world this would be if every one were the friend of every one! It would be heaven upon earth. Who is he that relishes the thought of having personal enemies? Such a one must be viler than a stoic. It is natural for us to want friends. How may we get them? Solomon says: "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." In what manner should we show ourselves friendly in order to get many friends?

1. By not being too precise about formal rules of personal etiquette. There is such a thing as being too precise to be comfortable either for one's self or for others. The spirit of friendliness is sometimes killed by precision; for some people will not speak to others because they have not been honored with a polite introduction. Hence they resolve to be strangers forever for this reason. Now a personal and formal introduction has its proprieties and usages; but he who is determined to stand on the technicalities of a formal introduction in every case will not make much advancement in the act of cultivating a friendly disposition. Should a pastor pursue such a course his influence and usefulness would be greatly crippled.

2. Another way of getting many friends is by manifesting courteous conduct towards all classes of persons. Some persons are very friendly toward some classes of persons—the rich, the fashionable and the cultured. They are very friendly toward Assemblyman A. and Senator B. They lavish their smiles upon the aristocratic and render hearty salutations to the glittering "butterflies of society." But they will not condescend to say "Good morning" to the village blacksmith, or a hod-carrier, or a humble tiller of the soil. Now, it is almost needless to say that such ones would never win their way to the great popular heart of the race. He who would get friends and maintain his grip upon the friendship of the masses must show courteous conduct to all classes, whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated, high or low. He can retain self respect and the dignity of his position and rank and yet be truly friendly toward all classes. He is none the less a man for being friendly to all.

3. True friendship is shown by regularity of conduct toward all classes. Some people are very friendly toward a certain person one day and quite the reverse the next day. They act as though they had never seen that person before. When they meet certain ones in private they are quite sociable; but upon seeing them in public they are as mute as a mummy, though having an opportunity to converse with them. Such people do not show themselves to be very friendly in the true sense of the term; nor will they gather around them a host of friends. They are decidedly too irregular in the manifestations of their friendliness.

4. True friendliness is also shown by something besides words. I would not undervalue the worth of a kind word; for a friendly word, spoken at the right time, in the right place, has frequently accomplished much—much more than the person who uttered it conceived. A kind word has won many a person from the path of vice to the way of virtue. It has cheered hundreds of disconsolate hearts that felt they were forsaken by the merry multitude. But, after all, he who would show himself friendly in the truest fashion and most effective manner must get beyond mere words into the power and passion of living deeds. He must not hesitate to put the hand of ready help to the assistance of those who suffer the need of it. When a person is groaning under the burden of crushing distress a pound of lifting is more than a ton of talk. "A friend in need is a friend in deed." There was a man who in trying to cross a stream with his team and wagon got stuck in the mud. He was a stranger to that place and a distance from any house. Soon a man came along who said he was sorry to see him in such a fix and then went on. Another came along and asked the unfortunate man how old he was and what were the ages of his horses and different members of his family. After satisfying his curiosity and expressing a regret that the man had met with such bad luck, he passed on. Presently a third man came along and taking in the situation at a glance he put his shoulder to the wheel and lifted with all his might, as the horses pulled hard, and soon the difficulty was overcome. That was friendliness which bore its fruit in season, and was sweet to the taste.—*R. C. H. Wetherbee, in Baptist Weekly.*

—Whatever else may survive in the future, Dr. Seimens is certain that the steam-engine is doomed. Its fate is first to be confined to the driving of large dynamo machines, which will distribute force at present supplied by a myriad of small and wasteful steam-engines, and then to be superseded altogether by the gas-engine. Gas and electricity may be mutually hostile, but they are to unite their forces in order to extirpate the steam-engine.

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—Scientific men in Japan are discussing the possibility of utilizing the internal heat of the earth.

—Even when the course of true love does run smooth, so weak and contrary is human nature that the jealous swain is apt to plague his mind with imaginary perils, as the following correspondence will show. His belief—"If you shud desurt me dearest mary I beleeve i wood do like joner throw miself overbored and be swallored by a whaile." Her suggestion—"That would be very foolish. Remember that Jonah only stayed down a short time. Alligators have stronger stomachs than whales. Try an alligator."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IF you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from "torpid liver," or "biliousness." In many cases of "liver complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures. At all drug stores.

—A Chicago man kicked his wife and two children into the street, knocked down his five-year-old daughter with a blow in the face, locked them all out of doors, and then went to bed. The best of the husbands will occasionally exhibit a little temper.—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

Our School Books.

[Danville Register, September 21st.]

The Board of Education has adopted McGuffey's Readers, as will be seen from their notice in to-day's paper. After experimenting with two other series they come back to McGuffey's with the conviction that in all essentials of a reader they have never been surpassed and never will be. In this they are sustained by the action of Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, and the largest cities in the United States. Albemarle and Rockbridge counties, Charlottesville, Lexington and Staunton, the great centres of higher education in Virginia have adopted McGuffey. Along the Midland and Western Railroads, county after county has come back to McGuffey with a unanimity that would be incomprehensible did we not know the book.

From Danville to Alexandria, from Bristol to Norfolk, every county, but four or five, has acted, and every one changed the series in use for McGuffey. And this action is based in every instance on the recommendation of the leading professional teachers of each county without consultation with those of any other. Indeed, we find McGuffey on the lists of New York and Brooklon in the East; exclusively used by San Francisco in the West; leading all others in Missouri and Wisconsin on the North, and exclusively used in Louisiana in the South, and St. Louis and Cincinnati in the centre. Thus they are truly National in character, and unparalleled in success.

Every Virginian feels a pride in the success of McGuffey's readers. During life his distinguished schollarship assisted to render illustrious our University where he labored, and to-day, in every State of our National Union, the name of the great Virginia teacher is lisped by a million children, before they hear of our Washinton, our Jefferson, our heroes or our statesmen.

—An ardent disciple of the late Mr. Trask, of anti-tobacco fame, has arisen in the person of "Meta Lander," who wages vigorous war against the "monstrous evil" through the columns of Eastern papers.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

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—The *News*, of Augusta, Ga., says that Georgia mosquitoes prefer smoke to sunshine, and instead of trying to force their way through wire screens they descended by way of the chimney.

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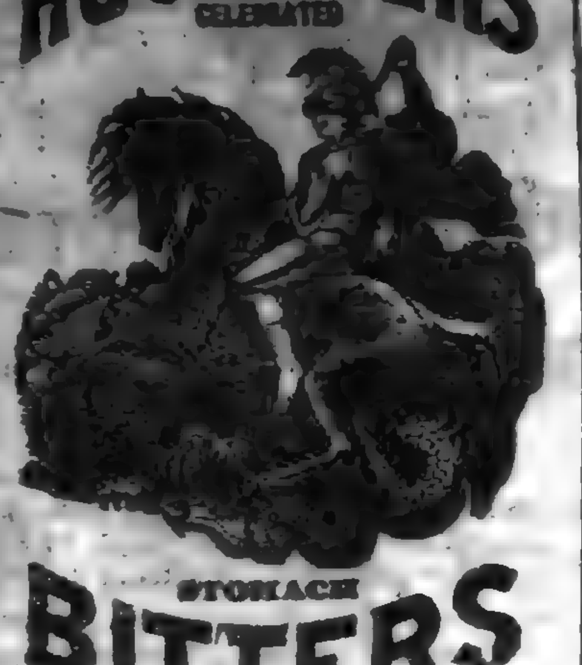

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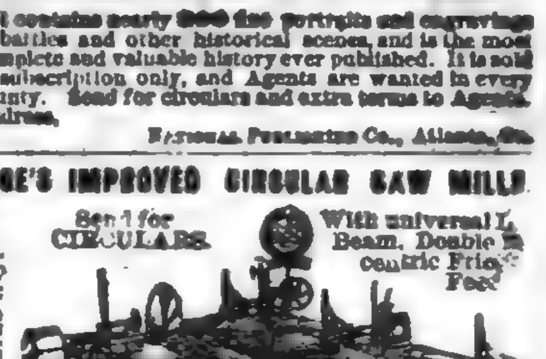

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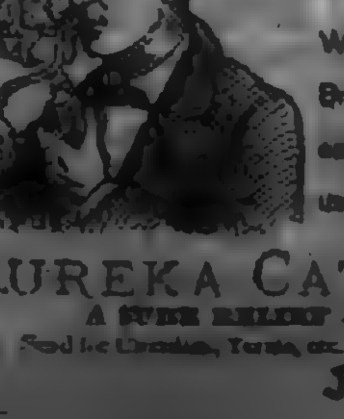

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VOL. I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1882. NO. 51.

A KING IN DISGUISE.

My brain is dull, my hands are tired,
I have no heart for work or play;
Just let the hours go as they will,
I can do naught at all to-day.

Life's battle does not need my aid;
I'll lay aside my sword and shield;
To-morrow, perhaps, with better heart
I may be glad to take the field.

What is To-day? A few short hours
In which men toil, or think, or weep.
I'll let them idly drift away,
And sleep and dream, and dream and sleep.

"What folly!" cried my better self.
"Lift up thy drowsy heart and eyes.
What is To-day? He is a king.
A mighty monarch in disguise.

"His hands are full of splendid gifts—
Honor and wisdom, wealth and fame.
Haste thee!" perchance this very hour—
This only hour—he calls thy name."

Then anxiously, with eager haste,
I went and stood in Duty's place;
And just at noontide's weary hour
Fortune and I met face to face.

She said: "I've waited here for thee,
And half I feared thou would delay.
Now what the Past has still denied
Is thine with tenfold grace To-day."

What is an hour? Oft fortune, fame,
Of weary years the goal and prize;
What is To-day? Go serve it well,
Perchance a monarch in disguise.
—*Lillie E. Barr, in Harper's Weekly.*

RIVER-DRIFT MAN.

In a paper read before the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent annual meeting in Southampton, Prof. W. B. Dawkins said: "The geographical change in Northern Europe at the close of the forest-bed age was very great. The forest of the North Sea sunk beneath the waves, and Britain was depressed to a depth of no less than 2,300 feet in the Welsh Mountains, and was reduced to an archipelago of islands, composed of what are now the higher lands. The area of the English Channel also was depressed, and the "silver streak" was wider than it is now, as is proved by the raised beach at Brighton, at Bracklesham, and elsewhere, which marks the sea line of the largest island of the archipelago, the southern island, as it may be termed, the northern shores of which extended along a line passing from Bristol to London. The northern shore of the continent at this time extended eastward from Abbeville north of the Erzgebirge, through Saxony and Poland, into the middle of Russia, Scandinavia being an island from which the glaciers descended into the sea. This geographical change was accompanied by a corresponding change in climate. Glaciers descended from the higher mountains to the sea level, and icebergs, melting as they passed southward, deposited their burdens of clay, sand and erratics, which occupy such a wide area in the portions then submerged of Britain and the continent. This depression was followed by a re-elevation, by which the British Isles, a part of the continent and all the large tract of country within the one hundred fathom line again became the feeding grounds of the late pleistocene mammalia.

An appeal to the animals associated with the river drift implements will not help us to fix the exact relation of man to these changes, because they were in Britain before, as well as after the submergence, and were living throughout in those parts of Europe which were not submerged. It can only be done in areas where the submergence is clearly defined. At Salisbury, for instance, the river-drift hunter may have lived either before, during, or after the southern counties became an island. When, however, he hunted the woolly and leptorhine rhinoceros, the mammoth, and the horse, in the neighborhood of Brighton, he looked down upon a broad expanse of sea in the spring, flecked with small icebergs such as those which dropped their burdens in Bracklesham Bay. At Abbeville, too, he hunted the mammoth, reindeer and horse to the mouth of the Somme on the shore of the glacial sea. The evidence is equally clear that the river-drift hunter followed the chase in Britain after it had emerged from beneath the waters of the glacial sea. The river-drift man is proved by the implements he left behind, to have wandered over the whole of France, and to have hunted the same animals in the valley of the Loire and the Garonne as in the valley of the Thames. In the Iberian peninsula he was a contemporary of the African elephant, the mammoth, and the straight-tusked elephant, and he occupied the neighborhoods both of Madrid and Lisbon. He also ranged over Italy, having traces of his presence in the Abruzzo, and in Greece he was a contemporary of the extinct pigmy hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus Pentlandi.*) South of the Mediterranean his implements have been met with in Oran and near Kolea, in Algeria, and in Egypt in several localities. At Luxor they have been discovered by General Pitt-Rivers in the breccia, out of which are hewn the tombs of the Kings. In Palestine they have been obtained by the Abbe Richard between Mount Tabor and the Sea of Tiberias, and by Mr. Stopes between Jerusalem and Bethlehem. Throughout this wide area the implements, for the most part of flint or of quartzite, are of the same rude types, and there is no difference to be noted between the hatches found in the caves of Creswell, in Derbyshire, and those of Thebes, or between those of the valley of the Somme and those of Palestine. Nor is our survey yet ended. The researches of Foote, King, Medlicott, Hacket and Ball establish the fact that the river-drift hunter ranged over the Indian peninsula from Madras as far north as the valley of the Nerbudda, [illegible] him forming part of a fauna in which there are species now living in India, such as the Indian rhinoceros and the arnee and extinct types of oxen and elephants. There were two extinct hippopotami in the river, and living gavials, turtles and tortoises. It is plain, therefore, that at this time the fauna of India stood in the same relation to the present fauna, as the European fauna of the late pleistocene does to that now living in Europe.

We are led from the region of tropical India to the banks of the Delaware, in New Jersey, by the recent discoveries of Dr. C. C. Abbott in the neighborhood of Trenton. The implements are of the same time as those of the river gravels of Europe, and occur under the same conditions as those of France and Britain. They are found in a plateau of river gravel forming a terrace overlooking the river, and composed of materials washed down from the old terminal moraine which strikes across the State of New Jersey to the westward. The large block of stone and the general character point out that during the time of its accumulation there were ice-rafts floating down the Delaware in the spring, as the Thames, the Seine, and the Somme. The physical evidence is clear that it belongs to the same age as deposits with similar remains in Britain. The animal remains also point to the same conclusion. A tusk of a mastodon is in Dr. Cooke's collection at Brunswick, N. J., obtained from the gravel, and Dr. Abbott records the tooth of a reindeer and the bones of a bison from Trenton. Here, too, living and extinct species are found side by side. Thus in our survey of the group of animals surrounding man when he first appeared in Europe, India and North America, we see that in all three regions, so widely removed from each other, the animal life was in the same stage of evolution, and "the old order" was yielding "place unto the new." The river-drift man is proved by his surroundings to belong to the pleistocene age in all three.

It remains now for us to sum up the results of this inquiry, in which we have been lead very far afield. The identity of the implements of the river-drift hunter proves that he was in the same rude state of civilization, if it can be called civilization, in the old and new worlds when the hands of the geological clock pointed to the same hour. It is not a little strange that his mode of life should have been the same in the forests to the north and south of the Mediterranean, in Palestine, in the tropical forests of India, and on the western shores of the Atlantic. The hunter of the reindeer in the valley of the Delaware was to all intents and purposes the same sort of savage as the hunter of the reindeer on the banks of the Wiley or of the Solent. It does not, however, follow that the identity of implements implies that the same race of men were spread over this vast tract. It points rather to a primeval condition of savagery from which mankind has emerged in the long ages which separate it from our own time. It may further be inferred from his widespread range, that the river-drift man (assuming that mankind sprung from one center) must have inhabited the earth for a long time, and that his dispersal took place before the glacial submergence and the lowering of the temperature in northern Europe, Asia and America. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Straits of Behring would have offered a free passage either to the river-drift man from Asia to America or to American animals from America to Europe, or vice versa, while there was a vast barrier of ice or of sea, or of both in the high northern latitudes. I therefore feel inclined to view the river-drift man as having invaded Europe in pre-glacial time along with the other living species which then appeared. The evidence, as I have already pointed out, is conclusive that he was also glacial and post-glacial. In all probability the birthplace of man was in a warm, if not a tropical, region of Asia, in "a garden of Eden," and from this the river-drift man found his way into those regions where his implements occur. In India he was a member of a tropical fauna, and his distribution in Europe and along the shores of the Mediterranean proved him to have belonged either to the temperate or the southern fauna in those regions.

A Remarkable Career.

A remarkable career was that of the Hon. John Tod, who died recently at Victoria, B. C., aged ninety-one years. In 1807 he entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and within a few years had visited almost every portion of the vast territory from Hudson's Bay to the Columbia River. He visited Montreal in 1812, and Astoria, Ore., in 1818. Afterward in the Peace River country he spent nine years without hearing his mother tongue or seeing the face of a white person. Forty years ago he was in charge of old Fort Kamloops, and one day, when almost alone, was surprised by a large party of Indians, who invaded the fort for the purpose of plunder, and, perhaps, murder. Quickly knocking out the head of one of several barrels of powder, he deliberately lighted a match and threatened to blow up the fort and every one in it if the Indians did not instantly leave the neighborhood, which it is needless to say they did. He was a member of the first Executive Council of Vancouver's Island, and held that position several years, but retired to private life about fifteen years ago. He retained full possession of all his faculties to the day of his death.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Since the first oil-well began to flow, $1,500,000,000 have been added to the wealth of this country by the product of petroleum.

Balky Horses.

We have received a note from a subscriber in Michigan, in which he says that he owns a most stubbornly balky horse, and that he has inflicted every variety of punishment within the pale of human limits, but as the vice is not yet remedied, he appeals in despair for advice. The treatment of the animal and the tone of the letter sent us, plainly shows that our correspondent has lost all patience, and that in consequence, what he does to the horse is done under extreme excitement, which is the very worst condition in which a man can approach and attempt to handle a balky horse. That balking is one of the most exasperating things with which men have to deal, is freely admitted, but excitement not only does no good, but it does very much harm. It is impossible to say why some horses balk, and knowing no other cause, it is fair to presume that it is the result of pure natural cussedness, and if that presumption is correct, the horse when refusing to go is something like a stubborn child or even a stubborn man. the more you scold and the more you chastise, the greater is the stubbornness developed. We have seen horses refuse to budge an inch though a fire had been kindled under them, and we remember one horse that would lie down when he balked, and submit like a martyr to being gouged with a pitchfork. There can scarcely be any species of punishment which we have not seen inflicted upon balky horses, and there are few instances in which it has done any good, because the man was excited, and the horse was excited, and the harder the man struck and the louder he swore, the more distinctly the animal said: "I won't." There may be no grounds for the suspicion, and it is, perhaps, attributing to the horse too much of the reasoning faculty, to think that when he balks he deliberately sets about irritating the driver, and that if he finds he cannot irritate him, he will quietly give up the undertaking, but really it often appears to be so. We have noticed that if the driver is deliberate in his actions, and moves about as if nothing in all the world could suit him better for the time being, than to have the animal balk, and then in a quiet sort of a way, as if he were amusing himself, inflict punishment, the horse appears to be nonplussed, and to conclude that he is playing a game in which the fun is all on the other side. We were greatly amused at the recital of the manner an owner treated a balky horse by tying up one of its fore legs, and then sitting down where the horse could see him and quietly reading a paper. We have not the slightest doubt that such a course would result most satisfactorily. It does not require much stretch of imagination to picture that horse as utterly disappointed and utterly disgusted. Standing upon three legs, while his owner was comfortably seated in the shade, the outcome of that little enterprise was so entirely different from what the horse had expected, that any amount of disgust was pardonable.

We had some years ago a horse that had this irritating vice, but we had little difficulty in breaking him of it. When he would balk we would approach his head calmly, pretend to arrange some portion of the harness, stroke his face kindly, and then clasping his nose, twist it in such a manner as to inflict severe pain, pulling him forward at the same time, but being careful to give him the impression that the whole thing was a matter of course, and that it would have been a dreadful disappointment if it had not happened. A few times of this sort of treatment was quite sufficient to effect a cure. In the management of horses the animal must be taught to respect the man, and no horse will respect any man that shows no more sense than the animal itself shows when it becomes angry and stubborn. If the horse knows that any neglect of duty on his part will insure punishment, but that it will not be given in the spirit of revenge, but in the spirit of dignified love, he will be careful not to merit it. The animal feels toward its master, under such circumstances, something as men feel toward the law. They respect the law and know that it will not harm them so long as they are obedient to its commands, but they know if they violate it, they must feel its penalties, not savagely inflicted, but inflicted without anger and with dignity.

Thus far we have been speaking of horses in which the habit of balking is confirmed. If the animal balks for the first time while in your possession, a careful examination of the harness should be made, in order to see if drawing is not painful to the animal. We once witnessed a numbskull beat a horse unmercifully for balking at the foot of a hill, when the whole trouble was that the collar was too small, and it was utterly impossible for the animal to draw the load and breathe. It is sincerely to be hoped that not many such idiots as this man will ever have the handling of horses, but the case serves as an exaggerated illustration of many things that may be the causes of such trouble. There are stubborn and desperately wicked horses, but as a rule this animal is a faithful and intelligent servant of man, and will perform his duties if his driver will perform his. If the horse refuses to do what is required of him, his usually noble, willing nature merits a close scrutiny of all attending circumstances before he is wholly condemned for apparent neglect or stubbornness.—[illegible]

—The young man who wants to look [illegible] will have to get something different from the other. A red and white blanket, buttoned under the chin, would attract attention.—*Detroit Free Press.*

About Plums.

A plum tree is usually a delusion and a snare to the unfortunate owner. It gives promise of fruitfulness in bud and blossom and may set abundance of fruit. But while the owner sleeps the enemy descends upon his cherished tree and marks it for its own. Its mark and sign manual is a little half-moon, a crescent, which it stamps upon every little plum. Then the plums fade and drop from the tree, and although a few may hang on, yet before they reach maturity the sap oozes from their wounds and they perish. And not a plum remains to fulfill all the promises of its blossom. This is why a plum tree is a delusion. The enemy is a most insignificant creature; a small, puny, sneaking beetle that, when disturbed, falls to the ground and lies curled up and motionless, so that it escapes detection. It has a disagreeable name, too, which seems to mean mischief as soon as we try to read it. *Conotrachelus nenuphar* may mean everything mean, sly, treacherous, and destructive, and this is precisely what this weevil is. And it is a wee-evil, too, for one can never see it upon his, or its, plums, it is so small, nor upon the ground, where it falls and "plays possum." Near a hundred of them could be placed in a square inch, and a hundred will easily destroy the fruit of a whole orchard. It is a little, brown, long-snouted beetle, belonging to a bad family, in which are found the grain weevil, the chestnut weevil, the plum gouger (another pest, which goes into the center of the fruit), the cranberry weevil, the grape curculio, the rice weevil, the potato-stalk borer, and a number of wood destroying pests. Fortunately, like some evil persons, its own smartness is its own destruction, for its deceptive, sly trick of falling to the ground when disturbed, and lying "perdu" (lost—which this word means—is an excellent term to apply) helps us to capture it by spreading a sheet under the tree and jarring the latter, when the insects fall and are easily seen and gathered.

A better way, however, is to set the fowls to do this for us. If one must go out to his plum trees three times a day for three months, spread the sheet under each tree, jar it, carefully put the beetles in a pail of water with some kerosene upon it, and so go from tree to tree, he had better retire to a desert where the curculio and he could starve together quickly, and not linger three months. In this case each plum might cost him a dollar, if his time be worth as much as that of an Italian rag-picker. But the fowls will do the work very cheaply. Only put a fence around the plum trees or plant them in the chicken-yard, and the curculio will have no chance. Last year I enlarged my chicken-yard and inclosed in it a young plum tree, but five years planted. It was one of a dozen trees, all of the same age and all well grown. The tree in the yard has borne this year half a bushel of fine plums; some limbs bent to the ground with the weight. Not a plum has been gathered from the other eleven, although they were set full of fruit. Now I have inclosed the whole of the trees in a fence of wire netting and made a poultry-yard of it. Next year I expect plums.

I ought to say that one plum tree is too much for this pest, or was last year, when it bore a bushel of fruit. It is the wild goose plum, and an extraordinary tree. It was set out five years ago; it is now eighteen inches round the stem, has a spread of twenty-four feet in diameter, and is sixteen feet high. It bore a few plums the second year after planting. It is a wild seedling, no doubt, for it is in every respect of bark and leaf like a wild plum from the woods. The fruit is round and red, with some small yellow dots, one and a half inches in diameter, has greenish-yellow flesh, of good flavor when ripe, and is equal to the green gage for preserving. I don't know of a plum beside this that will resist the curculio, and this it does, not because the insect will not sting it, but that from some cause—probably its unsatisfactory flavor and the texture of the flesh—it disagrees with the young maggot.—*N. Y. Times.*

Manure Under Cover.

Of course all the advantage of making manure in covered yards may be secured by box feeding, with less outlay for roofing, since more space must be allowed for a given number of animals turned loose together than when confined in stalls. It is the protection from rain and sun, the abundant use of litter and its thorough incorporation with the excrements, and the exclusion of air by compact treading, which go to make the superior manure. All these features of the method work against the loss of valuable plant food. Nor does box feeding and constant accumulation of manure under the feet of the animals necessarily imply offensive stalls.

One method or the other, box feeding or covered yards, should be adopted by every farmer who lives where manure is worth saving, and who finds himself compelled to supplement his stable manure with commercial fertilizers. Stable manure must not be lost sight of, in this increasing interest in these concentrated fertilizers, for we can not produce our crops, and have enough for ourselves and others, without its aid; and there is nothing in all the list of commercial mixtures which gives so good an average return for the money invested in it as well-made stable manure.—*Lancaster Farmer.*

—We carry all our neighbors' crimes in the light and throw our own over our shoulders.

About Bed-Room Carpets.

I need hardly insist on the fact that the old-fashioned plan of covering every part of the bed-room with carpet stuff, so as to make the carpet hug the wall, is as bad a plan as can possibly be followed. In these days everybody is beginning to recognize this truth, and the change which has taken place within the last ten years, in the matter of carpets for bed-rooms, is quite remarkable. In some instances, I notice that an extreme change, which is neither wanted nor warranted has been instituted; that is to say, instead of the carpet that at one time covered all the surface of the floor with the greatest nicety of adaptation, there is no carpet at all. This extreme change is not at all desirable. It is good to have carpets in every part of the room where the feet must regularly be placed. It is bad to have carpets in any part of the room where the feet are not regularly placed. These two rules govern the whole position, and the most inexperienced housewife can easily remember them. By these rules there should be carpets all around the bed, carpet opposite the wardrobe or chests of drawers, carpet opposite the washing-stand, and carpet opposite the dressing-table, but none under the beds, and none for a space of two or three feet around the room—that is to say, two or three feet from the walls of the room. The carpets that are laid down should be loose from each other, each one should be complete in itself, so that it can be taken up to be shaken with the least trouble, and each one should be arranged to lie close to the floor, so that dust may not easily get underneath.

Carpet stuff for bed-rooms should be made of fine material closely woven, and not fluffy on the surface. There was a form of Brussels carpet called "tapestry," which some years ago was very largely used. It was as warm as the thickest blanket, and it was almost like wire in fiber; in fact, it was tough enough to last half a life-time, and it was the best carpeting for bed-rooms I ever remember

The advantages of small carpets in the bed-room are many. They cause the footsteps to be noiseless, or comparatively noiseless, they prevent the feet from becoming cold while dressing and undressing, they make the room look pleasant, and when used in the limited manner above suggested, they save trouble in cleansing, by preventing dust and dirt being trodden into the floor.—*Dr. Richardson, in Good Words.*

Repulsed by Factory Girls.

At Kirby & Brothers' canning factory, Burlington, N. J., there is employed a young girl named Sallie Cook, who resides with her guardian, David Hughs, in that city. She had previously made her home with Mrs. Gill, who keeps a saloon in Philadelphia, until ordered to go behind the bar and wait upon customers, when she left the house one morning and fled to her lawful protector. A few days ago a strange man appeared at the canning factory making inquiries for Miss Cook. The other employes in the factory took it into their heads that the unwelcome visitor was an emissary of Mrs. Gill, who had come to carry the girl off, and they determined upon a repulse. Forming themselves into a solid phalanx, the factory hands began the assault by bombarding the intruder with decayed tomatoes and such other ammunition as was at convenient disposal. It took but a few minutes to convince the visitor that the "Skinners," as they are termed in Burlington, were in earnest, and would probably knock him out before they finished their fusillade. When he retreated out of the factory yard loud and triumphant shouts rent the air, and a motley collection of old tin cans, worn-out shoes, and various odds and ends were hurled at the retreating stranger, who, as soon as he gained the street, ran down the railroad track in the direction of Beverly.—*Philadelphia Record.*

What Are Clouds?

Though the clouds are such familiar objects, very little is known about them, and the processes by which they are formed and give back their moisture to the earth are unsolved mysteries.

They can not be classified as belonging to the solid, fluid, or gaseous form of matter. Yet they are defined as being "a collection of watery particles in the state of vapor, suspended in the air." If they are ordinary vapor, they must be governed by the laws which affect vapors. Brande defines vapor thus: "When liquids and certain solids are heated, they become converted into elastic fluids or vapors, which differ from gases in this respect, that they are not under common circumstances permanently elastic, but resume the liquid or solid form when cooled down to ordinary temperature." According to this definition, clouds can not be composed of ordinary vapor, for under all conditions their temperature must be below the condensing point of water-vapor.

At the elevation at which clouds are often seen, they are in the regions of perpetual congelation; and as they float above the highest mountains they must be exposed, even in the sunshine, and certainly in the night, when the solar heat is not poured upon them, to temperatures colder than those of the frigid zones.—*C. Morfit, in Popular Science Monthly.*

—A young fellow asked another at a ball if his girl was there. "Yes," said he. "Do you see that girl dressed in pink?" "What, that splendid woman with such magnificent eyes? You don't say. How lucky you are!" "Just so. Of course I am. Well, my girl is the one next to her."

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—An Ohio dairyman, who claims to have weighed the skimmed milk fed to swine, and the gain in flesh thereof, says 100 pounds of skimmed milk will produce three pounds of pork.

—Molasses Custard: One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, two and one-half cups of flour, one cup of sour milk, and one teaspoonful of soda. Bake in shallow tins.—*The Household.*

—The man who takes advantage of air, soil and fertilizers, and studies how to manufacture grain and roots, meat and fruits out of these raw materials, is the one to succeed.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Probably the youngest farmers in the country are two children living near Shreveport, La., who had eight acres in cotton and ten in corn, and had good crops. The children are brother and sister, aged respectively thirteen and ten years, and have done most of their own work.—*Chicago Times.*

—Mosquitoes may be kept away, it is said, by using oil made as follows: "Oil of tar one ounce, olive oil one ounce, oil of pennyroyal, spirit of camphor, glycerine, of each one-half ounce, carbolic acid two drachms. Mix and shake well before using. Rub the face and hands while fishing."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—An item for the household says: "If the water in which new cabbage is boiled is changed once or twice it is less apt to be indigestible." Perhaps it is; and persons who are in the habit of drinking water in which new cabbage is boiled should heed the suggestion; but as long as water is so cheap we shall continue to take ours raw.—*Norristown Herald.*

—To Clean Marble: Mix one quarter of a pound of soft soap with the same of pounded whiting, one ounce of soda and a piece of stone blue the size of a walnut. Boil these together for fifteen minutes, and then, while hot, rub it over the marble with a piece of flannel, and leave it on for twenty-four hours; then wash it off with clean water, and polish the marble with a piece of coarse flannel or a piece of an old felt hat.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

—Poultry-breeders do not seem to appreciate the great value of bones for their fowls, and but a limited few ever make use of them for this purpose. No matter whether the birds are confined or not, they are sure to be benefited by a moderate quantity of bones, though those which are kept in close confinement need them most. Nearly every family of any size have refuse bones enough from the kitchen to afford the poultry quite a treat from time to time.—*Exchange.*

—Chicken Pie: Wash and cut the chicken into pieces as above. Boil about a half hour. Take up, then wash out the kettle. Fry two or three slices of salt pork and put them in the bottom of the kettle; then put in the chicken, about three pints of water and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Sprinkle in a little pepper and cover over the top with a rich biscuit crust. Cook about three-fourths of an hour, or till the crust is done. Cut several holes in the center of the crust.—*Country Gentleman.*

Fashionable Wrinkles.

Two new wrinkles are charged upon the fashionable women of New York City by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer.* The first is fiddling. "It is not rare now to meet a finely-dressed girl with a boy carrying one of those black, coffin-shaped boxes which formerly were lugged by professional musicians only. She is on her way to or from her violin-lesson. Pretty soon she will stand up before the guests in her papa's parlor, tuck one end of a fiddle under her chin, and torture the company's ears while delighting their eyes. However horrible may be the noise produced she will look well during the process of making it." The second freak of fashion is represented to be to pray on genuine prayer-rugs from the East, such as a Mohammedan uses. "They are usually about three by four feet in size, and can be distinguished by the design, which always represents some large figure at one end, and pointed at the other. Places are indicated for the hands and knees. Devout women procure the real things from an importer, and, without facing Mecca, bumping their heads on the floor, or removing their shoes and stockings, like the sons of the Prophet, still actually do use them to kneel on while praying. They are said to be a great comfort."

—"No, sir," said the shopkeeper, "I don't think you will do. We want a man who understands the rules of orthography, and you have spelled 'situation' in seven different ways, at least, in your application." "Well, what o' that? Ain't that a mark of genius? Doesn't it show versatility? I want you to understand that I ain't one o' them fellers that has to spell a word the same way every time. No, sir! If that's the kind of a man yer want, you'll have to take somebody else. I ain't the feller to pin himself down in that way. Good mornin', so long." And the versatile speller walked out, with the jaunty air of a third-class actor.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—"Yes," said the gilded youth of his friend, "Jack has a [illegible] for proposing to girls. Why, I've known of his proposing to six girls in a week, [illegible] a farm." "Doesn't he run a terrible risk of being accepted by somebody he doesn't want?" "Not a bit. He hasn't got a dollar!"—*Boston Post.*

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. E. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 2, 1882.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Birmingham is soon to have a cotton factory. The necessary machinery is being purchased in the north.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, and ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, at last accounts, were both dangerously ill.

Bishob Robert Paine, of the M. E. Church South, died at Aberdeen, Miss., on the 18th ult. The funeral sermon was preached by Bishop McTyeire.

Says a Mississippi planter: "You might as well attempt to explain to the average negro the length of the comet's tail, as to try to explain to him the necessity to work on Saturday."

Forty-seven hats were found lately at the home of a Paris hat stealer, who used to enter caves hatless and leave with the best hat he could find. He pleaded absence of mind, but went to jail for six months.

At Schwalbach, in Germany, some Englishmen got up lawn tennis. After a day or two the Mayor requested that the gentlemen would play with their coats on, as the ladies of the place were shocked at the want of decency shown by the foreigners.

The matriculations at our State University already number 160, and no term of this noble institution since 1860, has opened under more favorable auspices. We regret to know that our county has no representative on the roll this year.

The Nashville Banner, of Monday, says: "The excitement in regard to marriage anniversary associations in the city to-day was great. A great many country people were in town investigating the institutions in which they held policies and each claiming that his or her claim ought of right to be paid."

If there ever was a time when the south should be united and solid it should be so on this 7th of November, against Jay Hubbellism, radicalism and independentism which are synonyms and express and represent the most utter and reckless corruption ever known in the history of American politics.
Birmingham Age.

Numbers of German emigrants who landed in this country last spring and summer have already returned home to Germany much wiser than when they went away. They state, according to the London Times, that they found New York and other large cities swarming with their own class, and that all available labor was already monopolized. They should have come to Alabama.

While a newspaper has no right to assail a private citizen, it is the duty of the press to watch closely the conduct of those who hold or seek office. Newspapers are supposed to be the guardians of public interests, and as such they are compelled to enter into personal discussions that are far from pleasant. And in serving the people they make bitter enemies of sycophants and political humbugs.—*Eufaula Times.*

The Responsibility.

The responsibility of the voter is such as demands that he judiciously and thoughtfully exercise his prerogative on every occasion afforded, when he can consistently and conscientiously do so.

The right to vote is the most important trust confided in the individual citizen by the government, and each citizen should feel that upon the exercise of this right, may depend the safety and well being, the peace and prosperity of his country and his countrymen. More than this, the conscientious exercise of his elective privilege, is a duty which he owes to his family and to his neighbor, as well as to his country. Would that every citizen might thus look at the matter.

In a republic such as ours, each citizen is an independent ruler, and is given the prerogative of expressing his choice at the ballot box as to the proper servants to fill the various offices which are to be administered for his welfare and protection. It is no less the duty of each and every citizen to exercise such prerogatives with thoughtfulness, with caution and with circumspection. Good servants and good servants only should be chosen. The right man in the right place will be an honor to the section, and a living evidence of the superior intelligence and sound judgment of his constituents. Let us all be sure that we are right, then go ahead; and if the citizens of this district act upon this maxim, the election of Hon. Thomas Williams to represent us in the halls of Congress will be an assured fact; and if we would be well represented, let us work for him and vote for him.

The Next Congress.

The next House will certainly be democratic. So much has been decided by the Ohio election. The Senate will certainly be either squarely republican or anti-democratic. So much was decided by Virginia in 1881 and Oregon in 1882. The next congress will, therefore, consist of a democratic house, a republican senate and a stalwart president.

It seems idle for the Republicans to hope to recover from the Ohio disaster in the election of congressmen. The present house consists of 155 republicans, including 4 republican greenbackers and 2 republican-Mahone readjusters; 136 democrats, and 2 independents. The republican margin, counting all sorts of allies, is very narrow, even after admitting all republican contestants, and the whole majority is swept away by Ohio. There will be a few republican gains in the south but they won't reach half a score in all, while the great northern states and Texas must greatly increase the democratic membership. Illinois now has 6 democrats and 19 republicans, and there must be democratic gains, if any, in that state. Indiana has 8 republicans and 5 democrats, with the certainty of a Democratic gain of from 2 to 4. Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and New Hampshire have solid republican delegations, so that no republican gains are possible there. New York has 20 republicans and 12 democrats, and 5 to 8 democratic gains may be confidently expected in that state. Pennsylvania has 19 republicans and 9 democrats; and of the 28 to be chosen in November not less than 14 will be democrats, with a chance for several more. New Jersey has 4 republicans to 3 democrats, and any gains must be democratic, and Massachusetts, Michigan Minnesota and Wisconsin, are each likely to give one or more democratic gains.

The political tide is now against the republicans, and that is fatal in all close contests. With the bulk of the congressmen to be chosen just on the heels of the Ohio revolution, there is little to give promise of republican gains and much to warrant the belief in general democratic gains. Judging from the present outlook, a democratic majority of not less than twenty is a reasonably safe estimate and one peculiar feature of the new house is the probable increase of democratic protectionists and the increase of republican free traders. The democrats of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana and throughout the south are growing in devotion to protection, while the republican influences of New York and of the west are steadily drifting toward free trade. The south wants factories and the west wants cheap manufactured articles, and both sections are rapidly tending to their respective protection and free trade theories, regardless of old party lines. It is safe to say that the next congress will be democratic, and that it will be the strongest democratic tariff congress ever chosen by the people.
Philadelphia Times.

Why He Refused to Run.

There was a very important private consultation day before yesterday between Col. Percy Yerger and a delegation of influential friends, who want him to come out as a candidate for a local office. Col. Yerger hesitated about allowing his name to be used in connection with the office, but his friends were very urgent that he should run.

"The salary is only about a thousand dollars a year, I believe."

"That's about it," responded his friends.

"And if I run I'll have to charter several saloons."

"Just so," said his friends, looking wistful and smacking their lips.

"And if I want to be re-elected I'll have to keep on treating my friends, so that they may not become a prey to the rival candidate."

"That's it! How he catches on! Hurrah for Col. Yerger, the poor man's friend! Let's have a tonic!" were the exclamations of his enthusiastic friends.

"Gentlemen, I have listened to your arguments; I have become convinced there is something in them."

"Then you will be a candidate before the people."

"Not much, but I have determined to go into the saloon business on a cash basis."

Then they filed out into the street, as sick looking a crowd as ever was seen on Austin Avenue.
—*Siftings.*

To the Voters of Chilton Co.

The following circular has been issued by the county congressional executive committee and ordered published:

The election of Congressman for this district is upon us, and as the control of the Forty-eighth Congress of the United States depends upon the voters of the South, our duty is plain. Ohio has spoken, and our gains have been beyond the expectations of the most sanguine; but this will nerve the Republicans to a grand and desperate effort to capture Congressmen in the Southern States. And in order that the conservative element may control and shape our future legislation, we must be up and doing; if we sit passively by and do not go to the polls, either McDuffie or some one less worthy will be elected from this District.

We are now and have been for the last four years represented by the Hon. Thos. Williams, of Elmore county. He has made us a faithful, watchful, energetic member—one of whom we ought to be proud. We can re-elect him by a handsome majority, if we will only be true to ourselves and to our country. Go—go to the polls on the 7th of November, rain or shine, cold or hot, sick or well, and cast your vote for Tom Williams for Congress.

Do not make a mistake by thinking the enemy will not be at the polls to a man; they will be there. Forty-eight hours is enough for them to organize. Then don't fail to be there yourself.

By order of the Chairman of the Cong. Executive Committee.

Ternanville Ahead!

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win!

I have a new stock of goods in store, consisting of everything that a farmer needs, which I am selling at prices that defy competition, viz:

A GOOD PAIR OF SHOES FOR $1

A Good Pair Pants $1.

A GOOD HAT FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My stock of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
and SUPPLIES
is complete, and my motto is

Low Prices.

My GIN and MILL are now running every day, and persons desiring ginning or grinding done should call on me.

Respectfully,
o12-2m T. M. TERNAN.

NOTICE NO. 1870.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: Lula G. Martin, Homestead 7126 for the s e ¼ of the s e ¼, section 22, township 20 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John M. Runnels, Jasper Y. Friday and Luther R. Friday, of Maplesville, Ala., and Henry J. Cote, of Callierville, Ala.
o26 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1871.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: John W. Runnels, Homestead 7127, for the e ½ of the n w ¼ sec 28, township 20 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lula G. Martin, Luther R. Friday, Henry J. Cole, Jasper Y. Friday, all of Plantersville, Ala. THOS. J. SCOTT,
o26 Register.

NOTICE NO. 1895.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 28, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 9, 1882, viz: Cyrus M. Culp, Homestead 7553 for the s w quarter of s e quarter, section 14, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Stephen Baker, Peter S. Prim, James M. Bivings and Gus Gordon, all of Clanton, Ala. Thomas J. Scott, Register.
nov2

Clanton Academy.

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, every [illegible]. Board due monthly, in advance.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

Ehrman Again

To the Front!

Below will be found a price list which will show how astonishingly low R. Ehrman will dispose of his stock for the next

TEN DAYS.

TEN POUNDS COFFEE $1.

MEAT PER POUND 15c.

GOOD FAMILY FLOUR $6 PER BARREL.

Meal $1.15 Per Bushel.

Calico 5 cents per yard, Domestic (seven-eighths) 6½c per yard; Osnaburgs (heavy) 10c.

BROGANS $1.00 PER PAIR.

LADIES SHOES FROM 75c TO $1.50 PER PAIR.

In addition to the above I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
FURNITURE, WOODWARE

and a general assortment, which [illegible] in proportion to above prices.

BAGGING AND TIES
FURNISHED TO FARMERS
AT COST.

R. Ehrman.
Clanton, Ala., August 21

Louisville & Nashville

Railroad Line.

The Quick, Short and Direct Route

TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West

Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

NOTICE NO. 1872.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: Luther R. Friday, Homestead 7208 for the w ½ of the s w ¼ section 28, township twenty north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lula G. Martin, John M. Runnels, and Jasper Y. Friday, of Plantersville, Ala., and Henry J. Cole, of Callierville.
o26tx THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

Dr. J. P. Civhan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-1y

---

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

J. F. MAULL. J. H. HOCKENSMITH.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH,

Lomax, Ala.

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS, Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

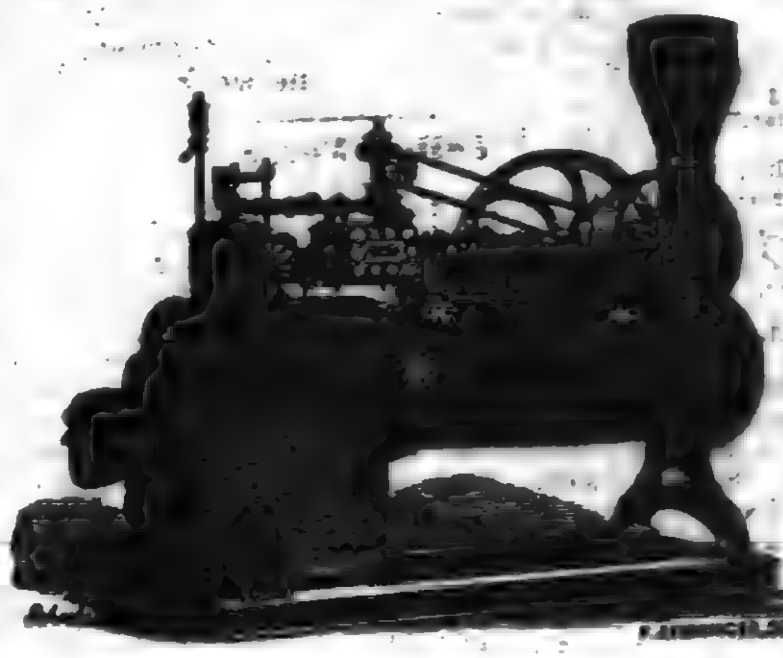
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

☞ HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CORN. ☜

We sell our goods at low rates and solicit a share of public patronage.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINES
OF ALL SIZES
FROM TWO TO TWO
HUNDRED HORSE
POWER,
—AND—
OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar8-ly

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last at

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

An entirely new and enlarged edition complete in 15 Volumes.

SOME REASONS WHY

THIS WORK

Is Superior to all Other

CYCLOPÆDIAS!

It contains more matter than any other Cyclopædia.
It is brought up to a later date than any other Cyclopædia.
It embraces over 40,000 Titles, being a verbatim reprint of Chambers's Encyclopædia, with 15,000 Titles added on American subjects.
Its type is large and clear; its Paper, Presswork, and Binding first-class.
IT IS CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER CYCLOPÆDIA PUBLISHED.
Its price in Cloth being $25 per set.
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Specimen pages sent to any address on application. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. Liberal terms to right parties. Send for circulars.

S. W. GREEN'S SON, Publisher,
74 and 76 Beekman St., N. Y.

Sold only by Subscription.

NOTICE NO. 1884.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: George E. Reid, Homestead 11896, for s w ¼ of the s w ¼ sec 30, township twenty, range eleven east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Barnes, Sampson Friday, John Reynolds and Luther R. Friday, all of Callierville, Ala.
ots THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1883.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on November twenty-five, 1882, viz: Sampson Friday, Homesteads 7562 and 11984, for the s e ¼ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ and se ¼ of sec 30, township twenty north, range eleven east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George E. Reid, William Barnes, John Reynolds, and William [illegible] of Callierville, Ala.
ots THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

For Sale Or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty feet square, with a partition making two rooms one 16x40, and one 24x40. A good stable on lot, 20x40 feet, with loft above and a good stock shed attached. Lot is 75x150 feet, and it is the best location for business in Clanton. For further particulars apply to
J. FOX MAULL,
Sept. 5-tf Lomax, Ala.

H. L. Wheele

GENERAL

Real Estate Agent.

Will buy and sell lands for commission.

Office on First Avenue, [illegible] of Bank Building.

CHILTON VIEW.

NTON, ALA., NOV. 2, 1882.

OUNTY DIRECTORY.

ncellor Eastern Chancery Division—S. S. Graham.
ge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
citor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
nber of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
ator Fifteenth Senatorial District—lliam P. Oden.
resentative—J. S. Edwards.
bate Judge—H. J. Callen.
uit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
ster in Chancery — Dr. W. E.
rt.
riff—James E. Lowe.
asurer—James M. Parish.
Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
. Education—James M. Corderie.
missioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon... R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

EDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
ins pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

1 at	6:33 a. m.
3	7:15 p. m.
9	11:45 p. m.
11	3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

2	*9:00 a. m.
4	*9:42 p. m.
8	8:15 p. m.
12	10:35 a. m.

on't stop.

EDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

North	Daily Mail		Going South
7:40 a. m.	Selma	Arr	7:73 p. m.
10:36 "	Calera	Lve.	4:40 "
5:40 p m	Rome	"	10:10 a m
7:18 "	Dalton	"	8:05 "
8:45 "	Cleaveland	"	7:03 "
11:35 "	Knoxville	"	3:30 "
01 a m	Norristown	"	1:45 "
4:15 a m	Bristol	"	10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ward	Daily Mail		Westward
11:00 a m	Selma	Lv.	4:30 p m
8:50 "	Demopolis	"	7:00 "
5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive	10 p m

on. — Regular communications on Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. irst Saturday in each month at 7 k p. m.

ular conventions Chilton Lodge K. of P. every second and fourth day nights in each month, at 7 k p. m.

odbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T. every Friday night at 7 o'clock,

OCAL DOTTINGS.

For Thirty Days.

ry one subscribing for this paper een now and the first of December, receive it until January 1st, 1884, e years' subscription price ($1.50). ear and two months for $1.50. We this offer in order to increase our lation, though old subscribers can advantage of it as well as new. ember the offer will be open for days only.

ite a crowd in attendance upon ircuit court.

tton in Montgomery 9¾ to 9⅞. In Clanton, 9½.

ou can get your cotton ginned packed at Clanton.

good rain on Monday, served ttle the dust effectually.

ext Tuesday is election day. 't fail to vote for Williams.

erbena's entertainment last for the benefit of the Pensafever sufferers, netted $16.

ext week we will give our readmore reading matter to the exon of Forepaugh's circus "ad."

wo applicants for church memhip were received into the M. hurch at this place last Sab-

isses Judkins and Cain, two tiful young ladies of Wetumphave been visiting relatives at bena.

number of cases have been disd of during the present court. list in full will be published week.

State Temperance Convention alled to meet in Montgomery he 21st inst. Clanton Lodge send several delegates.

he members of Mountain Creek tist Church have contributed towards the building of a new tist Church at Birmingham.

new and beautiful chandeleer been placed in the Clanton tist Church, and other imements are shortly to be added.

rom our Maplesville correspont, we learn that Col. Williams present at Mulberry Church to his appointment for the 25th

ev. O. N. Dobbs preached in Baptist church at this place on Sunday morning. He will n preach at Clanton on the nd Sunday in November.

ev. V. P. Stewman, of the Cumand Presbyterian Church, from kford, preached in the Metho Church at this place, on Tuesnight, to a large congregation.

Mr. W. F. Claughton, of Verbena, has placed upon our table, a sample of an excellent homemade syrup from cane grown by himself. He made 96 gallons from 4,000 stalks.

A protracted meeting at Mountain Creek Baptist Church, which closed last week, we learn, was very successful in the number of accessions to the membership of the church.

A number of highly esteemed friends have called in to renew their subscriptions, and to give us pleasant chats. They have our thanks, and a standing invitation to call again.

There is some talk of telephonic connection between Birmingham and Montgomery. We hope it will prove no idle rumor, as Clanton would be greatly benefited by such an enterprise.

His Royal Highness, Capt. Billy Wilson, the boss of Bachelors' Hall, says give him chickens or give him death. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, he must have chickens, so carry them to him and get a good price.

The Fifth Division, of the Supreme Court of Alabama, composed of the cases from the counties of Chilton, Chambers, Elmore, Lee, Macon, Russell and Tallapoosa, will begin on Monday, February 19th, and continue one week.

Yellow Fever.

The fever is subsiding. Fifteen new cases and four deaths were reported at Pensacola, October 31. No new cases were reported at Brownsville. Total number of cases to date at Pensacola 2,227, total number of deaths 174.

Clear Creek Dots.

Clear Creek is again on the rise. J. M. Norwood has sold his farm to Mr. Pair, of Georgia, who will put up another store.

Messrs. F. T. Lowery and J. K. Smith with their families have located here. The former is now engaged in merchandising.

A good deal of talk of the new railroad.

Messrs. Waldrop and Dawson each have lost a horse. Two many peas.

Mr. L. N. Waldrop, son-in-law of G. W. Houlditch, lost his little boy last week. Gone to heaven.

P. M.

Maplesville Dots.

Hon. Thomas Williams addressed our citizens at Mulberry Church on the 25th ult. He exposed the tricks of the Republicans in this district, and exhibited the record of the Democratic party on Greenbacks as enough to satisfy the most astute Greenbacker. He spoke at length upon the dangers of the centralizing power of the Federal government, and warned every liberty loving citizen to stand by his rights while he could.

Died, at the home of his father near Benson, on the 28th ult., Mr. G. W. Rasberry, of consumption, from which he had been suffering for a long time. He was a young man, highly respected, and leaves a host of relatives and friends to mourn his death.

Prof. J. R. McArthur whose inability to build up a high school at this place is to be deeply regretted by our citizens, has removed to the rising and flourishing little village of Tankville, some distance below here.

BIJOU.

A Card.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 30, 1882.

EDITOR CHILTON VIEW:—We, the undersigned citizens of Macon county, having been maligned in a circular industriously and secretly circulated in this district, purporting to be signed by citizens of Tallapoosa and Coosa counties of this district, charging us with wilfully violating the election laws in discriminating against one H. R. McCoy, hereby pronounce the said circular a wilful and malicious slander, its authors scoundrels, and and its supporters liars.

P. S. HOLT,
Judge of Probate,
W. P. THOMPSON,
Sheriff.
A. S. HARPER,
Clerk.

An Editor's Business.

An editor is a mule whose biznes it is to investigate a nuspaper. He writes editorials, grinds out poetry, inserts deaths and weddings, sorts manuscript, keeps a waste basket, blows up the "devil," steals matter, fites out other people's battles, sells his paper for a dollar and fifty centsa year, takes white beans and apple-sass for pay when he can get it, raises a large family, works nineteen hours out of twenty-four, nose no Sunday and gets damned by everybody, lives poor, dies middle-aged, and often broken-hearted, leaves no munny, is rewarded for a life of toil by a short free obituary puff in the newspapers.—*Billings.*

HO! For Birmingham!

To See the Wonderful Twenty-two

Trained Elephants and "Bolivar,"

THE LARGEST ELEPHANT IN THE WORLD.

ADAM FOREPAUGH EXHIBITS MORE ELEPHANTS

THAN ANY INDIVIDUAL IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

Coming, and Eighteenth Annual Tour, and will Exhibit Afternoon and Evening at

BIRMINGHAM, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

GREATEST OF ALL,

The Great Forepaugh Show.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED WILD BEASTS, FOUR RAILWAY TRAINS

Colossal Two-Ring Circus

1,000 men and horses, Great Pageant

Illustrating the beautiful Eastern Romance of "LALLA ROOKH" Departing from Delphi. The Princes personated by

The Handsomest Woman in the World!

Who gets Ten Thousand Dollars for her Beauty and appearing in this Grand Parade, and the Greatly Grand Egyptian Pageant, as,
CLEOPATRA, QUEEN OF EGYPT,

THE GRAND PROCESSION OF INDUSTRY,

Free Street Pageant & Greatest

SHOW ON EARTH!

Extra Trains! Low Rates! To and from Birmingham to see the Great Forepaugh Show. Don't forget the DAY and DATE, it is never changed.
ADAM FOREPAUGH, Sole Proprietor.

Election Notice.

The qualified electors of Chilton county, Alabama, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the several election precincts, in said county on the first Tuesday in November in 1882, being the 7th day of said month, for the election of a member of the 48th congress of the United States, for the 5th congressional District of Alabama,

Witness my hand this 4th day of October, 1882.
J. E. LOWE,
Sheriff chilton county.

NOTICE NO. 1856.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 17, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 27, 1882, viz: Roda Kiener, Homestead 12198, for the s w ¼ of section 24, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Milton Fuller, Jesse B. Hardy, James L. Williams, and William F. Roebuck, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT,
Register.
ots

NOTICE [illegible]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 5, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on November, 31, 1882, viz: Lewis Gentry Homestead 3341 for the s e ¼ of the n w and n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 1, townsp 20 north range 16 east, and the s w ¼ of the n w ¼ sec 6, township 20 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: James M. Standfield, William Gray, Simon H. Gleen, and Joseph Long.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.
ol2

NOTICE NO. [illegible]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 27, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Dec. 9th 1882, viz: Elbert Walker, Homestead 12966 for the n ½ of n w ¼, s e ¼ of n w ¼, n e quarter of s w quarter, sec 18, township 20 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James M. Standfield, Allen Sims, and A. M. Edwards, of Mountain Creek, and [illegible] Crenshaw, of Wadsworth, Ala.

nov2 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,

FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

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nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

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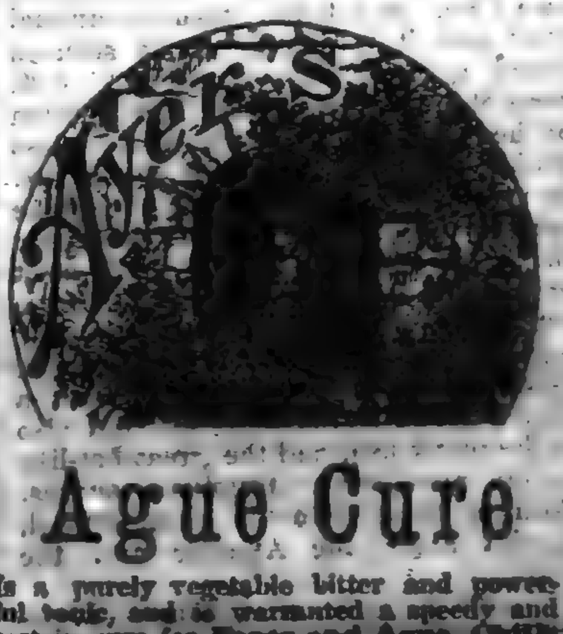

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Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms, which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic and other poisonous minerals, form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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Is a Reciprocal Benevolent Institution, organized and incorporated under the laws of Florida, for the mutual protection of the property of its members against loss or damage by fire, and is the

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Now is the time to insure your property against fire. For terms, &c., call on or write to W. M. WILSON, Agt.
oct 6-6m Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor,

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. jul8-1y

HAVE YOU WOOL TO CARD?

We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us, with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us where from, and if you want it rolled. Put your name on express card.

E. O. WALKER,
aug17-6m [illegible], Ala.

AN AUTOGRAPH.

I write my name as one
On sands by waves o'errun,
Or winter's frosted pane
Traces a record vain.

Oblivion's blankness claims
Wiser and better names,
And well my own may pass
As from the strand or glass.

Wash on, O waves of time!
Melt noons the frosty rime!
Welcome the shadow vast,
The silence that shall last.

When I and all who know
And love me vanish so,
What harm to them or me
Will the lost memory be?

If any words of mine,
Through right of life divine,
Remain, what matters it
Whose hand the message writ?

Why should the "crowner's quest"
Sit on my worst or best?
Why should the showman claim
The poor ghost of my name?

Yet, as when dies a sound
Its specter lingers round,
Haply my spent life will
Leave some faint echo still.

A whisper giving breath
Of praise or blame to death,
Soothing or saddening such
As loved the living much.

Therefore with yearnings vain
And fond I still would fain
A kindly judgment seek,
A tender thought bespeak.

And, while my words are read,
Let this at least be said:
"Whate'er his life's defeatures,
He loved his fellow creatures.

"If, of the Law's stone table,
To hold he scarce was able
The first great precept fast,
He kept for man the last.

"Through mortal lapse and dullness
What lacks the Eternal Fullness,
If still our weakness can
Love Him in loving man?

"Age brought him no despairing
Of the world's future faring;
In human nature still
He found more good than ill.

"To all who dumbly suffered,
His tongue and pen he offered;
His life was not his own,
Nor lived for self alone.

"He loved the scholar's quiet,
Yet, not untempted by it,
Or poet's dream of beauty,
He strove to do his duty.

"He meant no wrong to any,
He sought the good of many,
Yet knew both sin and folly—
May God forgive him wholly!"
—*John G. Whittier, in Our Continent.*

The "Good Old Times."

In opening the Limekiln Club Brother Gardner thus discoursed of the good old times:

"De odder night de ole man Saleratus Brown drapped ober to see me," began the old man, as Pickles Smith got through swallowing a ten-penny nail which he was holding in his mouth to cure the backache. "He sot down with a grunt, shoved out his feet wid a groan, and remarked dat times had so changed dat he didn't car' to lib anoder day. It made me narvous to h'ar him take on an' tell how modern folkses war dyin' off—modern houses no better dan coffins—modern food a pizen to de system—an' dat ninety-nine men out of ebery hundred war' liars, cheats an' thieves.

"Almos' ebery day I h'ar some of you takin' on 'bout de good ole times when nobody died an' de front doah of ebery house stood open. You doan' know what yer talkin' 'bout! In de good ole times de common house was 'bout as comfortable as de common hog pen. More people had to ride ten miles fur a doctor dan a less distance, an' when he arrove he didn't know bran from broomsticks. Any sort of a man who knew Moses from Aaron was good 'nuff fur a preacher, an' de man wid de loudest voice an' de loudest bellow was de bes' lawyer. Women war' freckled, an' men went bar'futed to church, an' de fadder who didn't bring up his sons wid a great deal of stern dignity an' blue-beech gad mixed togeder expected de boy to turn out a pirate.

"In the good ole times men stole an' cheated an' lied an' played hypocrite, jist de same as men do now, an' if de women didn't gad quite so often dey gossiped jist as much. De man who sighs fur de good ole times am frowin' away his breaf, an' dar am a dim suspishun in my mind dat he am lazy an' shiftless. De pusson who can't play his hand wid de world of to-day am either light in de head or wobbly in de knees. I furder desire to add dat de nex' time I h'ar a member of dis club wishin' for a return of de days when only one fam'ly on a road ten miles long had an umbrella to lend, an' not one family outer sixteen could lend a cupful o' sugar widout scrapin' de bottom of de box, I I shall proceed to read him a lecktur dat will slant his ears at an angle of fo'ty-seben degree."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Grindstone Homily.

If there was anything that made us wish our boyhood's days were over, it was turning a grindstone on which a dull scythe was being sharpened. That was before the days of friction rollers and treadles—and how our arms and back did ache! We would wonder if the thing ever would be sharpened, and if we began in the morning it seemed as if we had turned long enough to have it be dinner time. Then we would try to distract attention from the ache, and think perhaps a hundred more turns would finish the job, and count one—two—three—and when the hundred were counted, felt really disappointed because another had to be commenced. There were moments of relief when the scythe was examined and its edge felt from point to heel. These moments were precious to us for they gave an opportunity to straighten up and take the kinks out of our back and arms, which were soon put in again by turning the crank. But there is an end to all things, and finally the scythe was pronounced sharp. Did the owner ever look at us and observe how tired and sweaty we appeared? Not a bit of it. We do not believe he imagined turning a grindstone could tire any one. The first thing would very likely be: "Now, Johnnie, run to the field and get those hay cocks shaken out as soon as possible." We made a vow that if ever we had a farm to manage, we would try to find some machine to turn the grindstone, or, at any rate, to lessen the labor, and, further, that we would try to remember how we felt then, and make it easier for the boys.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A great many young ladies are taking lessons upon the violin. One of them recently remarked she wanted to learn just how to handle a beau.—*Ex.*

Neglected Lands in Use for Pasturage.

It is a common practice on many farms to improve the more inviting portions of the homestead, converting these into tillage fields and meadows, apparently condemning for use as pasture the remainder. This remainder, many times, presents a sorry sight. If the farm is upon land formerly covered with timber, the pasture ground is likely to be thinly set in dwarf blue grass, with patches here and there of white clover, mullein, and possibly a little sorrel. Rotting logs and stumps are scattered around. The stock, after having hunted in vain to obtain their fill, retreat to the shade, of which there is liable to be a superabundance, made up of worthless trees, which encumber the ground they stand upon. The animals grow but little, are always small and lean, and are never expected by the owner to be otherwise; and under this kind of management, drag out a life about on a par with the cattle of South America, having, individually, about as much merit.

A farm provided with grazing ground of the kind refered to should never be made the home of improved stock. If bought in good condition, and the transfer be made from good pasture to those of the kind described, they will inevitably shrink. It is not surer that water will find its own level than that well-bred and meritorious stock will, in a few years, upon such pasturage, get down towards the level of the scrub, for upon soil that grows only poor grass and weeds, the best of stock will become stunted and less valuable. Nor will liberal feeding during winter compensate for the half year of such summer treatment as that referred to, for the reason that the best part of the year in which to secure growth and condition is frittered away.

All neglected, cast-away lands, whether in timbered districts or otherwise—and the kind mentioned is equally common to prairie farms—should be reclaimed, by being thoroughly broken up, planted to a suitable crop, and afterward seeded down; if for pasture alone, not to one kind of grass, but to two or three. It is not often enough remembered that it should be a leading object, in growing any grain crop, to pave the way for grass. It is folly to expect good pasture without some preliminary preparation of soil for it. At any rate, as a rule, no good yield can be had until the land is tilled in such a manner as will insure good growth.

Pastures should not consist of one kind of grass only, because (1) stock prefer a variety, going from one to the other, thus keeping their appetites whetted; (2) because the grasses having different periods at which they mature, one kind having passed its best stage another comes to its best and takes its place, and (3) because grasses vary in the degree of standing wet and drought, hence if one sort is injured, by vicissitudes of the weather, another may be to an equal degree benefited. It should be more the practice to stimulate pastures with special manures. This is as necessary a thing to do as to feed a particular animal freely because it is falling off in flesh. Among the best stimulants to tardy-growing grass is nitrate of soda; and this may be used freely on pastures without great outlay, and with prompt and beneficial results.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

A Shark's Peculiarities.

A singular thing about the shark tribe, and about skates and rays also, is the number of the gill openings. A sunfish, salmon, catfish, flounder, or any ordinary fish, has one gill opening, guarded by an ingeniously contrived bony door, or gill cover, inside which may be seen the gills, usually five rows. But all sharks have a gill opening to each row of gills and are entirely unprovided with a gill cover. The position of the mouth is another external peculiarity that will strike any one who looks even casually at a shark, be it only a dogfish eighteen inches long. No mouth can be seen from above. It is not at the end, with a gap reaching along the side of the head, as in a cod or a pike. It is below; turn the animal over and it is plainly to be seen—a broad, more or less curved slit, with rows of cruel teeth inside. This position of the mouth is due to the more or less projecting nose or snout of the shark. In the hammerhead the front edge of the hammer hides the mouth; some other sharks have a pointed snout, while most of the skates have quite a large triangle running out ahead of their masticatory organs. Only the peculiarly ugly shark—something between a shark and a skate, known as the angel fish and also as the monk fish, and the great bat-like eagle rays—have terminal mouths. Both of these, like the hammerhead, inhabit alike the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Sharks have no true bones. Backbone, skull, jaws and fin-rays are all cartilaginous—the boniest things about them are their teeth; but the hardest things, harder than bone, for they are enamel, are the small tubercles that stud the skin. In most sharks these are very small, simply causing the surface to feel delicately rough, but in some of the skates spines of considerable size are scattered among the fine shagreen. The hammerhead is decidedly not the most graceful of his tribe. The white shark and the smaller blue shark may lay claim to grace of form, but the hammerhead cannot; yet he is interesting from his very strangeness—one out of many singular forms that inhabit the vast ocean and are little known even by sight, save to the fishermen whose arduous toil leads them to their haunts. Utterly without fear, blindly ravenous slaughterers, without sense enough to be scared, are all the shark tribe. They will snap right and left as long as they live, and danger from them, if they are large, is not over when they are safely landed on the deck of a vessel. Axe and club are needed to keep them quiet, or they might do mischief ere they died, for they die hard.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—"I suppose when women get their rights," said the young man in the flat hat, "you girls will be making love to the fellows. It must be awfully nice to be made love to, you know." "Yes," replied Angelina, "only one wants to choose one's lovers." The next moment the young man in the flat hat was standing alone, feeling flatter than his flat hat.

Spoopendyke as a Sailor.

While I sat talking with the fisherman, who, [illegible] had become extremely voluble, my attention was attracted to a terrible splashing under a tree a short distance down stream.

"Pull it toward ye! Don't ye hear? Pull ye dod gasted imitation of a [illegible]! Par is gondoling! Pull toward [illegible] tell ye!"

And a small skiff with a leg of mutton sail swung out from under the tree and bumped along the bank. Seated amidship was a middle-aged gentleman with a plug hat set on the back of his glistening head, pulling hard on the main sheet, while a lady in the stern [illegible] had braced her foot against the combing, and was doing her best to pull the tiller out of the rudder head.

"Don't ye know which is toward ye? Want to wreck this ship on an inhospitable coast, and be eaten up by a lot of heathen, half full of gin? Toward ye! Pull it toward ye, before this measly ark is dashed to a million splinters!"

By this time the boat was hard aground, a fact that neither the lady nor the gentleman appeared to be aware of.

"I can't pull it any harder, Mr. Spoopendyke!" moaned the lady. "It seems to be stuck here somehow and won't come."

"Luff her, then! Luff her, I tell ye!" roared Mr. Spoopendyke, half buried in the flapping sail, and struggling to retain his hat. "Luff her, I tell ye!"

"That's all very nice," muttered Mrs. Spoopendyke, flopping down on a seat, "but I'm a heap more apt to bale her! Say, dear, ain't we doing pretty well now?"

Mr. Spoopendyke fought his way into fresh air, and glared around him.

"Want to sink us," he yelled, slamming the little boom from side to side in the hope of catching some wind in the sail. "Want to run us down in six thousand fathoms of water? Hard down, I tell ye! Put her hard down!"

"I guess she's about as hard as she'll go," fluttered Mrs. Spookendyke, looking over the stern and seeing that it was high and dry. "It's the other end that isn't hard down, dear, and I guess you'll have to turn it around sideways."

"That's what we want to do!" fairly shrieked Mr. Spoopendyke, clasping his arm around the mast and banging his head against it in a fury of desperation. "It took you to get the idea! Holy frog! if I only had time to fit you out with a President's flag, and an appropriation, what a navy you'd make!" and Mr. Spoopendyke again dashed his head against the mast. "You hit it!" he yelled. "That's the scheme! All you want now is a foreign flag and a political custom-house to be the whole American merchant marine!" and Mr. Spoopendyke dashed aft, seized the tiller and jerked away at it with one hand, while with the other he hauled away at the main sheet in a vain hope that he might get some headway from some direction.

"What are you trying to do, dear?" timidly asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, dodging the flying boom.

"Do!" yawped Mr. Spoopendyke, growing madder and madder. "I'm trying to reconcile this tail to the idea that a traveling idiot asylum in white skirts and a red shawl isn't dangerous! What d'ye s'pose I'm trying to do? Think I'm hauling my arms out of the sockets to amuse the children? Think I'm flopping this dod-gasted sail around to keep it from getting sunburned? Well, I ain't," he howled, seeing that the tide was drifting his boat around and setting him in shore broadside on. "And I ain't wiggling this business to keep the moths out! I'm sailing, I am! Here's where you get your canned seamanship! Hear me?" and Mr. Spoopendyke rammed around in the boat, now kicking the tiller and then the broom. "See how proudly we cut the dod-gasted waves!" and just then the rudder came out of the stern post and hung in his hands. "Notice how we dance across the measly billows!" and Mr. Spoopendyke plunged head foremost into the canvas like a sail needle, and helplessly sank into the bottom of the boat.

"How nicely we are going!" cooed Mrs. Spoopendyke, who could afford to flatter, seeing that she was safe in the mud. "Upon my word, it is quite like a ferryboat!"

"More desiccated marine information!" squealed Mr. Spoopendyke, angling for himself around in the bottom of the boat, and wondering who had nailed a church across his back. "That's your notion of sailing! I s'pose you've got some kind of a dog-house idea that this packet goes by steam! Well, it don't, I tell ye!" and his voice arose as he found that it was a thwart and not a church. "It goes by wind, when the measly wind knows enough to blow. Hear that? Ferryboat! Oh, ferryboat!" At this point his voice sank into the bitterest sarcasm. "You've got it down fine! You see through this business! All you want is a foghorn and a State Central Committee indorsement to be a Secretary of the Navy! If I had your intelligence on maritime affairs, I'd buy a cocked hat, apply for a pension and advertise myself as an admiral in search of a respectable job, and offer the best city references! How are we going to get ashore?"

"We are ashore, dear," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke.

Mr. Spoopendyke ducked under the sail, which had all along prevented him from seeing the situation, and discovered for the first time that his boat was well up on the land.

"Dod-gast the measly shore!" he yelled. "Why didn't you tell me there had been a land slide? Why didn't you let me know that the channel had shifted? Why——!"

"But we've been here all the time!" remonstrated Mrs. Spoopendyke.

Mr. Spoopendyke looked at her helplessly for a moment. Then he stepped ashore, and hauled his wife after him. The next instant he sent the boat into the stream with a vigorous kick, and jamming his hands into his pockets led the way to the railroad bridge, without a word.

"I don't care," panted Mrs. Spoopendyke, struggling along after him, "we had a pleasant sail, and the only time the thing didn't go sideways was when it was stuck in the mud."

"That's the worst of them skiffs!" muttered the fisherman, who had watched the sailing exploit with profound interest. "They ain't got any keel nor center-board, and a man may sit all day high and dry on a lee shore and think he's making ninety knot an hour until the wind changes, jibes his sail and shows him to himself half way up a tree!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Marriage Insurance Policies.

The speculation in marriage insurance policies is raging in the South as "graveyard insurance" did in Pennsylvania. A young man who had bought $12,000 worth of policies on a young lady was very anxious to know if she would marry in the time appointed. If she married within the time—five months—he would get his money, if not he would fail. The conditions are that the young lady must be engaged, but the policy is not payable until five months after it is taken out. It is not really a marriage policy. The insurance company bets that the young couple will be [illegible] five [illegible] the engagement will be "off;" those taking out the policy bet on five [illegible] In other words, the [illegible] the probability of [illegible]

[illegible] would be [illegible] to take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" if you are [illegible] suffering from impure blood, or fearing consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs.) Sold by all druggists.

—"I am sorry that you did not bring your poem sooner," said an Arkansaw editor to a troublesome contributor. "Why, am I too late for this issue?" "No, not particularly. "Then why are you sorry?" "Because, if you had brought your poem sooner, I would have had an earlier opportunity of rejecting it."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

—The men of Tarshish could not have made much out of the voyage in which Jonah accompanied them, for they were obliged to throw the prophet overboard.

Functional derangement of the female system is quickly cured by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It removes pain and restores health and strength. By all druggists.

—A mortgage on a house is like a worm-hole in an apple. Before you know it, there is more worm-hole than fruit.—*N. Y. Independent.*

[illegible]

Buchanan, Ga., July 5, [illegible]

H. H. Warner & Co.: Sirs—I have been taking your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for Bright's Disease, and find it the best I ever saw or heard of. David Bowling.

—In home government unite firmness with gentleness, and let your children always understand that you mean what you say.

Ladies, send 25c. to Strawbridge & Clothier, 8th and Market sts., Philadelphia, and receive their *Fashion Quarterly* for six months. New music and 1,000 engravings in each number.

—Class in Geography.—Teacher: "Name the great bays." Small boy: "Bay of Fundy, Bay of Biscay, Arabi Bey—" Teacher. "Oh! Pa-shaw."—*N. Y. Post.*

Sediment or mucous in the urine is a sure indication of disease. Take Kidney-Wort.

—The Rue Garibaldi of Paris is the new name of the heretofore Rue Bonaparte.

Straighten your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Heel stiffeners, and wear them again.

—Don't take a dose of medicine without first looking at the label and making sure you are not getting a poison or an overdose.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

—The following drink for relieving sickness of the stomach is said to be very palatable and agreeable: Beat up one egg very well, say for twenty minutes; then add fresh milk one pint, water one pint, sugar to make it palatable; boil, and let it cool; drink when cold. If it becomes curds and whey, it is useless.—*Exchange.*

Chapped hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876, I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time the report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

Baker's Pain Panacea cures pain in Man or Beast. For use externally or internally.

Pure cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on the sea shore by Caswell, Hazard & Co. N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

Best Truss ever used.—Send for circular. N. Y. Elastic Truss Co., removed 744 Broadway, N. Y.

MILL and FACTORY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. BELTING HOSE and PACKING, OILS, PUMPS ALL KINDS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENGINE GOVERNORS, &c. Send for Price List. W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO., 143 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

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OPIUM HABIT CURE. By H. H. Kane, [illegible] [illegible] and references to cured patients and physicians. [illegible] The Habit and its Cure. Free.

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS.

Positively, speedily and permanently cured by DR. KEELEY'S GOLD REMEDIES, containing no loss of system. Truth [illegible] investigation. Reference [illegible] in the State. For terms, pamphlets and proofs, address,

W. C. BELLAMY, M. D.,
7½ Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

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STOMACH
BITTERS

[illegible] Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics, and is in immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exists. A wineglassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating [illegible]

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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at the terms we offer. Salary and commission to the right men. J. H. CHAMBERS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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CHINA AND GLASS PALACE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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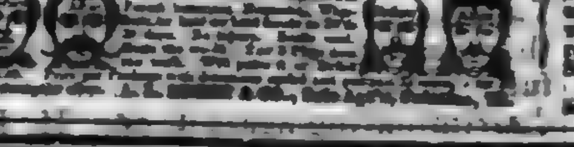

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W. E. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

VOL I. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1882. NO. 52.

A FLOWER IDYL.

was a maiden nobly born,
name was Lily, beauteous she,
of beaux came her to woo,
other band with bended knee.

William was her choice, and when
sued, she said, as her eyes grew dim,
't refuchsia, William, dear,"
[illegible] accepted him.

ue love's course ne'er did run smooth,
her o'd man forbid the bans.
ain rascal," said the sire,
William went to fern lan ls.

after many daisy wrote:
I'll love thee, darling, till I rot,
ep my mem'ry evergreen,
darling! Sweet! forget-me-not!"

Leander," thus the father cries,
weet William's gone, and you're my choice."
Leander rose to seek the maid,
d thus he lifted up his voice:

Lily-of-the-valley, sweet,
e gold and land, and wealth untold;"
-o-um! what a look she gave,
d said: "I will not marigold."

t, sweet maid you maple-leaf my word,
eet William's dead, passed in his chips.
buttercup; O, say thou'rt mine!
l the honey-suckle from those lips."

he blue Lucifer," she said;
He dead! Just hear that dandelion;
now he comes on yon swift steed—
elcome, thrice welcome, sweetheart mine."

ips and hearts were fondly pressed,
er sire stood by, and saw the fun,
ded and gave them his consent,
d a Jack-in-the-pulpit made them one.

S.—As they emerged from the portals of paternal mansion a lady's slipper was own after them, as usual.—The Judge.

OSTRICH PLUMES AND TIPS.

The fortunate lady whose new Fall dazzles the eye with its rich mass nodding ostrich plumes probably has e or no idea of the laborious process which her much prized plumes are veloped from the stiff feathered quills ucked from the long-legged bird of e desert. Could those votaries of hion whose taste and money have sed the trade in ostrich feathers to crease, in the New York market se, during the last five or six years, m about $500,000 to nearly $5,000,-0 per annum, see the raw feathers as ey are brought to the factories, they ould certainly be surprised and perhaps disgusted. In their natural state e feathers of an ostrich look very uch like good sized quills pulled from e wing of a goose or a hen, and some f them have a grayish or dirty white olor which is anything but agreeable. requires patient and skillful work to ive ostrich plumes and ostrich tips the uch admired fluffiness and richness of color that they display the milliner's show cases. This ork is growing into an important industry in New York. It already ives employment to more than 5,000 en, women and girls, and the business spreading with wonderful rapidity. everal importers and manufacturers f ostrich feathers are clustered within he territory lying just west of Broadway between Houston and Canal streets. ne of these, the largest importer of strich feathers in this country, informed a *Times* reporter that he expected his importation of ostrich feathers for 1882 alone would amount to bout $2,000,000. "There has been a onderful increase in the demand or this class of goods during the ast few years," he remarked. "The ladies are wearing more feathers on their bonnets and hats than formerly. Two or three years ago a single ostrich feather was thought to e sufficient for one hat, but now fashion demands at least a double plume, and in some cases as many as six or seven feathers for each hat. This extraordinary demand has not only had the effect of increasing the price of ostrich feathers, but it has induced the ostrich farmers of South Africa to pluck their birds prematurely, thereby putting on the market an inferior quality of feathers. We seldom get large feathers now, and in order to make a good-sized plume we are obliged to sew two or more feathers together."

The ostrich feathers that come to the New York market are purchased in London. The farmers in South Africa who make a business of raising ostriches for their feathers carry or send their products to Port Elizabeth, where they are consigned to commission merchants who sell them at auction at stated periods. The buyers, as a rule, subsequently dispose of them in the principal European markets. Under the stimulus of a brisk demand the ostrich raisers have mostly gotten into the habit of breeding by artificial incubators. With rare exceptions all of the feathers sold in this country are the feathers of domesticated ostriches. There are but few wild ostriches left in what is known as the ostrich raising country. A few years ago an idea prevailed that the "bird of the desert" could be raised in this country, and some elaborate experiments were tried in the State of Texas. These experiments, however, were not practically successful, and their failure has been attributed to various causes. By some it has been claimed that the climate was unfavorable, while others have asserted that the ostrichers were not supplied with such food as was needful. However that may be, the New York dealers in ostrich feathers say that they will continue to look to the African products for their purposes.

After the raw feathers arrive at the factory they are taken out of the packages in which they are sent from London, and "string." That means that the feathers are firmly attached to strings a yard or two long, in order that they may be handled more readily and quickly. Of plumes about fifty are usually strung together, and of tips there are seventy-five and eighty, and sometimes one hundred and fifty, according to size. These feathers represent varied values. The lowest priced are worth from $20 to $40 per pound, while the choicest occasionally command from $350 to $400 per pound. When properly "strung" the feathers are ready for washing, and they are given into the hands of men or stout boys who rub them vigorously on ordinary wash-boards placed in tubs of water in which there is some solution of soda. A fine quality of white soap is also used in this washing process. After being thoroughly washed the feathers are dried in starch in a room having a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit. Next they are beaten out on smooth-top tables, the infinitesimal particles of starch clothing the beaters in white and filling the room with a dense cloud of dust that renders breathing somewhat difficult to those not used to such atmosphere. This beating, it is said, not only rids the feathers of the starch, but it brings out the "glue," and in the hands of skillful beaters none of the feathers are ever injured. The strings of feathers are taken from the beating-room to the dyeing-room, where they are colored to suit. White and black have become staple colors, and the former of these, like other hues, is produced by dyes. The fashionable fancy shades this year are terra cotta, bronze, cardinal and garnet.

"We dye feathers now-a-days to match the newest shades of imported silks," said a busy manufacturer in West Houston street.

After being dyed the feathers are taken into a large work-room where young girls scrape the quills with glass to make them pliable. Next the stems are papered and wound, and the feathers are held over steam pots to fluff them out. After that they are combed and curled by hand. The curling process is done with a small, flat knife, and to the uninitiated it appearsto be very delicate and laborious work. Curlers are paid so much per dozen, and they earn from $15 to $50 per week. The utmost skill and care are also required on the part of the girls who sew together the various pieces of which the long and beautiful plumes are made. The scarcity in the market of the genuine long ostrich feathers, such as are obtained at the proper time of the year from the full-grown wild ostrich, imposes upon manufacturers the task of making their plumes by piecing. Sometimes a plume will be composed of five or six pieces, and sometimes it will consist of two fair-sized feathers sewed together. When the feathers are entirely finished they are looked over by a competent judge and laid out in different grades. Plumes are rated at from $5 to $96 per dozen, and tips from $3 to $108 per dozen. The tips are bunched in dozens and half dozens, and are neatly sewed in boxes for the wholesale trade, while plumes are laid loosely in their boxes, each box containing from three to seven, according to size.

"More ostrich feathers have been sold in New York in the last two years," said a well-informed dealer, "than were sold in the previous eight years. Western dealers are now sending in some very large orders. I know from experience that the demand has been greater than the supply. Orders have come from St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati this fall for thirty, forty and five thousand dollar lots of ostrich feathers. The prices have slightly advanced in consequence of the scarcity of the goods."

"What has caused the milliners to trim bonnets and hats so much more profusely with feathers this season than heretofore?"

"Paris sets the fashions. Ostrich feathers have been an article of Court dress in Europe for a great many years, and the middle classes of people over there may now be said to have an ostrich feather craze. That craze has now found its way into the United States, and is spreading very rapidly. Ladies nowadays think that in order to be in fashion they must have their hats completely covered with tips and plumes. Several new shades are noticeable in the ostrich plumes this year—particularly the cadet blue, crushed strawberry, and mahogany. Accompanying the ostrich feather furor there is also a great demand for other bright colored feathers and very large birds. The fashionable milliners are putting birds as large as pigeons on some of their most stylish winter hats."

"Did the war in Egypt affect the production or price of ostrich feathers?"

"Not to any appreciable extent. There was a slight advance in prices on everything in London, and some of the New York importers of feathers had to pay from ten to twenty per cent. more for their goods this year than last. The trouble in Egypt, however, did not extend down into the ostrich-growing country, and it did not last long enough to affect the business."—*N. Y. Times.*

—The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* thinks that Dr. William E. Gorham, Jr., of Windsor, in that State, deserves a little notoriety. He is about thirty years of age, unmarried, and a vegetarian. He has not tasted meat for twelve years, nor pork for eighteen years; enjoys excellent health, and is a pedestrian of considerable note. On the day of a recent political mass-meeting, Dr. Gorham walked from his home to the meeting, listened to all the addresses, and then walked back—a distance of forty miles. He had three horses in his stable, but preferred to accomplish the distance on foot.

TEACHER—"Who was the first man?" First boy—"George Washington." Teacher—"Next." Second boy—"Adam." First boy (indignantly)—"I didn't know you meant foreigners."

A Sorrowful Romance.

A merchant of Allegheny has in his possession the following note:

APRIL 12.

It will not be possible for me to keep the appointment for this afternoon. I regret it much, but business interferes. J. W. B.

The note was written by John Wilkes Booth in 1865, two days before Lincoln was assassinated. In April, 1865, the Allegheny merchant went to Baltimore to endeavor to find some traces of his brother, who had gone from Pittsburgh as a soldier in the early part of the war. "The second day after my arrival in Baltimore," said the merchant, "I called at the house of Mrs. ——. The family consisted of Mrs. ——, her daughter Estelle, and Robert, a boy about twelve years old. Miss Estelle was between eighteen and twenty years old, and was rather pretty. She was tall and slender, and talked with great spirit. She was very graceful and quick witted, and sang well. When I had told Mrs. —— what my errand was in Baltimore she expressed a great deal of sympathy for my mother, and insisted upon my occupying the room which belonged to her son who was in the army.

"Mrs. —— told me that her daughter had formed a fancy for a man who did not care for her, and who was an actor. She said that nothing had ever come out of the matter, and she did not think there was anything to fear, but she did not like the man's profession, although she took pains to assure me that he was a gentleman; had always acted in the most honorable way, and never seemed to notice that Estelle cared for him, but talked to her about music and the stage, and took an interest in her musical studies.

"One morning Miss Estelle and I were at the breakfast table, Mrs. —— having excused herself, as she had some household duties to attend to. The young lady's attention was evidently preoccupied about something, for she talked at random and seemed to be thinking. At last she said, with a rather odd exrpession of face:

"'I expect a friend to call on me this afternoon. I think you will like him. He is very fond of music.'

"I asked who he was, and she looked rather disturbed at my question, but replied:

"'He is my best friend. He is an actor, and is coming over from Washington.'

"I remembered what her mother had told me, and I changed the topic of conversation. In the afternoon, about four o'clock, I was sitting in the parlor with Estelle, when her brother Bob came in with a letter for her. She blushed when she saw the handwriting on the envelope, and tore it open hastily. Then her expression changed, and she showed that she had been disappointed. She read the letter two or three times and then exclaimed:

"'It's too bad. He isn't coming. I think he might have written more than that, don't you?'

"She tossed the letter to me, and turning around to the piano, began playing. I absently folded and refolded her note until I had it in a crumpled little roll, and when she started to go upstairs to dress for supper, the note could not be found. She was a little vexed at my carlessness at first, but soon recovered her temper and did not allude to it again. Three days after that I was to go home. I got up early to make arrangements and went out on the street, where I heard of the assassination of Lincoln. When I returned, Mrs. —— and Estelle were awaiting my appearance to sit down to breakfast. I wat greatly excited, and exclaimed as I entered:

"'President Lincoln was murdered in Washington last night!'

"Both ladies screamed and looked frightened, and Mrs. —— cried out: 'Oh, they will kill all of us who are friends of the South. Who did it?'

"'A scoundrelly actor named Booth—John Wilkes Booth.' The words were scarcely out of my mouth before Estelle gave a scream and fell forward upon the table, and from there to the floor, dragging the breakfast things about her with a crash. The mother seemed to be almost as much affected as her daughter, but she loosened Estelle's dress and lifted her up, while I bathed her head with water. I was terribly confused, but I suggested that I should go for a doctor. Mrs. —— at the mere suggestion almost screamed.

"'No! no! No one must know it!'

"'Know what?' I asked.

"'Why, don't you know? Don't you know that John Booth was the man I told you about—the man she is in love with?'

"Then I remembered the note, and the fact that it was signed 'J. W. B.' Estelle had not mentioned the name, and that was why I did not understand it. Mrs. —— was wild with terror, and feared that her daughter might be suspected of having some connection with the plot of Booth and his companions. Estelle was ill, and did not leave her room, and I never saw her after that awful morning, poor girl!

"On my way home I found Booth's note in my pocket, where I must have put it without knowing it after I had rolled it up in a ball. I kept it then as a memento. The business Booth refers to was evidently that of the plot.

"I don't know whether Estelle is living or not. She was when I was in Baltimore two years ago. Her mother was dead, and Estelle was living with some relatives near Bowling Green, Va., and not far from Garrett farm, where the man she loved was shot in a barn twelve days after he had murdered the President of the United States."—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

Raising Children.

When very young they should be kept quiet, not too much exposed to the light. It is usual to engage some old and experienced expert to attend to this, and the direction in which the "twig is inclined" at this stage is generally the ruin of the parents' peace of mind for two years.

Milk is said to be good for babes, but there are so many "patent foods" now sold at the drug store that milk may as well be done away with. Give the child something that you don't know anything about and it will thrive—possibly.

Don't cross the child when it is small. It will take so kindly to having its own way that it is really cruel to insist on parental rights in the matter.

Learn the little coots to "crow" as early as possible. Take them in your hands and toss them up as high as you can and jounce their digestive organs all out of place. This is a genuine "raise" of children.

As soon as possible put the green baby into a baby carriage and push it along the sidewalk, running into everybody with it and gathering admiring crowds at the crossings to worship it. This will give the little one some idea of the way of getting on in the world in later years.

It is a good plan to hurry up a child in the matter of walking. The sooner a child walks, the more bow-legged and irrepressible he will be when he grows up.

Just the moment the child lets go its mother's apron strings plant it in the neighbor's front yard. This will save your own lawn, while the little fellow digs up the turf and carries away the lawn of the neighbor in his little pot wheelbarrow.

Train the child to "appear" in company. Urge him forward. There is nothing like it. Visitors so much admire to have children climb and crawl all over them in their gentle, prankish way.

A good share of dirt makes a child grow. Soap and water is useful, however, once a week, to enable parents to recognize their own children when they call them in to dinner.

Let them have their own sweet way always. They will retaliate in the future by not letting you have yours; but what matters that?

Never allow neighbors' children on your premises. The hateful things will influence your own children for bad. Allowing your children to play with the neighbor's children on *their* premises, however, has a salutary effect on those benighted little frauds, and it is your Christian duty to see that your children mingle in this manner as much as possible.

The best dressing for children is the sole of a slipper. It should be gently swayed in the air above them and applied vigorously—once in a while.

Good clothes, pretty clothes, are an elaborate necessity for little ones. If you are an eighteen-dollar-business-suit man, you can afford to dress a child on a thirty dollar silk-velvet, brass button basis.

When children get big enough to go to school—well, you will be astonished at the remarkable unanimity of the school teachers and Board of Education in relieving you of all rights, privilege and authority. You won't have anything more to do but sit with your hands folded, and see these "servants of the public" make precious little prigs of your darlings.—*New Haven Register.*

The Military Forces of Turkey.

The *Politische Correspondenz* publishes an account, "from a very well-informed military source," of the present military forces of Turkey. According to official statements, says the writer, the largest number of troops which Turkey had at any time in the field during the war of 1877-78 was 490,000 and it took her three years to obtain that number, as her levies were raised very gradually in Bulgaria and Asia Minor, first for action against the small Slavonic States, and then against Russia. The military reorganization law of 1880 provides that the army of Turkey is to be raised to 1,200,000 men, without exceeding the limits of age fixed during the Russo-Turkish war. How this can be done it is difficult to understand, seeing that Turkey has lost 2,000,000 subjects by the cessions of territory made under the Berlin Treaty, and that her Mohammedan population, both in Europe and Asia, is only 9,000,000. The question of admitting Christians to the army is only just beginning to be considered, and is not likely to be settled for another five years to come; and even if Christians were employed on non-combatant duties, such as the commissariat, transport, etc., they would certainly not increase the army to anything like 1,200,000 men. To do this a holy war would be necessary, supported by all the power of Islamite fanaticism.

SOME weeks ago we read an attempt at suicide in Paris by a man who had driven a small dagger to the depth of nearly four inches through the top of the skull into the brain. Powerful machinery had to be brought into use to remove it. The man then walked some distance to a hospital, where he remained a few days, though suffering neither from pain nor fever, and finally resumed his regular occupation. The story read like a sensational report, and we didn't care to publish it as it seemed hard to believe. We now find it in the London *Lancet*, and can not doubt its authenticity.

The Codfish.

This tropical bird very seldom wings his way so far west as Wyoming. He loves the sea breezes and humid atmosphere of the Atlantic Ocean, and when isolated in this mountain clime, pines for his native home.

The codfish can not sing, but is prized for his beautiful plumage and seductive odor.

The codfish of commerce is devoid of digestive apparatus and is more or less permeated with salt.

Codfish on toast is not as expensive as quail on toast.

The codfish ball is made of the shattered remains of the adult codfish mixed with the tropical Irish potato of commerce.

The codfish has a great wealth of glad, unfettered smile. When he laughs at anything he has that same wide waste of mirth and back teeth that Mr. Talmadge has. The Wyoming codfish is generally dead. Death in most cases is the result of exposure and loss of appetite. No one can look at the codfish of commerce and not shed a tear. Far from home with his system filled with salt, while his internal economy is gone, there is an air of sadness and homesickness and briny hopelessness about him that no one can see unmoved.

It is in our home life, however, that the codfish makes himself felt and remembered. When he enters our household, we feel his all-providing presence, like the perfume of wood violets or the seductive odor of a dead mouse in the piano. Friends may visit us and go away to be forgotten with the advent of a new face, but the cold, calm, silent corpse of the codfish can not be forgotten. Its chastened influence permeates the entire ranch. It steals into the parlor like an unbidden guest and flavors the costly curtains and the high-priced lambrequins. It enters the dark closet and dallies lovingly with our swallow-tail coat. It goes into your sleeping apartment and makes its home in your glove box and your handkerchief case.

That is why we say that it is a solemn thing to take the life of a codfish. We would not do it. We would pass him by a thousand times, no matter how ferocious he might be, rather than take his life and have our once happy home haunted forever by his unholy presence.—*Nye's Boomerang.*

Rapid Eating.

To boast of special skill—as some do—in the matter of eating "with dispatch," is to claim a relationship to the swine, hyena, and scavengers in general, supposed to be the most rapid eaters among the brutes. Such eating not only requires no special intellect, no superior physical ability, but is decidedly prejudicial to health, not to say unrefined.

When food is thus eaten, especially the more solid and tough, it is utterly impossible to chew it sufficiently, while it can not be properly combined with the saliva, a solvent prepared to an extent to indicate its use and importance from three and a half pounds to six in twenty-four hours. The primary object of chewing is to so divide the food that this juice may be mixed with every part, the fineness presenting an increased surface, the act of chewing acting on the salivary glands, in a kind of milking process, which, in addition to the excitement of the food, causes it to ooze out, thus affording all the liquids needed, without any artificial drinks. By this mouth-digestion, so to speak, reducing all to a moist and fine pulp, and only by such processes, can food be properly fitted for the stomach. If not well prepared for the stomach, in the mouth, the labor of that organ must be increased, doing its own, with a part pertaining to the mouth. It is proper to add that even the liquid foods cannot be so prepared unless they are retained in the mouth long enough to allow the saliva to be incorporated with them. It is also true that such masses of food as are thrown into the stomach by rapid eaters, cannot be well combined with the stomach juice (gastric,) from which fact the stomach digestion must be imperfect. The outer surface only being dissolved by the gastric juice, a part of the solid mass is likely to pass into the bowels, in an unprepared state, of course deranging them, and increasing their labors.

To say the least, rapid eating is but a preparation for our national disease—dyspepsia—as we may be the most rapid eaters of the civilized world.—*Golden Rule.*

HERE are two illustrations of matrimonial felicity: In Leicester, England, a man went with another woman to a place of amusement the evening of the day his wife died, and just before the funeral the woman having come to take charge of the house, the dead wife's mother turned her out of doors, a large crowd pelted her with flour and black lead and hooted the husband on the way to the church.

Another man eloped with his wife's sister from Rochester, New York, taking with him $900 of his wife's money. He was taken with the smallpox, when his paramour deserted him. His former wife heard of his sickness and came on at once, but too late. He died before she reached him.

—A young man in a Western Illinois town advertised for a wife. His own sister answered the "ad," discovered the identity of the advertiser, and, without betraying her own identity, led the enamored young man along till he proposed marriage. The joke was too good to keep and now there's another young man who hates women with a cruel, bitter hatred.—*Chicago Herald.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Greek and French have been added as optional studies to the course of the Indianapolis high school.

—The English Church has established a Christian mission at Sara, a town which reaches further back than the call of Abraham.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—The Philadelphia Board of Education estimates its expenses for the next year at $1,715,909.05. Of this sum $1,136,095 will go for teachers' salaries.

—The net numerical growth of the United Presbyterian Church last year was, to the very unit, double that of the year before, viz.: 1,636 to 818.—*The Interior.*

—The census of the world, according to its religions, has been figured out by some Scotch statisticians. Its results are: Protestants, 120,000,000; Oriental Christians, 80,000,000; Roman Catholics, 200,000,000; Jews, 10,000,000; Mohammedans, 176,000,000; Pagans, 80,-000,000.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—Mr. Flod, a German missionary and captive in Abyssinia, writes: King John has taken advantage of the troubles in Egypt to regain his lost provinces, and he has subdued and baptized the Galla tribes as far as Gurogne. He also states that the slave trade flourishes along the Blue Nile, and will continue to do so as long as the country is in the hands of Mohammedans.

—The Detroit *Post and Tribune* says there are nine Presbyterian churches in Detroit, with a membership of 2,872, paying $20,000 in pastors' salaries, and owning property worth $496,000, entirely out of debt, except some $10,000 or $15,000 still owing by the Fort Street Church on its rebuilding after the fire, and which its members can wipe out in any twenty-four hours that they will set about it.

—The well-known condition left on Girard College by its founder, excluding ministers from its doors and forbidding all sectarian religious teaching, is said to have been violated for many years. "The officers of the Girard estate," it is explained, "have always felt that while sectarianism was to be excluded from the college, religion as a principle of life was to be inculcated in the minds of the youth who received the benefit of the institution."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—That American parents are educating their children to be idlers is the complaint of the Boston *Herald.* "Not long ago," it says, "it was shown that the drift of representative schools in Boston and Quincy was in the direction of occupations which are beyond the rank of the common laborer, beyond the limits of common industries. None of the boys, none of the girls, expected to really work for a living. They were to do what was nice and genteel, but not to soil their hands, not to wear overalls or scrub floors; not, in short, to do anything that did not belong to a superior race.

PITH AND POINT.

—People learn wisdom by experience. A man never wakes up his second baby to see it laugh.

—The Agricultural Bureau reports a short broom-corn crop this year, but the supply of mop-handles is unprecedented. No occasion to be alarmed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A Vermont man found a pocketbook with $60 in it just before the war, and recently his conscience compelled him to restore the funds. Conscience is pretty thick down East.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—In a Paris shop devoted to feminine wearing apparel: "You ought to take this pair of stays, madame. They can not be worn out. None of my customers to whom I have sold a pair have ever wanted another."

—"Pa, are we going to have any girlvanized iron on our new house?" "Any w-h-a-t?" "Any girlvanized iron?" "Galvanized you mean, don't you?" "Yes, pa; but teacher says we mustn't say gal; it's girl!"—*Chicago Journal.*

—You can put "ten million oysters, when they are only two days old, into a four-quart pail filled with water." We believe this because we saw it in a newspaper, and we suppose if you took out about a pint of water you could get in about thirty million more oysters.—*New Haven Register.*

—"Is dis heah letter all right, boss?" asked an Austin darky, handing the clerk a letter he wanted to send off in the mail. The clerk weighed the letter and returned it, saying: "You want to put another stamp on it. It weighs too much." "Ef I puts another stamp on de letter dat won't make it no lighter. Dat's gwine ter make it weigh more."—*Texas Siftings.*

—"My wife," says Wigglesworth, abstractedly lifting a handful of prunes from the box, "is one of the most economical women I ever saw. Whenever I smoke a cigar in the house she makes me blow the smoke on her plants to kill the bugs, and stands ready to catch the ashes for tooth powder, while the stub that is left she soaks in water and treats the flower-pots to a Turkish bath with it."—*New Haven Register.*

—Enthusiastic Teetotaler—"Dear Miss Madge, I am so delighted to find you have such an admiration for our cause." Æsthetic young lady—"No, I've an admiration for Sir Wilfrid, that's all. When you see in print such epithets applied to him as 'peregrinating pump-handle,' 'peripatetic squirter,' 'driveler of dreary dreariness,' it makes one really feel that he has done something to advance the poetry of literature in this country."

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 9, 1882.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

It is estimated that ninety-nine-one hundredths of the children of America, kept out of school are children of drunkards.

It is asserted that in the three years ended 1880 there were no fewer than 252 theatres destroyed by fire, or partly so, resulting in 4,370 deaths and about 3,400 injuries.

Simmons's Gap, Va., has a patriarch of 80 years, living with his ninth wife, who is father of fifty-three children. At a recent reunion over 300 descendants wished him long life.

Bob Toombs is said to be failing rapidly, his eyesight has almost entirely failed him, and he can neither read nor write. In other ways he is fast breaking, and can hardly be considered to have a firm lease on life.

A. C. Soteldo, the Washington journalist, accused of the murder of his brother while attempting to shoot Barton, managing editor of the Washington Republican, was yesterday acquitted in the district court.

Thursday at Chattanooga a train of cars and engine built in that city at the shops of the Alabama Great Southern railroad made a successful trial trip. This is the first complete train of exclusive Southern build ever constructed.

A San Francisco amature thief robbed a drunken man, whom he found lying in the street, and ran off just in time to escape being caught by a policeman. Next morning his dead body was found in an area near by. The fright had killed him.

Three hundred dollars a year gives a spacious and elegant residence in the Azores. Servant wages are $2 to $5 a month; one cent a pound buys the finest grapes; meat and chickens cost about 50 per cent. less than here, fish is excellent and abundant, and vegetables are plenty and cheap.

It is estimated that from 450,000 to 500,000 tons of charcoal are annually made in the United States. No better way to get through forests. It was this which, more than anything else, deprived Ireland of hers. Few countries are now more barren of timber, although tradition avers that a squirrel could once travel from tree to tree from Antrim to Kerry.

Mme. Modjeska's opinions of her beautiful sister artist, Mrs. Langtry, are published in England. She says she is a very charming woman, and, considering how short a time she has been acting, it is wonderful how she has succeeded on the stage. She does not, however, dwell much on her histrionic powers, but says she admired her because she was so beautiful.

A woman of Charlestown, Mass., while nursing her dying father, began to abuse the five other children, and vowed that they should never have a cent of the old man's estate, as she would control him in making a will. He bequeathed all his property to her, as she had said, but her own words have been accepted in court as proof that she unduly influenced his enfeebled mind, and the will has been set aside.

In the sixteen Southern States and the District of Columbia the white school population is 3,899,961 and the colored 1,803,257. There are 16,669 colored public schools. 44 normal schools, 36 colored institutions of secondary instructions, 15 colored universities and colleges, 22 colored schools of theology, 3 colored law schools, 2 colored medical schools, and 2 colored deaf and dumb and blind institutions.

While Neal and Craft, the prisoners charged with the murder of the Gibbons family at Ashland, Ky., were being carried from Catlettsburg to Ashland after their trial, in which a change of venue had been granted, the troops guarding them were fired upon by a mob and upon returning the fire three of the mob were killed and twenty wounded. Only two of the militia were wounded and they but slightly.

Arabi's guards are anxious about their prisoner, and watch for fear of suicide, though that is unlikely with a moslem. He has sunk into a profound sadness, speaks only when strongly urged, and looks out aimlessly at the wall of the little back yard, which is his only prospect, thinking, of Tel-el-Kebir the impregnable and that ride for life on horseback. His malady of body may increase his despondency of mind, but at present his condition is that of a profoundly hopeless and spiritless man. Toulba, on the other hand, is full of life, discussing pros and cons with his janitor through his interpreter.

Fall Term Circuit Court.

CASES DISPOSED OF.

State vs. J. T. Wilson. Keeping open doors on Sunday. Guilty and fined $10.

State vs. Charles J. Jones and Amanda Busby. Adultery. Nol. pros. on motion of Solicitor.

State vs. Charles Jones. Keeping open doors on Sunday. Guilty and fined $10.

State vs. J. T. Wilson. Carrying concealed weapons. Guilty and fined $50.

State vs. Andrew Osburn. Carrying concealed weapons. Guilty and fined $50.

State vs. Thomas Cutts. Grand larceny. Guilty and sentenced to twelve months' hard labor for the county.

State vs. Tobe Walker. Selling liquor to minor. Not guilty.

State vs. Tobe Walker. Selling liquor to minor. Guilty and fined $50.

State vs. H. C. Jones. Assault and battery. Guilty and fined $50.

State vs. H. C. Jones. Carrying concealed weapons. Not guilty.

State vs. Frank Lawrence. Assault and battery with weapon. Guilty and fined $25.

State vs. Frank Lawrence. Assault and battery. Nol. pros. on motion of Solicitor.

State vs. Sim Williams. Carrying concealed weapons. Not guilty.

State vs. Barney Nobles. Abusive language. Not guilty.

State vs. James Barnett. Disturbing public worship. Guilty and fined $20.

State for Chilton county vs. Charles J. Jones, *et als.* Two cases. Sci. Fa. Forfeiture final for $25 in each case.

State for Chilton county vs. Thomas J. Boyd *et als.* Sci. Fa. Final as to parties served.

State for Chilton county vs. Austin Goodwin *et als.* Sci. Fa. Forfeiture set aside.

A number cases taken up were continued.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY.

To Hon. James E. Cobb, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit:

We, the Grand Jury of Chilton county and State of Alabama, beg leave to submit this our general report. We have examined the county jail, and find it secure and in good condition, and the prisoners well cared for. We also find the courthouse in good condition.

We have examined into the condition of the public roads, and find them in good condition, except one or two which have been provided for. We have examined the bonds of the county officials and deem them good and sufficient. We have also examined the books and accounts of the officials of the county, and find them neatly and we believe correctly kept. In regard to the finances of the county, we are pleased to state that we find the county out of debt, and with a cash balance of nine hundred and seventy dollars; and thirty-six dollars of fine and forfeiture funds.

We have examined dilligently into all the cases presented to us, and have found bills where we were satisfied they could be sustained.

We take pleasure in reporting that we believe, from all we can learn that crimes and misdemeanors are on the decrease in our county, having found only twelve bills.

We regret to be under the necessity of calling attention to the bad condition of the streets at our county site and recommend that your Honor call the attention of the proper officers to the same.

We herewith attach a communication of Dr. J. P. Robinson, health officer of this county, and respectfully ask that the Commissioners' Court take such steps in this matter as they may deem proper.

After expressing our thanks to your Honor, the Solicitor and other officers of the court for their kind assistance, and having finished all business before us respectfully beg to be discharged.

J. B. BOYKIN, Foreman.

DR. ROBINSON'S COMMUNICATION.

I would respectfully request the Grand Jury to recommend my position to the consideration of the Commissioners of Chilton county, for a remuneration of services in organizing and putting the sanitary laws into execution for the county, in order that I may procure a place for persons attacked with diseases of an epidemic nature, as I have been forced to do in this county for small pox. My reports of births, deaths and diseases of all character, I make out once a month as health officer of the county.

Respectfully,
J. P. ROBINSON.

Scoville Insanity Case.

CHICAGO, October 28.—The sealed verdict in the Scoville insanity case, delivered last night, was received by the clerk this morning. It declares Mrs. Scoville insane. The court-room was crowded. Mrs. Scoville was not present, and cannot be found.

The verdict declares she has been insane about six months, and that her insanity is hereditary.

Tuesday's Elections.

Though all of the States holding elections on last Tuesday, have not been heard from, it is conceded that the Democrats have gained enough Congressmen in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois to give them a good working majority in the next House. The Democrats gain one Congressman in Alabama, and several in other Southern States.

It is now certain that New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana, have elected Democratic State officers, and the Democracy is hopeful that the official count will give them control of the Legislatures in New Hampshire and Colorado, which Legislatures will elect United States Senators.

Withal, Tuesday's election was a great Democratic cyclone which has swept the rottenness of Republican rule from many heretofore unfortunate States, which can now "rejoice and be glad" at their fortunate redemption.

In the case of Dick Liddle, who was recently tried at Huntsville, Ala., for complicity in the Muscle Shoals robbery, the court suspended sentence until the next term, and fixed the bonds for appearance at $1,500. The purpose of suspending sentence is to prevent the disqualification of conviction and sentence from attaching to Liddle, who is an important witness in the Missouri and other courts against other members of the James gang. It is expected that Liddle will either be pardoned or his sentence indefinitely suspended.

The case of Mr. R. M. Goodgame, charged with killing of Mr. Robert Mullins was continued on the motion of the prosecution at the last week's term of court.

The telegrams tell of a fracas between negroes and a body of white men at Barnwell, S. C., in which the latter were considerably worsted.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to me by J. A. McNeil and his wife, Mary McNeil, on the 7th day of July, 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Ala., "in Vol. 12 of Deeds, on pages 153 and 154." I will proceed to sell at the Courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1882,

the following described property, to-wit: The N E ¼ of N W ¼, N ½ of N E ¼ sec. 34, township 23, range 13, S ½ of S E ¼ and E ½ of N E ¼ of S E ¼ sec. 27, township 23, range 13.

W. A. COLLIER.

Clanton, Ala., Nov. 9, 1882. 2t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March, 1884, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 8th day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e quarter of the n w quarter, section 13, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this first day of November, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company. By Smith & Cullman, its attornies in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it, by James E. Lowe, and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the 9th day of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the eighth day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: "The n w quarter of the s w quarter of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this first day of Nov., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by Smith & Cullman, its attornies in fact. nov9

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife, Adaline Smith on the 8th day of August, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 8th day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e ¼ of the s e ¼ of section 29, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of November, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Smith & Cullman, its attornies in fact.

Clanton Academy.

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month $2.00
Intermediate 3.00
Academic 4.00
Music 4.00
Board (washing extra) 10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

Ehrman Again
To the Front!

Below will be found a price list which will show how astonishingly low R. Ehrman will dispose of his stock for the next TEN DAYS.

TEN POUNDS COFFEE $1.
MEAT PER POUND 15c.
GOOD FAMILY FLOUR $6 PER BARREL.

Meal $1.15 Per Bushel.

Calico 5 cents per yard, Domestic (seven-eights) 6½c per yard, Osnaburgs (heavy) 10c.

BROGANS $1.00 PER PAIR.

LADIES SHOES FROM 75c TO $1.50 PER PAIR.

In addition to the above I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
FURNITURE, WOODWARE,

and everything kept in a house of general merchandise, which will be sold in proportion to above prices.

BAGGING AND TIES FURNISHED TO FARMERS AT COST.

R. Ehrman.

Clanton, Ala., August 24. tf

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West

Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

NOTICE NO. 1872.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala, Oct. 19, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: Luther R. Friday, Homestead 7208 for the w ½ of the s w ¼ section 28, township twenty north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lula G. Martin, John M. Runnels, and Jasper Y. Friday, of Plantersville, Ala., and Henry J. Cole, of Callierville.

otsix THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. myl6-ly

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

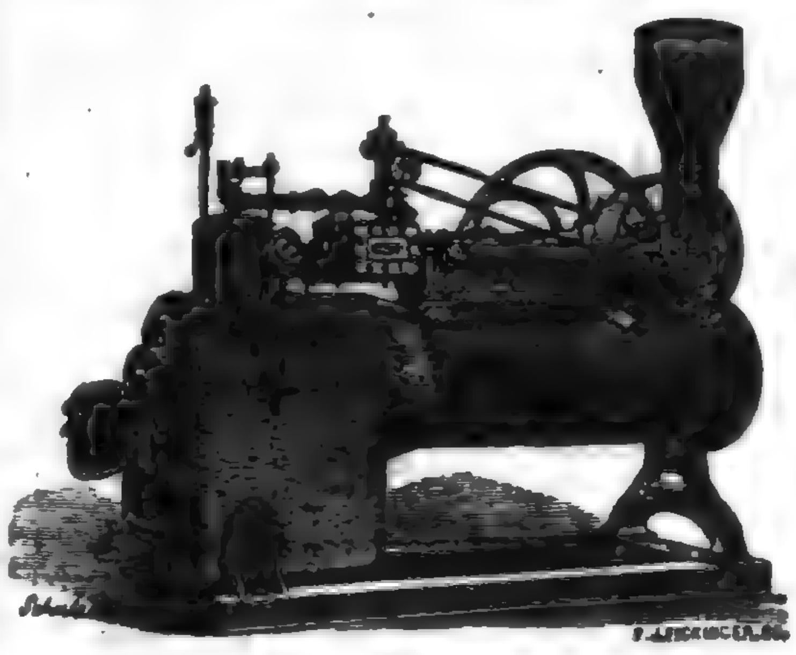
J. F. MAULL, J. H. HOCKENSMITH.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Lomax, Ala.
——DEALERS IN——
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HAT
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinwar
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles a

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
☞ HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CORN.
We sell our goods at low rates and solicit a share of public patro

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882. tf

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINE
OF ALL SIZ
FROM TWO TO T
HUNDRED HOR
POWER,
—AND—
OF ALL KIN

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHE
The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Bes
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.
For Catalogue and Prices address
MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,
General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Al
☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. mar8-ly

New Goods! New Goods!
Bottom Prices at Last at
WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
——DEALERS IN——
Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Good

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

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74 and 76 Beekman St., N. Y.

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NOTICE NO. 1884.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: George E. Reid, Homestead 11886, for s w ¼ of the s w ¼ sec 30, township twenty, range eleven east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Barnes, Sampson Friday, John Reynolds and Luther R. Friday, all of Callierville, Ala.

ots THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

For Sale Or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty feet square, with a partition making two rooms one 16x40, and one 24x40, A good stable on lot, 25x40 feet, with loft above and a good stock shed attached. Lot is 75x150 feet, and it is the best location for business in Clanton. For further particulars apply to

J. FOX MAULL,
Sept. 28-tf Lomax, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 1883.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 188

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on November twenty-five, 1882, viz: Sampson Friday, Homesteads 7562 and 11984, for the s ½ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ and sec 30, township twenty north, range eleven east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George E. Reid, William Barnes, John Reynolds, and William Terry, all of Callierville, Ala.

ots THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

H. L. Wheeler
GENERAL
Real Estate Agent
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Will buy and sell lands for commission.
Jun15-ly

HE CHILTON VIEW.

LANTON, ALA., NOV. 9, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Divis-
n—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.
bb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.
rdy.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congres-
onal District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District
William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E.
ewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderic.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hon-
cutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

HEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	11:10 p. m.
No. 11	2:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2	8:48 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	7:05 p. m.
No. 12	10:38 a. m.

Don't stop.

HEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

ing North	Daily Mail	Going South
e. 7:40 a. m.	Selma Arr	7:73 p. m.
10:36 "	Calera Lve.	4:40 "
5:40 p m	Rome "	10:10 a m
7:18 "	Dalton "	8:05 "
8:45 "	Cleaveland "	7:03 "
11:35 "	Knoxville "	3:30 "
1:30 a m	Norristown "	1:45 "
4:15 a m	Bristol "	10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ward	Daily Mail	Westward
11:00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:30 p m
ve 8:50 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
ve 5:35 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

LODGES. — Regular communications
nton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No.
, first Saturday in each month at 7
lock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge
2 K. of P. every second and fourth
day nights in each month, at 7
lock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T.
ets every Friday night at 7 o'clock,

L DOTTINGS.

For Thirty Days.

Every one subscribing for this paper
ween now and the first of December,
ll receive it until January 1st, 1884,
one years' subscription price ($1.50).
year and two months for $1.50. We
ke this offer in order to increase our
culation, though old subscribers can
e advantage of it as well as new.
member the offer will be open for
rty days only.

Commissioners court was in ses-
n last Monday.

A white frost at this point on
t Monday morning.

See notice of mortgage sale by W.
Collier, Esq., which will take
ce on Wednesday, the 22d inst.

There is said to be a considerable
ount of money in the country
is season. Wonder why we can't
any of it.

The State Legislature will con-
e in regular biennial session
next Tuesday, the 14th inst.
se who wish to keep up with
doings of that body should sub-
ibe for the VIEW.

Mr. A. Eiland, of Strasburg, has
d on our table a fine sweet pota-
to which he has given the name
alf-Breed." It is mixed—yam
d red—and presents the peculiar
pearance of being red on one
e and yellow on the other.

We have received from Mr. W.
Wood, of Maplesville, a sample
cane raised by him this year.
e stalks sent us are each seven
d a half feet high, and Mr. Wood
s he made one hundred gallons
syrup from 400 stalks which he
nted, and that he has 400 stalks
seed.

Rev. T. J. Rutledge, of the Ala-
a Christian Advocate, died in
rmingham, last week. The de-
sed was well known throughout
State. He delivered several
y forcible sermons during the
mp meeting at this place recent-
and not a few of our people will
pained at his death.

y reference to the head of our
al column, it will be seen that a
ange of schedule has been made
on the L. & N. railroad. Pas-
gers for Birmingham can now
ve Clanton at 8:48 a. m., on the
il train No. 2, which will here-
er stop at this point, and return
the evening mail train, at 7:15.
sengers for Montgomery can
e express train No. 1, at 6:33 a.
and return on accommodation
in No. 6, which now reaches
nton at 7:05 p. m. Mr. W. J.
pson, the agent, says always
rchase your tickets fully ten
nutes before the arrival of trains.

The Election

Passed off very quietly in our county. Col. Williams, the Democratic nominee, had a walk over, though the vote polled was light.

Clanton box solid for Williams with 150 votes.

Jemison box solid for Williams with 121 votes.

Providence box solid for Williams with 71 votes.

LATER.—So far as heard no opposition votes were cast with one beat (Mullins') to hear from, with the exception of 10 votes for McCoy in beat 5. The vote for Williams at the other boxes stands:

Verbena, 148, Cooper's 82, Wells' 66, Maplesville 65, Dixie 79, Benson 81, Mascedonia 29. A total of 892 votes only, which is evidence of considerable apathy and lack of interest in the election.

LATER.—Mullins' gives Williams 47. McCoy none.

Education.

Why do our people take so little interest in the work of educating their children? The amount of illiteracy in our sunny south is fearful. This is the condition of our own beloved Alabama, and of our own county, Chilton. Why is it so? Is it because of financial inability? Is it really true that our people are too poor to give their children a common school education? Surely it cannot be so—or would not—if our people would but properly exert themselves, and use the advantages of which they are possessed. There is hardly any other country in the world that possesses greater or more numerous advantages than our own. If our people would only go to work to utilize these advantages, and develop the various resources that lie at their very doors—at the same time using proper economy, avoiding all extravagance and waste — they would be abundantly able to educate their children. The following, from a religious journal speaks volumes: "Our people pay more for amusements than for the education of their children. A single circus will carry away from a town money enough to build the Academy it has so long needed." Then, again, some families spend enough for *tobacco* and *snuff* to educate their children; they could do it if they would — "where there's a will there's a way." The trouble is, they do not recognize the importance of the thing; and are not willing to make the necessary sacrifices and exertions.

If, as individuals, as families, as communities, and as a county, we would rise to a position of respectability and of honor in the estimation of other portions of the State, *we must educate our children.* It is better for us to work day and night —to live on bread and water—to wear the coarsest kind of clothing —than to let our children grow up without education.

The advantages of education are numerous and great. It qualifies one for business, for society, and for usefulness. The educated men of the world are the controlling element of society. They do the thinking for the masses; they mould the opinions of men; they exert a greater influence upon men than others do; they control the destinies of the world, as far as they are controlled by men. They fill the offices of honor, of trust, of emolument; while as a general rule, the uneducated are mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," doomed to occupy the lowest positions, and perform the drudgery of life.

Would that higher and nobler aspirations could be enkindled in the minds and hearts of the people all over our land! Would that they could be made to realize that education is a *necessity*—something that we cannot get along without! Then might we expect to see something like a proper interest manifested in this great work. Then would our halls of learning be crowded with students, the office and work of teaching be exalted to their proper rank; and such remuneration be made for the work of teaching as would induce men and women of thorough competency to engage in this, one of the noblest of callings. OBSERVER.

Sorrows of a "Masher."

There were plenty of seats in the car, but as he walked down the aisle he looked sharply to the right and left until he reached a pretty girl who was sitting alone.

"Seat engaged, Miss?" he asked with a knowing wink.

"N-no, sir," stammered the girl, looking around in dismay.

Down he plumped and braced himself for the campaign. He was a regular passenger, and held his commutation ticket in his hand.

"Shall I open——"

"Tickets!" roared the conductor, who had watched him from afar.

The regular passenger smiled sweetly at the pretty girl and put up his paste board, out of which two rides were promptly nipped.

"Tickets!"

"Hold on!" protested the regular passenger, "you punched this twice. This lady isn't with me."

"Sorry," replied the conductor, "but you walked in, sat down and went to work in the regular married style. Supposed, of course, it was your wife. Too late now. Take a vacant seat next time. Tickets!"

And the passengers went to the conductor and offered him cigars and bought out the train-boy for him.

"I knew they weren't married," said he, "I've seen him before, but this is the first time it cost him a couple of dollars to play it."

"Do you know who the lady is?" asked an inquisitive man.

"My wife, gentlemen," replied the conductor.—*Travelers Magazine.*

Mr. W. W. Wadsworth, the duke of Wadesworth, and Mrs. Taft, of Mountain Creek, who are members of the Methodist church, have each contributed $50 toward the building of the new Baptist church in Birmingham.

Subscribe for the VIEW.

NOTICE NO. 1898.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 27, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Dec. 9th 1882, viz: Elbert Walker, Homestead 12305 for the n ½ of n w ¼, s e ¼ of of n w ¼, n e quarter of s w quarter, sec 18, township 20 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: James M. Stanfield, Allen Sims, and A. H. Edwards, of Mountain Creek, and Eli Crenshaw, of Wadsworth, Ala.

nov2 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1895.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 28, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 9, 1882, viz: Cyrus M. Culp, Homestead 7553 for the s w quarter of s e quarter, section 14, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Stephen Baker, Peter S. Prim, James M. Bivings and Gus Gordon, all of Clanton, Ala. Thomas J. Scott, Register.

nov2*

NOTICE NO. 1856.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 17, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 27, 1882, viz: Roda Klener, Homestead 12198, for the s w ¼ of section 24, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Milton Fuller, Jesse B. Hardy, James L. Williams, and William F. Roebuck, all of Maplesville, Ala. THOS. J. SCOTT,

ots Register.

NOTICE 1836.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 5, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on November, 31, 1882, viz: Lewis Gentry Homestead 3241 for the s e ¼ of the n w and n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 1, townsp 20 north range 16 east, and the s w ¼ of the n w ¼ sec 6, township 20 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: James M. Stanfield, William Gray, Simon H. Gleen, and Joseph Long.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,

o10 Register.

NOTICE NO. 1870.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: Lula G. Martin, Homestead 7126 for the s e ¼ of the s e ¼, section 22, township 20 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John M. Runnels, Jasper Y. Friday and Luther R. Friday, of Maplesville, Ala., and Henry J. Cole, of Callierville, Ala.

o26 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1871.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: John W. Runnels, Homestead 7127, for the e ½ of the n w ¼ sec 28, township 20 north, range 11 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Lula G. Martin, Luther R. Friday, Henry J. Cole, Jasper Y. Friday, all of Plantersville, Ala. THOS. J. SCOTT,

o26 Register.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju7-1y

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
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Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 20-6m

Ternanville Ahead!
Low Prices and Fair
Dealing Will Win!
I have a new stock of goods in
store, consisting of everything
that a farmer needs, which
I am selling at prices
that defy compe-
tition, viz:
A GOOD PAIR OF SHOES FOR $1
A Good Pair Pants $1.
A GOOD HAT FOR SEVENTY-
FIVE CENTS.
My stock of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
and SUPPLIES
is complete, and my motto is
Low Prices.
My GIN and MILL are now run-
ning every day, and persons
desiring ginning or grind-
ing done should call
on me.
Respectfully,
o12-2m T. M. TERNAN.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

HAVE YOU WOOL TO CARD?

We are now carding and are fully prepared to card all wool brought or sent us, with dispatch. We will give you satisfaction every time. Mark your wool, tell us who from, and if you want it rolled. Put your name on express card. E. G. WALKER,

aug10-3m Montevallo, Ala.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical
Instruments, Fine
Oil Paintings,
Chromos,
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NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

BIRMINGHAM STOVE HOUSE.
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Alonzo S. Elliott,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.
ROOFING AND GALVANIZED IRON
CORNICE WORK.
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
Birmingham, Ala.
IRON MANTELS AND GRATES,
STOVE FIXTURES, CROCKERY, &c.

We carry a complete stock, and orders by mail will receive lowest prices and prompt shipment. Oct 5-3m

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery,
Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 20-6m

Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION,
Is a Reciprocal Benevolent Institu-
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of the property of its
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Safest and Cheapest
FIRE INSURANCE EXTANT.

Now is the time to insure your property against fire. For terms, &c., call on or write to W. M. WILSON, Agt.

oct 5-3m Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,

Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. S. P. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. S. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST,
CLANTON, ALA.

Solicits the patronage of the public.

PRICES FOR WORK:

Shaving - - - - [illegible]
Hair cutting - - - - [illegible]

☞ The only barber in the world who never talks. Jul[illegible]

What a Policeman Saw.

THE FIRST SCENE.

Just a wee bit of a sweet-faced child, with wonderfully [illegible] brown eyes shining through [illegible] of tangled hair that drifted over [illegible]. A pair of red lips quivering with the sobs that shook her slight frame. Soft cheeks, down which the [illegible] falling like April rains. That was what a policeman saw.

"I want my mamma," she sobbed, in reply to a question from him. "She lives in a big house way off, Daisy said. I'm going to find her. They put her in a [illegible] box and shut her up tight and [illegible] just cried and said she was with the angels. Do you know where they are? I want to go to her. Can't you take me?"

Something in the officer's eyes made indistinct the objects around him as he took the little one in his arms and asked her name.

"Oh, it's only Mamie," she said. "Mamma's Mamie, and I know she wants me. Won't you take me too her?" He started with the light burden toward the station, but before he reached it she had fallen asleep, talking of mamma and the angels. At the station, her father, anxious and startled, was waiting to greet her, and as he took her she opened her eyes just long enough to see who he was and whisper: "Papa, mamma wants me. I know she is lonely; let us go to her;" and then the tired eyes closed again and the dainty head drooped to a broad shoulder, fast asleep.

It may be that the smile which made bright her face as she dreamed, was only the reflection of her angel mother's as it shone into that of her child. In a lonely ward in the worst part of the city last night, a brawny policeman forgot the long hours as he remembered the sweet face of a dainty bit of a girl seeking her mother who is a dweller with the angels.

THE SCENE CHANGES.

A red, bloated face over which the unkempt hair strayed as if to hide the marks of sin and shame that marred every feature. Eyes that were once beautiful, bleared with nights of debauchery, wandering half questioningly around the apartment. "Say, captain, don't put me in a cell, I'll be quiet. Let me sleep outside the bars to-night. I'm not very well, and the cells are close and ill-smelling."

They granted her wish, and soon she was fast asleep. But in her slumber she talked of a tender-faced mother who bended above her and taught her childhood's prayer. Gradually the hard look faded from her face, and even as she slept a tear forced it's way from her eyes, and glistened on that seamed cheek like a jewel.

Her dream must have been a happy one, for after the tear came smiles that brought back some of the girlish fairness of a face that in other days had made a picture of beauty in a happy home. She stirred in her slumber and put out her hands appealingly as she murmured "Mother!" The turnkey turned away and busied himself with the lights that were already shining their brightest. Perhaps there were tears in his own eyes that made them seem dim to him. Who knows?

He remembered when this wretched wreck was an innocent girl with every prospect of a happy life, and here to-night a thing of shame, battered and weary from her contact with the world, a bloated, disgusting object she lies asleep on a prison floor, talking in her dreams of mother. To-morrow in the court-room she will stare grimly at the mocking crowd, and receive her sentence with unconcern. But when again the gray shadows wrap in sombre hues the city's streets, and the night hides in its mantle of blackness the outlines of hill and valley, the softly gleaming stars will peer with tenderest glance through the iron bars that guard the dingy window and see a kneeling woman, with flying hair and tear-wet eyes, gazing steadily Heavenward, while her drawn lips, bloodless and thin, shape and utter in pitiful tone, the dearest name on earth—Mother.—*M. Quad.*

Baby Alligators.

Mr. L. I. Stephens has made a discovery. To begin at the beginning let us say that during the centennial he carried about seventy-five alligator eggs to Philadelphia, securely packed in moss, intended as Florida curiosities. When he went to open his box, lo! seventy-five alligators beamed upon him. Since then Mr. Stephens has been buying alligators' eggs and placing them in a large box over his store sandwiched between layers of damp straw. He says that this makes a hot-bed, the temperature of the attic being considerably over 100 degrees during a warm day. Whenever the straw becomes dry he sprinkles a little water over it. The period of incubation, he says, is about two months. He has had a nest of 800 eggs undergoing this treatment for the past seven or eight weeks, and the young alligators are beginning to come forth. On Wednesday about twenty of them came to time, and eight more on Thursday. Whenever they are almost ripe the eggs turn dark, and he can hear the youngsters wobbling about trying to effect an exit. If the incipient saurian is unable to smash his pent up Utica by himself, Mr. Stephens renders him the necessary assistance. And so our resources continue to develop.—*Florida Times.*

—A curious sale took place in Detroit recently, Coup's circus being sold by the Sheriff to satisfy numerous judgments of creditors. Quite a number of circus proprietors and representatives of the zoological gardens at Toronto, Ont., were present. The hippopotamus brought $2,960; the gnu $625; a pair of porcupines, for the Cincinnati Gardens, $56; monkeys, $14 each; eight cockatoos, $72; a pair of lions and one leopard, $1,250; three hyenas, $90; a couple of Malayan sunbears went to the Cincinnati Gardens for $220; a South American jaguar, $136; a kangaroo, $100.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Dr. Deaker, of St. Petersburg, treats diphtheria by first giving the patient a laxative, and when its operation has ceased he gives cold drinks acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and then a gargle of lime-water and hot milk in equal parts every two hours. His method has been very successful.

Why are Ministers Funny?

A man was arrested in New York for laughing at a meeting of the "Salvation Army," and when brought before the judge and asked why he laughed he said at the close of the services a man said, "A collection will now be taken up. Trade dollars will be accepted." The judge decided that the remark was made to create laughter, and acquitted the prisoner. This incident may be food for thought on the part of certain ministers who are in the habit of making "cunning" remarks in the pulpit. What do they do it for? Do they want people to laugh, or do they want them to come as near laughing as possible, and not laugh. Every attendant at churches can remember remarks made by ministers that were evidently intended to touch the risibles, and yet if the audience laughed, the minister would be offended. Beecher often makes remarks that cause a broad smile all over the house. Suppose a hundred people in the audience could not stop at a smile, but that they should laugh so as to shake the roof, wouldn't Beecher be the one to blame? We have heard a Methodist ministers in Wisconsin, who is now President of a college, say funnier things in the pulpit than we ever wrote—which isn't saying much for the fun of his remarks—and it was all we could do to keep from brusting into a laugh. If we had laughed as hard as we did next day, in conversation with the same minister, when he said things not half as funny, he would very likely have instructed his sexton to fire the red-headed man out of the church. What did he say the funny things for, in the solemn church? Certainly it was not to make his hearers cry. We have heard an eminent preacher, formerly of this city, say things in the pulpit that were as full of humor and sarcasm as words could be, and yet his face was as mournful as the tune, "Hark from the Tombs a Doleful Sound." Let him say the same things in camp, while the boys were sittings around a trout dinner, and the woods would ring with laughter. Now, what was he driving at? Did he want his hearers to laugh, or did he want them to smile and look around at friends in other pews as much as to say, "Well, he's a trump." There ought to be an understanding about this thing. If preachers want us to laugh, when they say a funny thing, let them say so. We do not suppose the minister who started his prayer, "O Lord, we come before thee under the auspices of the Rock County Agricultural Society," wanted anybody to laugh, though he might just as well have added, "Admission twenty-five cents. Children half price." Guess the next time we go to church and a minister says something funny we will laugh, and get arrested.—*Peck's Sun.*

A Horrible Beast in a Sewer.

One of the most remarkable incidents that has yet come to light—or rather to darkness—in North St. Louis is recorded, and although the hero in the case escaped with his life, he is not particularly anxious to go on any more exploring expeditions, even when they are in the interest of home comforts and requirements. Billy Prant is a well known meat-shop keeper, doing business on Ninth street, near St. Louis avenue. He resides at Elliot and Sullivan avenues, and the Rocky Branch sewer carries away the offal and refuse of the locality. For some time Mr. Prant has had trouble with his sewerage, and the other afternoon he took his younger brother with him to investigate matters. The sewer is a natural one, and large enough to allow a wagon with a double team to drive through it. From the surface the depth is something over twenty feet, and a rope and a ladder was brought into requisition. Mr. Prant descended through the main hole, which was barely large enough to allow of his descent. He had scarcely entered the sewer when he heard a rushing through the rushing stream of water and offal, which sounded as one might imagine the breaking out of a menagerie, and by the uncertain light he saw plunging toward him a monster dog, with eyes bloodshot and emitting sparks of phosphorescent fire. The animal was about two and a half feet high, and was heavy set, of the bloodhound species with a crossing of mongrel blood, and probably weighed as much as a deer or a colt. He was howling madly, and his white, gleaming fangs were bared in a manner which evidently meant business. The beast was covered with short white and black hair, and was endowed with other characteristics which were peculearly interesting and worthy of research. Mr. Prant, however, remembered an important end of the ladder, and, after breaking the paralysis of fear, he moved up the rungs as quickly as possible, and not a moment too soon, leaving the beast howling fiercely at the foot, and expressing its rage in canine shrieks, which were fairly blood-curdling. The younger Prant heard the noise below, and felt the ladder shaking violently, and his heart stood still until his brother appeared in daylight, looking blanched and agitated. Mr. Prant soon got back to *terra firma*, and postponed investigations of that nature. Mr. J. Kurtzelom, a gentleman who is particularly well posted in matters in that locality, expressed his opinion that the dog must have been carried into the sewer when a pup, and had lived there all of its life. It was too large even to get in through any man-hole, and as for its getting out at any time, that is simply absurd. The only exit is by way of the river, and the animal would be drowned instantly if he ever attempted to get out that way.—*St Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Wells in Sahara.

French enterprise is steadily persevering in the work of redeeming the Desert of Sahara by means of artesian wells. A large number of wells have been sunk along the northern border, more than 150 in the province of Constantine alone, and the work is advancing into the interior. One of the curious phenomena which the digging of these wells has brought to notice is the existence of fish and crabs at great depths. The learned engineer, M. Jus, who for twenty years has directed the work, avers that he once boiled and ate a crab which had been drawn up from a depth of 250 feet, and that, moreover, it was of an excellent flavor.—*Exchange.*

He who always respects himself will always be respected.

Late Fashion Notes.

New silver bracelets are made in exact imitation of the handcuffs worn by criminals.

A pretty dress stuff for children's suits is a crape-finished serge in broken Scottish plaids.

Carnations, marsh-mallows, poppies and ox-eye daisies are the most fashionable flowers for trimming fall round hats of dark straw.

Handsome "Roman" and "Egyptian" pens, clasps, jeweled bands and buckles, made in the United States, are a prominent feature of millinery and cloak garniture this season.

Small capotes of white or tinted satin, completely covered with soft fluffy white ostrich tips, are worn. They are very pretty and becoming to youthful ladies. For their elders the same fashion in black, bronze, brown, garnet and dark green is much followed.

Black silk stockinet jerseys are very stylishly worn with skirts of black velvet and broad sash drapery to cover the joining over the hips, made of moire or black surah deeply fringed on the ends. To the jersey are added a velvet shoulder cape and velvet cuffs which reach to the elbows.

Ribbon, in velvet, moire or satin, is worn in great profusion on dresses and mantles as sashes, bows for draping scarfs and tunics, papillon bows, scattered over flounces and puffings, and loops pendant over kiltings, appearing amid folds of lace, or as edges to bodice and tunic.

Silk batiste, broches and silk grenadines will continue to be worn for some weeks to come. These dresses are always made up over silk to give them a certain rich and firm appearance, which otherwise they would lack, and for this reason they can be worn until late in the year.

The Jeanne d'Arc corsage, open on one side and laced with silk cords, and corslets laced under the arms, alluded to early in the summer, will be much worn with full evening dress this and the coming season. These corsages are cut square, heart shape, or in a V point in the neck, and accompanied by a guimpe and sleeves of white lace, or a chemise Russe of white muslin, embroidered in the varied colors of the dress.

Thick, soft, all-wool serges in heavy distinct twill are brought out this autumn in dark, stylish cloth colors, olive and laurel green, ruby, scabieuse, garnet, putty color, royal blue, wood brown, and in many shades of gray. An attractive material also for the season is wool sateen, a fine fabric, corresponding to the cotton sateen worn all summer, but much more durable and appropriate to the cooler weather. It answers the same purpose as cashmere, but has more body and a smooth satin-like surface.

A pretty street dress of dark olive brown merveilleux is made very short with a close shirring reaching from the waist downward to the depth of twelve inches. Below this are narrow ruffles edged with olive-brown velvet, which extend to the foot of the dress; over this skirt is laid a graceful scarf drapery of the merveilleux arranged *à l'Écharpe*—higher on one side than the other, and held at the left side with a large bronze enamel slide. The bodice is short on the hips, with long points front and back and is open at the chest over a gauged plastron of the merveilleux. At each side of the opening are wide revers of bronze-brown velvet.

The English walking-coats of hunter's green, admiral blue, mastic, or amber-colored cloth, fastened with silk cords, and brandebourgs or frogs, are more than ever the fashion this season. These chic-looking coats are infinitely more becoming to graceful figures than a cape, dolman, or short visite, setting off the form to fine advantage. The stylish "Dorsay" polonaise of plain cloth in monochrome colors, or of cheviot in miniature checks and stripes, is also highly popular for traveling purposes or promenade dress, overskirts of velvet, silk, satin, or velveteen of a deeper shade than the fabric composing the polonaise.

For autumn wear the very richest lampas velvet, embroidered satins, moire antique, and moire Francais, with satin stripes brocaded in velvet, silk, satin, or velvet raised on gold or silver cloth, are to be used in the composition of the most elegant toilets. These rich fabrics can be employed for jackets, plastron fronts, tabliers, or panels, and in some cases for very grand toilets they are to be used for dresses cut *en princesse.* Such materials should never be draped, but allowed to fall in long, unbroken folds, with as few loopings as possible; and as to trimming, there should be none except upon the bodice, and here it should be of lace of the richest description.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Secret of Beauty.

The secret of beauty is health. Those who desire to be beautiful should do all they can to restore their health if they have lost it, or to keep it, if they have it yet. No one can lay down specific rules for other people in these matters. The work which one may do, the rest he must take, his baths, his diet, his exercise, are matters for individual consideration, but they must be carefully thought of and never neglected. As a rule, when a person feels well he looks well; and when he looks ill he feels ill, as a general thing. There are times when one could guess, without looking in the glass, that one's eyes are dull and one's skin is mottled. This is not a case for something in a pretty bottle from the perfumers, or for the lotion that the circulars praise so highly. To have a fresh complexion and bright eyes, even to have white hands and a graceful figure, you must be well. Health, and the happiness that usually comes with it, are the true secrets of beauty.—*Prairie Farmer.*

There is nothing in this world so pure and undefiled as the love of a lawyer for his client. A recent case in this city proves this. The lawyers won a big case for their client and got him a pile of money, and, with a generosity never before heard of, they have insisted upon not keeping above half of what they recovered, for their own use, and have compelled their client to take the other half. Never again let it be said that it is better to lose all than to go to law and recover everything.—*Fall River Advance.*

To Paris by Rail.

To those who object to visit Europe on account of sea sickness, the proposition to build a railroad by which one can go from New York to Paris in fifteen days, by an all-rail route, except forty miles on a steamer, or two hour's ride, will be interesting. It hardly seems possible that such a thing can be done, until you read the scheme, which is as follows: "His line of route, starting from the commercial capital of the States, passes through Canada, New Georgia and Alaska to Cape Prince of Wales, whence the passengers are to be conveyed by steamer to East Cape, on the opposite Asiatic coast of Behring's Straits and distant about forty miles from the northwestern extremity of the American continent. From East Cape the iron road to be constructed will cross Russian territory in Northern Asia until it joins the Siberian railway system, already in direct connection, through Moscow and St. Petersburg, with all the European capitals. Mr. Gregory calculates that the distance from New York to Paris, the American paradise, can be traversed by this route in 372 hours, and at a cost of about thirty pounds to each passenger." The thing seems feasible and will do away with two weeks' sea sickness, but probably the danger from railroad accidents and corns from fifteen days' riding in the cars would more than overcome the objection to ocean travel. Still, the chances of discovering the North Pole, by rail, would be worth something. The cost of the proposed railroad would be more millions of dollars than could be carried on all the cars of the present railroads, but that is nothing. People who are thinking of going to Europe, though, should not wait for the new road, as it may not be completed for some months.—*Peck's Sun.*

IN THE New York *Herald* we lately observed mention of the speedy cure of Thaddeus Davids, Esq., of the great ink firm, 127 Williams Street, New York, of rheumatic gout by St. Jacobs Oil.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press.*

—Mr. Woodward, in the *Country Gentleman*, says if he should plant a new orchard with what he knows now of peach growing, he would "astonish the natives." He would plant wholly of white varieties, and exclusively for drying. For this purpose the white varieties are worth at least fifteen or twenty cents more than other sorts; they come out of the evaporator as white as paper. White dried peaches have sold for forty-two cents a pound when yellow ones brought only twenty-eight cents.

WE LIKE St. Jacobs Oil and observe too that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour indorses the remedy.—*Baltimore (M.D.) Catholic Mirror.*

—A wise but forgotten philosopher has said that there are four important boxes in the world—the cartridge box, the jury box, the ballot box and last, but not least, the bandbox.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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—A gentleman, whose vocabulary was mixed, wished to praise a certain lady reader. "Yes," said he, "besides being a very fine elocutionist, she has a great deal of ejaculation.

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES,

is the title of a large, illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

—E. M. Hotchkiss, of Westville, Conn., has a Maltese cat which has adopted a mouse, and the cat and her kitten play with the mouse without any appearance of antipathy, and the mouse likes them.—*Boston Post.*

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption send two stamps. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

—To remove fruit stains mix two teaspoonfuls of water and one of spirits of salts and let the stained part lie in this or two minutes and rinse in cold water.

"Deserves and Should Receive."

LOUISVILLE Ky, March 19, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has been used in my family with good results. The remedy deserves and should receive the highest recommendation.

JUDGE ROBERT J. ELLIOTT.

—A hogshead of ale exploded in front of Park Row, New York, a few days ago. Though the force exerted was great enough to throw the head of the cask seventy-five feet into the air, no one was injured.

TWENTY-FIVE cents buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners and makes a boot last twice as long.

—An Alabama man has invented a patent tail for cows which knocks the flies into the middle of next summer.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Ind., who announces that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was to all appearance in the last stage of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which considerably benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine.

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—The law enforcing compulsory vaccination in Switzerland has been defeated by 265,000 majority.

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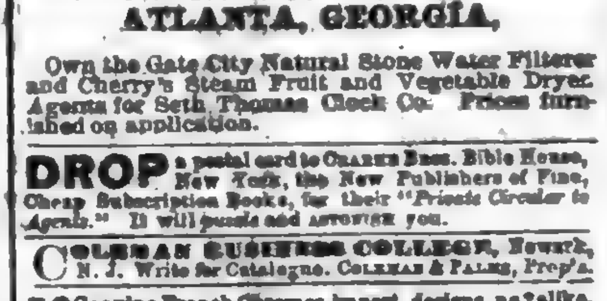

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VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1882. NO. 1.

REST.

will be sweet in the evening, when the day's long labor is done—
I must be up and doing, for my work is scarce begun!

may be dear to the veteran, grown weary of war's alarms—
[illegible] longing for battle, the clash and [illegible] of arms!

by and by will be welcome, if I have been faithful and true—
there is life to be lived, and I have so much to do!

in the early morning, when the dews were not yet dry,
misty summer morning, or ever the sun was high,

looked along the road whereby I must presently go,
how great was the journey, how fiercely the noon would glow,

felt too heavy a burden, and I so weary and worn,
before I had labored, and longing for night at morn.

before I had labored; but labor has brought me rest,
now I am only eager to do my work with the best.

right have I to be weary, when my work is scarce begun?
right have I to be weary, while aught remains to be done?

be weary at even, and rest will the sweeter be;
blessed will peace be to them that have won the victory!

now is the time for battle—now I would strive with the best:
is the time for labor; hereafter remaineth a rest.

CROCODILES IN FLORIDA.

r Immense Size—Attacking a Boat—
les and Teeth—A Ride on a Cayman.

I shot that crocodile in Key Bis- a, Florida, last month," said a er in curiosities to a couple of cus-

Alligator, you mean," said a by- er.

No; crocodile."

Never heard of one in Florida."

Well," was the reply, "I won't go the particulars of your ignorance, u re perhaps excusable. Crocodiles lorida certainly are a late discovery, to-day there is not one man in a sand that knows they can be found

How is it they have never been ?" asked one of the group of listen-

In the first place," said the croco- hunter, "they ain't so common; in the second place, when the aver- sporting man sees an ugly critter him ten or fifteen feet long, he apt to examine into specific differ- s. The first crocodile brought from da is in the Smithsonian Institution Washington. Any one can see it, there's a big difference between and alligators. Even the Indians 'Crackers' know the difference. call the crocodiles 'long-nosed ors,' and that's just where the rence comes in. The scientific e is *Crocodilus acutus*, from their p nose. Their habits are unlike the ors'. These lie around up the riv- n fresh water, but the crocodiles in the salt marshes. The way we across them was all by accident. d been a sponging on the reef, it coming on to blow from the ward, we put into Key Biscayne, ay in the lee of the key. It blew three days, and then we went ashore water, and put the dingy up a creek and of bay that set in. The place narrower as we pulled in, and was grown with bay cedars and man- es. I was just thinking about jump o.e.board to haul the dingy ashore we ran into something. The knocked me over onto the bows, before I could get up I heard a as my mate yelled 'Down e!'—he used to be skipper of a boat—and all hands ducked, ping oars and everything, and the a gater came over the boat and ked out the row-locks, and would knocked a man's head off. We close, I tell you. The boat half The creature made three or four at us with its tail, and then made When we looked over the rail was the biggest 'gator I ever saw. boat was eight feet long, and the was longer than the boat. As as we recovered we—"

followed him up, eh?"

o," replied the story teller, "we for the shore in short meter. The got off into deep water, but the day we came back and I had a shot n. He got off and up the creek further, but I put a bullet into this I have here. As soon as we picked up all hands noticed the difference, most of us didn't think it was a odile. It was, however, and there's of them right there waiting to be . But no more crocodiles for me; satisfied with 'gators. They ain't ty, and there's a savage look about ocodile that ain't pleasant. Now, a will come up, lay her eggs, and off, but with a crocodile it's an- story. She stays right near the and pays it a visit four or five times to see if things are going on all She sort o' stands by to see fair while the sun does the hard work. they do come out, the old one scratch around in a clumsy way, try to help them out, all the time ng a kind of barking sound as if was encouraging them to break gh, and it does have that effect.'

I never heard of the voice of a croc- " broke in the objectionist.

Well, voice they have," continued speaker. "A man that lives on the n River told me that he heard a ing and barking one day on the key, thinking a pack of fox hounds had ut he followed it up, to find it was the crocodile; and that's the sound make, a kind of yelping bark. the young come out, she gives the word and off they go after her like chickens after a hen. The young crocodiles are ever fed by the old ones by food disgorged. The males show a great taste for their own kin, and some big fights are seen between the male and female over the young. Anybody to see one on land wouldn't think they could get around, but that's their strong hold. They don't lie around like a 'gator, but stand erect on their legs and jump bodily, and in doing so, they crook up their backs in a curious position."

The crocodile from Florida is similar to those found in the swamps of Jamaica, and should not be confused with the cayman of Northern South America. The specimen in the National Museum at Washington is perfect, and was set up by Prof. Ward, of Rochester. The upper part is dark brown, with a yellowish white under surface: the upper parts of the legs are of deep yellowish tints, green and white. The eyes show a curious membrane analogous to that found in birds, which are not so far from the reptiles as is generally supposed. The mouth is extremely large; the teeth are sharp, those in the middle being the largest and formed for hard work. It is said that though the alligator grows with extreme rapidity, the crocodile grows at the rate of twelve inches in nine months. The cayman and gavial are relations of the above, the latter being the largest, specimens of which having been seen in the Nile twenty-five and even thirty feet long, their long, narrow jaws containing 120 sharp teeth. The marsh crocodile of India is much dreaded, and, judging from the skull of one in the British Museum, which is nine feet long, it is safe to promise for its owner a total length of thirty-three feet. In taking food the crocodiles are much livelier than the alligators, and those of the West Indies have been seen to toss their food in the air, catching it skillfully. They rarely attack people out of water, but there is a case on record in which a priest was followed, the reptile gaining on him by taking the most surprising leaps, bending its back after the fashion of a cat, and making such good time that the bewildered clergyman, after rushing round in a circle in vain attempts to avoid it, was obliged to take to a tree, where he was watched for some time.

Waterton, the naturalist, has probably the unenviable distinction of being the only person who ever rode a cayman barebacked. In his "Wanderings" he says:

"I placed all the people at the end of the rope and ordered them to pull until the cayman appeared at the surface of the water. He plunged furiously as soon as he arrived at these upper regions, and immediately went below again upon their slacking of the rope. I saw enough not to fall in love at first sight, and now told them we would have him on shore immediately at all risks. They pulled again and out he came—'*Monstrum horrendum informe.*' By this time he was within two yards of me. I saw he was in a state of fear and perturbation, and I instantly dropped the mast, sprang up, and leaped upon his back, turning half around as I vaulted, so that I gained my seat with my face in a right position. I immediately seized his forelegs, and by main force twisted them on his back; thus they served me as a bridle. He now seemed recovered from his surprise, and, probably fancying himself in hostile company, he lashed the sand with his long tail. I was out of reach of the strokes by being near his head, but he continued to strike and plunge, making my seat very uncomfortable. It must have been a fine sight for an unoccupied spectator. The people roared out in triumph, and were so vociferous that it was some time before they heard me tell them to pull me and my beast of burden further inland. I was apprehensive the rope might break, and then there would have been every chance of going down to the regions under the water with the cayman. The people now dragged us above forty yards on the sand; it was the first and last time I was ever on a cayman's back."

By a decree of fashion the crocodile and alligator have become familiar, and the demand for their hides exceeds the supply. Boots, shoes, bags, trunks, belts and innumerable articles are made from it. It is dyed in many tints, but the natural shade is the most desirable, assuming with age a rich chestnut tint. Not only are the hides valuable, but the teeth are made into jewelry, and it is a common sight to see, awaiting the Northern express at Baldwin, Fla., a youth with shirt studs, neck-tie pin, sleeve-buttons and cane head of crocodile teeth, while his grip-sack is perhaps from the same unfortunate reptile. Certain African tribes also affect the teeth, only they are worn in the nose and around the neck.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A soldier confined in an English prison for desertion has written a plea for pardon based wholly on the ground that his absence from duty was much lengthened by inability to surrender himself, as nobody would take him back. He says he walked from London to the headquarters of his regiment, and presented himself to the guard, who growled that he "knew nothing about deserters." At the main guard-room he was told that he could not be taken in; he must give himself up to the police. So he started toward London again, meeting a constable in Lewisham road, who told him: "You're no use to me, anyway, now." Finally he gave himself up at a police court.—*Chicago Herald.*

—When necessity ends, curiosity begins, and no sooner are we supplied with everything that nature can demand than we sit down and contrive artificial appetites.

Lathrop's Disgrace.

Dwight S. Lathrop entered the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey two years and a half ago. Judge Francis S. Lathrop, recently deceased, was at that time managing the company under his powers as Receiver. The young man was his nephew, and he gave him a comfortable position at about $1,500 a year, making him nominally an assistant to the Treasurer of the company, having, however, duties of his own and not liable to orders of supervision from any superior officer. He had entire charge of the sale of commutation tickets. This is a source of especially great revenue to the Jersey Central, and the moneys handled by the young nephew of the Receiver aggregated enormous sums. But he was implicitly trusted and there was no one to demand of him any official accounting. Neither was he under any bonds. His manners were pleasant and he quickly became a favorite with everybody in the office. Since his disgraceful departure various stories have been publicly circulated picturing his manner of life in wretched colors. The fact is that he was always rated as an exemplary young man. So far as known, his habits were all to his credit. He did not swear, he never drank, and only smoked when it was necessary to oblige some generous friend. He was held up to the other clerks as an ideal, a virtuous, reliable, moral young man. No extravagances were charged to him. He lived modestly in a Staten Island boarding-house, and seemed to care absolutely nothing for the small vices which are so easily acquired in a great city. Now that he has turned out as he has, the opinion is held by those best informed as to his conduct that he was a cool, calculating thief, and that the greater part of the $20,000 he stole is safely stored away and at his command. His thefts, so far as they can be traced, extend back nearly a year. He had a very simple plan of operation. From day to day he kept out a certain sum from all commutation ticket receipts and certified to the company that the amount of income received by him was the reduced sum. If the receipts for a certain day aggregated $1,000, he turned over to the company say $800, and the other two gravitated into his own pocket. The company's books would show sales of commutation tickets amounting to $800. So he carried things at the dictates of his own sweet will, and so about $5,000 was stolen.

When Receiver Little was recently elected President of the company he decided upon a change of routine management at the main office. He appointed an auditor and the clerks were notified that their books were to be officially examined. A little more than a month ago this intelligence reached young Lathrop. He was at that time doing special work for a sick clerk, whose duty it is each afternoon to deposit in bank the funds of the company. Three days he did this duty, and then suddenly he announced his desire to make a little visit to his parents at Northampton. He left the city for this avowed purpose four weeks ago yesterday, promising to return to work on the following Tuesday. This promise he broke, and a week passed by with no word from him. By accident almost a casual examination was made of his books. There were found the evidences of crime, and a little later it was discovered that the deposits he made at the bank had been for much less sums than had been given him. He had simply changed the face of deposit tickets and added $15,000 or so to his personal fortune. His father had been informed of the sad facts so far as they were known before the final revelations as to the manipulations of the deposits. When he learned of the further crime he was obliged to confess that he could not make the deficit good from his own fortune except by impoverishing himself and family, but the old man did not give up all hope. He did all he could to prevent publicity, and secured the consent of the railroad officers to allow him to try to find his missing son, believing that on his person would be found the greater part of the stolen $20,000. Two weeks have gone by, however, and no trace has been secured of the embezzler.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Judicious Wife.

A judicious wife, says Ruskin, is always nipping off from her husband's moral nature little twigs that are growing in wrong directions. She keeps him in shape by continued pruning. If you say anything silly she will affectionately tell you so. If you declare that you will do some absurd thing, she will find some means of preventing you from doing it. And by far the chief part of all the common sense there is in this world belongs unquestionably to women. The wisest things a man commonly does are those which his wife counsels him to do. A wife is a grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of orange peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the streets, no eating and drinking with disgusting voracity. If Oliver Goldsmith had been married he never would have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man whom you know but little about oddly dressed, or talking absurdly, or exhibiting eccentricity of manner, you may be sure that he is not a married man, for the corners are rounded off, the little shoots pared away, in married men. Wives have generally much more sense than their husbands, even though they may be clever men. The wife's advice is like the ballast that keeps the ship steady.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Failures at School.

A boy named William Elner died not long since in New York under circumstances of terrible significance to every parent. He had passed into the grammar school in the autumn or winter, and was ambitious to reach a high grade in the next June examinations, in order that his portrait might appear in a certain school journal.

He studied out of school late into the night, giving himself but two hours in the day for recreation. As the examinations approached, the nervous strain upon him became more exhausting, until one day he sank down at his desk, and was carried home to die with cerebro-spinal meningitis.

During his delirium he recited his lessons unceasingly, or scribbled problems on his pillow. The strain must have been terrible, as he was not a weak or sickly boy, which was proved by the fact that he lingered for weeks in the grasp of a disease which often proves fatal in a few days.

In the same week in which this boy died, a young girl in a New York grammar school, failing to pass in her examinations, and made insane by her mortification and disappointment, threw herself into the North River.

Now the dullest observer must see that a system of education which produces such destructive effects upon the immature brains of children, is faulty. The object of education is to strengthen the mental faculties, not to cripple them by loading them with burdens which they cannot carry.

Instead of this, the purpose too often seems to be to force in the briefest time the greatest amount of undigested facts into the pupil's mind, that he make a brilliant show at examinations. By this course dull boys are urged into a course of study possible only to exceptionally clever boys. Unfortunately, the majority of boys are not exceptionally clever, and the boys who are dull at their books should be considered, for they may have other capabilities which will be quite as useful in the world as those of their more scholarly fellows.

It is the duty of every parent to watch and control the training of his child. If he has a quick brain and strong ambition, like this poor boy, Elner, let him be taught at home that there are higher and broader aims before him than class-honors, or the publication of his portrait in a school paper.

Accurate knowledge, sound physical health, a cheerful temperament, and a clear, calm, reasonable mind, should be the real objects of youthful training, and any feverish competition or petty prizes which destroy these should be avoided.

If a boy is naturally slow, and cannot keep pace with his fellows, let him take heart; learn what he can; learn that thoroughly, and go forward toward the manhood that awaits him. Out in the big world where he is to play his part it matters little whether his school average was two or ten. If he is truthful and honest; if what he has learned he has well digested, and he has shown that he is not a sluggard if he is slow; his work is ready and waiting for him there, and the very qualities of slowness and thoroughness may help him to a higher place among men than if he had been Dux every year at school.—*Youth's Companion.*

Waste in Feeding Corn-Fodder.

The amount of corn-fodder annually wasted on every farm through carelessness is very large. To throw it loosely over the fence into the barnyard in hopes that it may be eaten in place of other provender is only to place it where it can be picked over and finally trampled under foot. It saves time and labor, of course, to feed it in that manner, but it depends on the supply whether such usage will enable the farmer to carry his stock over winter and bring them out in the spring in good condition. The stalks are never eaten when the fodder is given directly from the shock, but, after the blades are selected from them, are wasted. It is the judicious use of corn-fodder that aids the hay to last till grass, and as labor in winter is expensive, in a certain sense, owing to the fact that but little out-door work can be done, the preparation of the corn-fodder for feeding should be made an object on every farm. For this purpose, the cutters used should be of a kind that not only cut stalks into short lengths, but also crush and tear them to pieces after they are cut. As most cutters do this, the manner of doing the work is well known. As to the importance of so doing, it can be safely stated that horses and cattle will eat them when so cut and crushed, especially if they are moistened and sprinkled with bran or meal and seasoned with a little salt. The crushing tears the outer hard covering of the stalks in such manner that stock will not reject them. In fact, they become easily digestible, and when fed in connection with good hay will take the place of it in proportion to the quantity used. It is not claimed that corn-fodder is a complete food, for neither is hay, if animals are to be wintered with the expectation of the best results; but as all stock men make a practice of feeding concentrated food in addition to coarse provender, corn-fodder answers a good purpose when it is prepared, and, while the item of labor is to be considered, it should be remembered, also, that it is much cheaper to keep laborers at work on a farm than to purchase hay, and, as the whole of a corn-stalk can be made serviceable, there is no reason why we should allow any portion to go to waste, especially at times when the stock of hay is insufficient for the winter's demand.—*Indiana Sentinel.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Philip Phillips, the "singing pilgrim," has been giving "song sermons" in Exeter Hall, London.

—"Sophie May," whose fresh and animated stories for children have long delighted the little readers, is Miss Rebecca S. Clarke, of Norridgewock, Maine.—*Detroit Post.*

—The Treasurer of the Norwich & Western Railroad, Colonel George N. Perkins, is ninety-four years of age, and works daily. For seventy-five years he has seen active service.

—Mr. William Thomas, the oldest graduate of Harvard College, died at Plymouth, recently, aged ninety-three years and six months, from paralysis. Mr. Thomas was graduated in the class of 1807.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Alva Noyes is the only survivor of the war of 1812 soldiers in Brockton, Mass., and the only soldier now living who went to the defense of Plymouth at that time. He was but a lad of fifteen when he enlisted.—*Boston Post.*

—Joshua Miller, of Madison County, Va., is seventy years old, has had but one spell of sickness in his life, never took a drink of whiskey, coffee or tea, never smoked a pipe nor cigar nor took a chew of tobacco, and has not eaten supper for twenty years.

—Peter Cooper, who was born in New York February 1, 1791, when the city had a population of 27,000, has spent the past few months in preparing his autobiography. His health is excellent, and his mental machinery unimpaired.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—The old nurse who rocked Horatio Seymour in his cradle lives on the reservation near Syracuse, N. Y., and is 108 years of age. She has just succeeded in getting a pension of eight dollars a month, with $400 back pension. Aunt Dinah is totally blind.—*Buffalo Express.*

Counting Up His Loss.

The claim for "indirect damages" at the Geneva Conference made more discussion than anything else, when England was trying to settle with the United States—and the energy with which the point was pushed and resisted made the phrase famous. The principle of "indirect damages," which are often more than one's *direct* loss by injury or accident, is amusingly illustrated in the following from one of our exchanges:

There was a slight blaze on the roof of a house on a side street a few days ago, and when the assurance adjusters went up to make their survey they found that about two dollars would cover all the loss.

"Two tollar!" exclaimed the owner, when he heard the decision; "I can't take no two tollar."

"But you see for yourself that a few shingles and an hour's work will make good all damages."

"Gentlemens, you don't put me off like dot. Vhen my vhife finds dot der house vhas on fire she screams boleece und falls down sthairs. Would you let your vhife fall down sthairs for dot sum?"

"We do not insure husbands and wives, but buildings," was the reply.

"I know, but mine oldest poy he runs for der fire-box und falls a picket fence ofer, und breaks his good clothes all to pieces. Two tollar! Dot don't pay me for coming op here."

"Yes, but we only pay for actual damages."

"Dot's all I vhant. Who stole my dog vhen my house vhas on fire? Dot dog ish gone, und he vhas ten tollars vort."

"We didn't insure the dog."

"Und may be you don't insure dem poys who sat on der fence und called out: 'Dot old Dutchman's red nose haf set his house on fire!' Do you I expect take such sass like dot for two tollar!

"Und vhen der fremens come here dey break my clothes-line down mit ter ladders, und dey spilt vasser all ofer my carpets.

"Two tollar! Vhell, vhell, you go right avhay from here, und I takes dot old insurance policy und puts him under der mudt!"—*Youth's Companion.*

Anæsthetic Bullets.

A German chemist has invented a new kind of bullet which, he urges, will, if brought into general use, greatly diminish, if not altogether remove, the horrors of war. The bullet is of a brittle substance, breaking directly it comes in contact with the object at which it is aimed. It contains a powerful anæsthetic, producing instantaneously complete insensibility, lasting for twelve hours, which, except that the action of the heart continues, is not to be distinguished from death. A battle-field where these bullets are used will in a short time be apparently covered with dead bodies, but in reality merely with the prostrate forms of soldiers reduced for the time being to the state of unconsciousness. While in this condition they may, the German chemist points out, be carefully packed in ambulance wagons and carried off as prisoners. Whole cities may in like manner be reduced to hopelessness by means of shells charged with the compound. The anæsthetic bullet is also strongly recommended to the burglar and to the householder, no risk of hanging being involved by its use.—*St. James's Gazette.*

—A new composition for the piano is called "The Cyclone." It must have a very violent "air," and should be adapted to the hand organ, to enable the Italian patriot who manipulates the crank to "raise the wind." It is said that after a young lady played the stormy piece fifteen minutes, she discovered that it had tornado-or off the hinges.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

HUMOROUS.

—Christine Nilsson wears a sad and troubled expression, with two rows of pearl buttons down the center and shirred around the bottom.—*People's Weekly.*

—Late in the day, but better late than never, it has just been discovered that the reason why the Siamese twins got married was because they could not remain single.

—A dummy engine ran over a deaf man in California recently. The deaf man couldn't hear, and the dummy couldn't speak. Hence the catastrophe!—*Detroit Free Press.*

—On the Rue St. Lazare the other day a chair was seen on which lay a hat with the following notice: "Please don't forgot the poor beggar, who is just taking his breakfast."—*Le Figaro.*

—It looked very gloomy Monday morning. The sky was heavy overcast and a mist was falling, the air was chill. But before noon an organ grinder appeared. How much we doubt, how little we trust.—*Danbury News.*

—The neighbors of a woman living on State street, Hackensack, were unable to ascertain how she sprained her wrist until her six-year old son said: "There was a noise in the house last night and pap thought it was burglars, and he kept mam in front of him, and she fell down stairs."—*Newark (N. J.) Register.*

—The poet wrote that she had a lovely form, and the German compositor got hold of it—the poem, not the form—and informed the world that she had a lovely farm. And that is why a lot of young men of an agricultural turn commenced to woo her for all they—or, rather, all she was worth.—*Puck.*

—"I believe you are a fool, John," testily exclaimed Mrs. Miggs as her husband unwittingly presented her the hot end of a potato dish, which she promptly dropped and broke. "Yes," he added, resignedly, "that's what the clerk told me when I went to take out my marriage license."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—A dry-goods clerk with a very affected gait had to go to a distant part of the store for some goods for a party of feminine customers. "Walk this way, ladies," he called, as he swung himself off. "But we can't walk that way," cried a pert miss, "we never learned that style, you know." The clerk is now drilling on a more common method.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Amarantus retroflexus, a weed which has secured a foothold over wide areas, is cultivated by Arizona Indians for its seed, which is quite prolific, and has been fed to poultry in this State with, it is thought, good fattening effect. A recent analysis by Mr. Babcock shows its root to be "particularly rich in potash."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—It is quite commonly believed that in running a man descends at each stride upon the ball of the foot, so that the arch of the foot may serve as a spring to break the shock. In his instantaneous photographs, however, Mr. Muybridge shows that either in walking, running or jumping, man—like all other animals so far observed—alights upon the heel.—*St. Louis Globe.*

—Prof. Ponfick, of Breslau, has been clearing up some of the popular doubts concerning mushrooms. He says that all the common ones are poisonous, but cooking deprives them of much of their poison, though the water in which they are boiled should be carefully thrown away, and the esculent washed in two or three waters. Dried mushrooms are only safe after four months' keeping.

—The Staked Plains are fast losing their reputation for being a barren desert. Says the Crosby County (Texas) *Sun*: "We learn from a gentleman just in from that section that the colony of Quakers who are settled on the Staked Plains, in Crosby County, have the finest crops this year that were ever in Northern Texas. They have sent word to the stockmen in that country that they will sell corn at ten cents a bushel less than it can be bought on the railroad, and they will be prepared to furnish any reasonable amount."

—A man in Oregon has invented a way to easily remove sand out of a river. He removed 22,000 cubic yards at a cost of $1,000, while by dredging the cost would have been $10,000. The process is to land a steamer by the stern, anchor her head up stream, and then let her turn her propeller. This loosens the sand, which is carried away by the current. A steamer in that way deepened the channel of the Columbia River eighteen feet, by a width of seventy-five feet, in twenty minutes.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—Some scientific journals propose that men of science should be called "scientiates, and not "scientists," and that instead of using the phrase "scientific studies," we should rather employ "sciential studies." No doubt these changes would harmonize our expressions very closely with the Italian scienziati and scienziali, but it is exceedingly questionable whether the adoption of these new words would add much to precision of statement, when the words now in use have very definite meanings attached to them.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The St. Louis *Republican* says that the wheat crop of Missouri this year will be about 40,000,000 bushels, raised on 2,000,000 acres of land. In the best counties farms are held at from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per acre, but in others from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per acre. By this it will be seen that the wheat crop of the State is worth as much as the land it is grown on.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 16, 1882.

VOLUME II.

With this issue the VIEW enters upon the second year of its existence.

There are in every community some morose beings who are always prognosticating rain. We have learned to heed them not, and can say, with some degree of pride, that the VIEW has met with the success which was assured from the start.

The paper was established under not a few difficulties. Many of our people were prejudiced against newspapers. This prejudice has subsided, and is no longer a drawback. In our work for an honest living we have labored for the good of the county, and have been sustained and upheld in our labors by her best citizens. Our thanks are due them; and a continuance of their patronage is respectfully solicited.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The dome of the Washington Capitol is being painted and it will take fifteen tons of white lead.

All the Southern cities which have suffered in the past from yellow fever are contributing generously to victims of the present scourge in Pensacola.

Building operations in St. Augustine, Fla., are unaccountably active, nearly every one being engaged in putting up new houses or altering old ones.

Pawtucket, R. I., with a population of 20,000, is the largest town under town government in the United States, and its citizens by a majority of ninety-six have refused to accept a city charter.

A passage from a Chicago speech by Emory A. Storrs: "We must put the city of our soul where it belongs—away up on those shining eminences where robed in white and throned above the clouds, it shall be bathed in the perpetual sunshine of an eternal fame."

A mob took Andrew Elliot out of jail at Grand Forks, Dakota, and adjusted a rope round his neck; but he argued convincingly that his crime did not merit a death penalty, suggested that a coat of tar and feathers would be about the right punishment. The lynchers took his view of the matter.

Miss Thompson, of Indianapolis, was forbidden by her parents to encourage Van Horn as a suitor, as he was a drunkard. She would not give him up, and eloped with him. He got drunk on the night of their marriage at a Columbus hotel, and she took a train for home convinced that the old folks were right.

It is told of a well known colored preacher of Morgan City that while marrying a couple recently he asked the man? "Wilt thou take this woman to be thy wedded wife and vote for Hon. Taylor Beattie for Congress?" The man readily assented and "the twain were made one flesh." And thus the good work goes on.

Herbert Spencer says Americans have diverged too widely from savages. The savage thinks only of present satisfactions, and leaves future satisfactions uncared for. Contrariwise, the American, eagerly pursuing a future good, almost ignores what good the passing day offers him; and, when the future good is gained, he neglects that while striving for some still remoter good.

The difference of character between the Prince of Wale's two sons says the London World was very remarkably evidenced at a dinner given in their honor in Queensland by the Governor sir Arthur Kennedy Prince Albert victor was silent and thoughtful Prince George all vivacity. The waiters were all Chinamen, and whenever the governor was not looking Prince George gave hard tugs at their pigtails. The Chinamen with true oriental politeness maintained an imperturbable gravity.

Old Maggie Parker was a Cincinnati beggar. She got food in scraps, from restaurants, and did not scorn bits from garbage barrels. Her clothes were given her, and she lodged in a shanty for which no rent was demanded. When the site was needed she secured another free hovel, and implored a poor teamster to move her scant effects. He devoted an evening to the charity, and, in handing a heavy box, thought he heard the chink of coin. Opening the cover, he found bags containing about $6,000 in gold and silver. He declined to finish the job without pay.

A Democratic Deluge.

The result of the elections last week was a veritable Democratic deluge. Our own State again elects a solid Democratic Congressional delegation. Every district in the State had opposition candidates in the field, but the only real contests were in the second, the fourth and the eighth districts.

In the first district Herndon's majority over Smith, Republican, will probably reach 1,800. In the second district, Herbert's majority over Rice is 3,500. In the third district Oates' majority over Millon is 3,000. In the fourth district, where there were two Republican candidates, Gen. Shelley, Democrat, is re-elected to fill the unexpired term from which he was ousted, and is elected to the forty-eighth congress by 3,000 majority over both candidates. In this (the fifth) district Williams' majority over McCoy will probably go beyond 8,000. In the 6th district Hewitt runs ahead of Carpenter, Greenbacker, by some 1,800. In the 7th district, Forney's majority over Bingham will be 3,000. In the 8th district, the majority for Pryor over Shelby, Greenbacker, is in the neighborhood of 1,000.

Indiana is Democratic by 15,000 majority, with a Democratic gain of four congressmen.

Delaware elects a Democratic Governor.

The Democrats gain three congressmen in Massachusetts.

Missouri is Democratic by 60,000 majority.

Michigan elects a Democratic Governor.

Arkansas, Tennessee and the rest of the Southern States have gone Democratic.

The States carried by the Republicans are Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and New Jersey.

In Wisconsin the Democrats gain three congressmen, and in New Hampshire the contest is very close, and the result not yet determined.

Grant, a former Alabamian, is elected Democratic Governor of Colorado. Kansas also elects a Democratic Governor. In Iowa the Democrats elect three Congressmen. Beast Butler is elected Democratic Governor of Massachusetts by 13,000 majority. California send a solid Democratic delegation to the 48th Congress. Pennsylvania goes Democratic by 25,000 majority, while the Democratic majority in New York is something unprecedented in the history of the States. It is near 200,000. The only bad news is from the South: Virginia is still in the hands of the Readjusters; Kellogg is elected to Congress in Louisiana, and Fort Pillow Chalmers in Mississippi.

The forty-seventh Congress contains 154 Republicans, 132 Democrats and 5 Independents. The 48th Congress will consist of 325 members, and its political complexion will be: Democrats 197, Republicans 128. Democratic majority, 69. The Senate will have a bare Republican majority.

The Legislature.

The next event of importance in Alabama is the assembling of the Legislature. This event will come to pass on Tuesday next. Its duties are enough to keep it busy for fifty days, the limit of its sitting. Some provision must be made for the gradual extinction of the credit system as passed on crop liens and crop mortgages. There is a general demand for reforms in the criminal jurisprudence of the State. The prohibition question will be pressed in various ways. The wants of the University must be looked into and its just demands granted. The several counties which are paying no tax must be gotten out of their difficulties. The county convicts should be kept in their counties, as an experiment, and the penitentiary convicts be provided with down to sleep on, roses to smell, and candy to eat. For the latter half of this suggestion we make due acknowledgment to the Selma Times.—*Advertiser.*

Editor Keller of the Tuscumbia Alabamian is a Southern journalist who deserves a medal for good sense. To a hot-headed politician who invited him out to shoot and to be shot at on the so-called field of honor, Mr. Keller replied through his newspaper: "While I do not intend to reverse the principles, practices, and professions of my life to stand upon the *code duello*, I am ready and willing at all times to right any wrong I may do to any human being, and equally ready to protect myself in the exercise of all my rights and privileges." A little more such talk would work a needed revolution in Southern society.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A steady current of imigration towards the South has fully set in. It is not so much from abroad as from the older settled States. The good time so long expected is coming. Northern emigration and capital are pouring in like a flood. We hope the current will not be checked nor the tide cease to flow until the South is overrun by both. Men and money is what the South needs.—*Tuskegee News.*

The State Fair is attracting a large number of people to Montgomery this week.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 14, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo.		$1.50.
Preparatory	" "	2.00.
Intermediate	" "	3.00.
Academic	" "	4.00.
Music	" "	3.00.
Contingent fee per term	-	.25.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACREE, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. n16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy an execution from the circuit court of Chilton county against T. A. Thames, and in favor of J. P. Allen and W. L. Bandy. I will proceed to sell, on Friday, December 1st, at Jamison, Chilton county, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, as the property of said T. A. Thames, to-wit:

136 barrels of corn in the shuck.
1361 bundles of fodder.
990 pounds seed cotton.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff
n16 Chilton Co.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to me by J. A. McNeil and his wife, Mary McNeil, on the 7th day of July, 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Ala., "in Vol. 12 of Deeds, on pages 153 and 154." I will proceed to sell at the Courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1882,

the following described property, to-wit: The N E ¼ of N W ¼, N ½ of N E ¼ sec. 34, township 23, range 13, S ½ of S E ¼ and E ½ of N E ¼ of S E ¼ sec. 27, township 23, range 13. W. A. COLLIER.

Clanton, Ala., Nov. 9, 1882. 2t

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March, 1884, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 8th day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e quarter of the n w quarter, section 13, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this first day of November, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company. By Smith & Cullman, its attornies in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it, by James E. Lowe, and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the 9th day of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the eighth day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: "The n w quarter of the s w quarter of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this first day of Nov., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by Smith & Cullman, its attornies in fact. nov9

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife, Adaline Smith on the 8th day of August, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 8th day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e ¼ of the s e ¼ of section 22, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of November, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Smith & Cullman, its attornies in fact.

Clanton Academy.

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

Ehrman Again
To the Front!

Below will be found a price list which will show how astonishingly low R. Ehrman will dispose of his stock for the next

TEN DAYS.
TEN POUNDS COFFEE $1.
MEAT PER POUND 15c.
GOOD FAMILY FLOUR $6 PER BARREL.
Meal $1.15 Per Bushel.

Calico 5 cents per yard, Domestic (seven-eighths) 6½c per yard, Osnaburgs (heavy) 10c.

BROGANS $1.00 PER PAIR.
LADIES SHOES FROM 75c TO $1.50 PER PAIR.

In addition to the above I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
FURNITURE, WOODWARE,

and everything kept in a house of general merchandise, which will be sold in proportion to above prices.

BAGGING AND TIES
FURNISHED TO FARMERS
AT COST!

R. Ehrman.

Clanton, Ala., August 24. tf

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West

Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

NOTICE NO. 1872.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: Luther R. Friday, Homestead 7216 for the w ½ of the s w ¼ section 28, township twenty north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis G. Martin, John M. [illegible], and Jasper V. Friday, of Plantersville, Ala., and Henry J. Cole, of Callierville.
oct26 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-ly

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

J. F. MAULL. J. R. HOCK

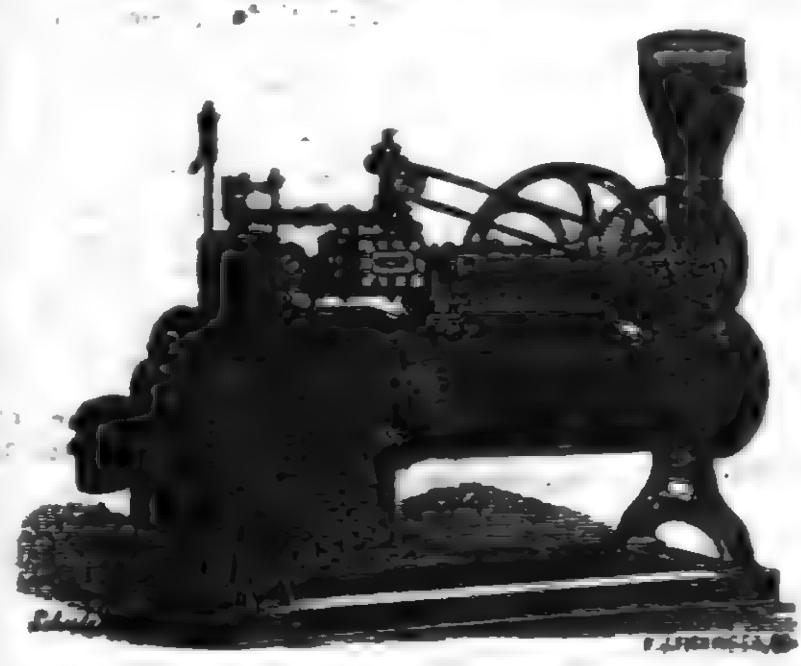
MAULL & HOCKENSMITH,
Lomax, Ala.
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HA
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinwa
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles a
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

☞ HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CORN

We sell our goods at low rates and solicit a share of public

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882.

The Eclipse Leads the World



ENGIN
OF ALL
FROM TWO TO
HUNDRED
POWER,
—AND—
OF ALL KI

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHE
The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and
kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,
General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham,

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State.

New Goods! New Goods!
Bottom Prices at Last at
WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
—DEALERS IN—
Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing G

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL CYCLOPÆDIA

An entirely new and enlarged edition complete in 15 V

SOME REASONS WHY
THIS WORK
Is Superior to all Other
CYCLOPÆDIAS!

It contains more matter than any other Cyclopædia ... is brought up to a later date than any other Cyclopædia.

It embraces over 40,000 Titles, being a verbatim reprint of Chambers's Encyclopædia, with 15,000 Titles added on American subjects.

Its type is large and clear; its Paper, Presswork and Binding first-class.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER CYCLOPÆDIA PUBLISHED.

Its price in Cloth being $25 per set.
Its price in Sheep being $35 per set.
Its price in Half Russia being $40 per set.

Specimen pages sent to any address on application. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. Liberal Terms [illegible]. Send for circular.

S. W. GREEN'S SON, Publisher,
74 and 76 Beekman St., N. Y.

NOTICE NO. 1884.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: George E. Reid, Homestead [illegible], for s w ¼ of the s w ¼ sec. 28, township twenty, range eleven east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Barnes, Sampson Friday, John Reynolds and Luther R. Friday, all of Callierville, Ala.
oct26 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1883.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on November twenty-five, 1882, viz: Sampson Friday, Homesteads 7568 and 11284, for the [illegible] n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ [illegible] sec 28, township twenty north, range eleven east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George E. Reid, William [illegible] John Reynolds, and William [illegible] of Callierville, Ala.
oct26 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

For Sale Or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty feet square, with a partition making two rooms one [illegible], and one [illegible]. A good stable on lot, [illegible] feet, with loft above and a good stock shed attached. Lot is 75x150 feet, and is in the best location for business in Clanton. For further particulars apply to

J. FOX MAULL.
Sept. 14-tf Lomax, Ala.

H. L. Wheel
GENERAL
Real Estate Ag
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Will buy and sell lands for
June13-ly

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Divis—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. B. bbh.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. rtig.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congrenal District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. ewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith,
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honcutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

CHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	11:10 p. m.
No. 11	2:00 p. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2	8:48 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	7:05 p. m.
No. 12	10:38 a. m.

* Don't stop.

HEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

North	Daily Mail	Going South
7:40 a. m.	Selma Arr	7:73 p. m.
10:36 "	Calera Lve.	4:40 "
5:40 p m	Rome "	10:10 a m
7:18 "	Dalton "	8:05 "
8:45 "	Cleaveland "	7:03 "
11:35 "	Knoxville "	3:30 "
1:01 a m	Norristown "	1:45 "
4:15 a m	Bristol "	10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

ward	Daily Mail	Westward
11:00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:30 p m
ve 8:50 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
ve 5:35 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

LODGES. — Regular communications anton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. , first Saturday in each month at 7 lock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge . K. of P. every second and fourth urday nights in each month, at 7 lock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T., ets every Friday night at 7 o'clock.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

For Thirty Days.

Every one subscribing for this paper tween now and the first of December, l receive it until January 1st, 1884, one years' subscription price ($1.50). e year and two months for $1.50. We ke this offer in order to increase our ulation, though old subscribers can e advantage of it as well as new. member the offer will be open for rty days only.

See notices of Sheriff's sales to ke place on December 1st.

The Legislature is in full blast, l will do much good work it is ped.

Mrs. R. H. Knox and Miss Mollie nnon are attending the Fair in ntgomery.

Rev. O. N. Dobbs filled the pul- at Clanton Baptist Church, on Sabbath.

An article on our first page head- "Failures at School," is worthy consideration.

Rev. J. Falkner has been called fill the pastorate of the Baptist urch at this place for the next r.

Thursday, the 30th inst., is the set apart by the President, as ay of national thanksgiving and ayer.

Prof. Acree, Principal of the Ver- na Academy, was in Clanton last urday, and gave us a pleasant l. He reports his school flour- ing, with eighty scholars in at- dance.

Miss Teresa Ternan is visiting atives in Mobile, and some of young men are wearing dole- countenances in consequence. e predict that some of them will nt Mobile this winter.

We have been shown by the ex- ss agent at this place, a card taining a table of reduced rates money packages, which will en- e remittances to be sent at a er rate than through the post- ce, within the territories of the thern and Texas Express Com- ies.

A negro convict, Dave Clark, kil- another negro, Jack Tarbley, at tt Saw Mill, last week. Clark serving out a five years sen- ce for murder, and was at work the Pratt Saw Mill Co. All but eight months of his sentence d expired. There had been a agreement between himself and rbley, and he called the latter after dark and stabbed him t as he reached the door. The und was in the left side and ickly resulted in death. Clark aped.

Maplesville Dots.

The latest Fall to our memory.

Miss Lula DuBose is on a visit to her sister near Orrville, Ala.

Mr. W. A. Fountain, of northeast Perry county, has made 780 bushels of rice this year, which he is shipping from here to Mobile. His locality produced about 2,000 bushels.

We hear that Mr. Thomas Parnell will remove to Texas.

Miss Julia Fisher, of Selma, is on a visit to Mrs. Waterworth.

BIJOU.

Benson Dots.

Farmers are now sowing wheat generally throughout the neighborhood. Wheat, oats, rye and barley should be sown extensively.

The hog crop is scarce here, Cholera and the scarcity of corn in the early fall caused the death of many hogs. What few are left are fine—having been fattened on the heavy crops of nuts and acorns.

Mrs. J. H. Gibbons and daughter, Miss Emma, have just returned from a visit to Prattville, and with them Miss Bessie Carvile, who is visiting friends and relatives in this community. Miss Bessie is a star young lady.

Isaac Davenport has made 97 gallons of molasses from the ribbon cane, besides having 3,000 stalks for seed. All from half an acre of land. Mrs. Sims made 100 gallons from a like quantity of land. What an independent people we could be if we only would be. Everything necessary to sustain life can be raised here. Still we will not. A little more cotton to be planted for the merchant. The raising of cotton and nothing else will bankrupt any country.

BENSON.

The following extract from the Alabama Progress is part of an article headed "Text Books." It should be read. Our town is to be congratulated that a competent teacher is in charge of her academy.

"With competent and conscientious teachers, any one of the series to which we have alluded, is sure to prove a success—a most gratifying and glorious success.

Right at this point lies the trouble—right at this point the difficulty, as to the school room work, begins and ends. There is no "discount"—none worth a controversy —on the text books in use. But the educational business is burdened with incompetent teachers. Give us good teachers and there will be no trouble about text books, so far, at least as success in the school room is concerned.

But, as we intimated, the trouble lies in the head that directs the use of the books. It is safe to say that there are at least 2,000 teachers—so called—in Alabama, who are lamentably unfit for their business. They ought themselves to be pupils rather than teachers. No matter how excellent and unexceptionable the text books may be, the schools must fail more or less, so long as they are entrusted to incompetent hands. Text books cannot remedy this evil. There is but one remedy for it. That remedy is *money*. Good teachers can be had, but they cannot be had as a general thing, for the miserable pittance now paid the large majority of teachers in Alabama. We are hopeful that this evil, and at no distant day, will be remedied by a larger appropriation from the State by a liberal donation from the Federal Treasurer and by local contributions in the township to their own schools."

Barbara Scott, an aged spinster of Montreal, was the owner of property worth $400,000, but she lived for years alone in the family mansion with only an old and decrepit man for a servant, and in such squalor that the Board of Health once interfered. She died alone, and partly from starvation, having for a long time denied herself proper food. She left her estate, by a carefully written will, to a number of charities and churches. Three cousins contested it in the courts, producing plenty of evidence of Miss Scott's eccentricities, but the Court has decided that she was in her right mind, and that the will is valid.

Mr. Alfred Bethea died at Verbena, on Monday, the 6th inst. The deceased was a highly respected citizen, a genial companion, and a warm friend, and his death causes a shock of pain to all who knew him. He leaves a wife and several children. Mr. Bethea was the son of the late Hon. T. B. Bethea, of Montgomery, and his wife was the daughter of the late Col. M. A. Baldwin. His remains were interred in Montgomery.

Frost at Pensacola.

A good frost at Pensacola on Monday. There were eleven new cases and one death reported the day previous, from the fever. The total cases to date are 2,337, deaths 193. No new cases since Sunday. Quarantine restrictions are being removed.

NOTICE NO. 1828.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 27, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Dec. 9th 1882, viz: Elbert Walker, Homestead 12246 for the n ½ of n w ¼, s e ¼ of of n w ¼, n e quarter of s w quarter, sec 18, township 20 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: James M. Stanfield, Allen Sims, and A. H. Edwards, of Mountain Creek, and Eli Crenshaw, of Wadsworth, Ala.

nov2 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1895.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 28, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 8, 1882, viz: Cyrus M. Culp, Homestead 7558 for the s w quarter of s e quarter, section 14, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Stephen Baker, Peter S. Prim, James M. Bivings and Gus Gordon, all of Clanton, Ala. Thomas J. Scott, Register.

nov2*

NOTICE NO. 1856.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 17, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 27, 1882, viz: Roda Klener, Homestead 12198, for the s w ¼ of section 24, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Milton Fuller, Jesse B. Hardy, James L. Williams, and William F. Roebuck, all of Maplesville, Ala. THOS. J. SCOTT,

ots Register.

NOTICE NO. 1870.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: Lula G. Martin, Homestead 7126 for the s e ¼ of the s e ¼, section 22, township 20 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John M. Runnels, Jasper Y. Friday and Luther R. Friday, of Maplesville, Ala., and Henry J. Cote, of Callierville, Ala.

o26 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1871.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: John W. Runnels, Homestead 7127, for the e ½ of the n w ¼ sec 28, township 20 north, range 11 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Lula G. Martin, Luther R. Friday, Henry J. Cole, Jasper Y. Friday, all of Plantersville, Ala. THOS. J. SCOTT,

o26 Register.

NOTICE NO. 1923.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 9, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Dec. 19th, 1882, viz: James T. Jones, Homestead entry No. 7597, for the n w quarter of the n e quarter and the n e quarter of the s w quarter, sec. 10, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peyton Finley, Aaron Goings, Lafayette F. Rollins, John Pearson, all of Mountain creek, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,

n16 Register.

NOTICE NO. 1936.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 13, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 23, 1882, viz: George W. Mims, Homestead 7684, for the s w ¼ of s e ¼, s e ¼ of s w ¼, w ½ of s w ¼ sec. 2, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Franklin, Beston Woodward, William Y. Mims, and John Franklin, all of Clanton, Ala.

n16 THOS J. SCOTT, Register.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric applyances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. jy1-1y

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

—OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices. "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

FOR YOUR

Cigars and Tobacco

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—CALL ON—

I. FORST,

2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

☞ The cheapest place in the city.

June 20-6m

Ternanville Ahead!

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win!

I have a new stock of goods in store, consisting of everything that a farmer needs, which I am selling at prices that defy competition, viz:

A GOOD PAIR OF SHOES FOR $1

A Good Pair Pants $1.

A GOOD HAT FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS,

My stock of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and SUPPLIES is complete, and my motto is

Low Prices.

My GIN and MILL are now running every day, and persons desiring ginning or grinding done should call on me.

Respectfully,

o12-2m T. M. TERNAN.

Insure Your Life

—IN THE—

People's Mutual Relief Association,

OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy an execution from the circuit court of Chilton county, against J. A. Thames and T. A. Thames and in favor of J. P. Allen and W. L. Bandy, I will proceed to sell on Friday, December 1st, 1882, at Jemison, Chilton county, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, as the property of said J. A. Thames and T. A. Thames, to-wit:

140 barrels corn in the shuck.
525 bundles fodder.
1787 pounds seed cotton.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff
n16 2t Chilton Co

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"

W. A. CHILD, Proprietor

—DEALER IN—

Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,

FANCY STATIONARY

—AND—

NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS,

—AGENT FOR—

DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO

Also Estey and Palace Organs,

No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.

☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜

Nov24-1y

BIRMINGHAM STOVE HOUSE,

Large Stock! Low Prices!

Alonzo S. Elliott,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

ROOFING AND GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE WORK.

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

Birmingham, Ala.

IRON MANTELS AND GRATES, STOVE FIXTURES, CROCKERY, &c.

We carry a complete stock, and orders by mail will receive lowest prices and prompt shipment. Oct 5-3m

Frank P. O'Brien,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

—AND—

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware,

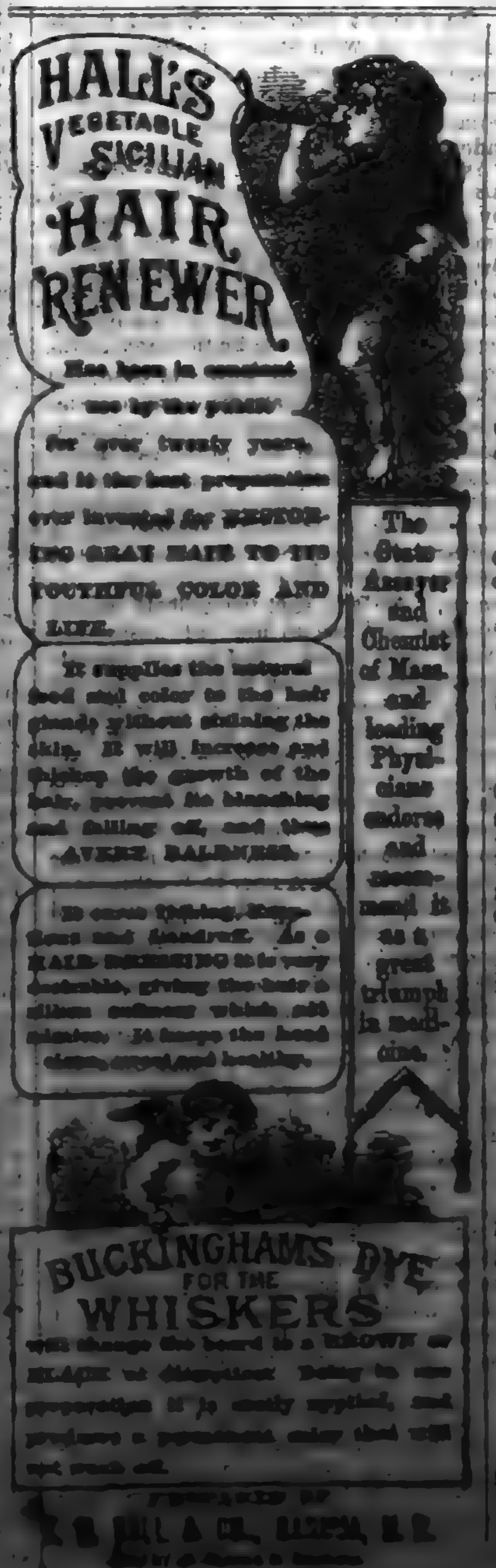
—ALSO—

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c

—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.

June 20-6m



HALL'S
VEGETABLE
SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER
The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FOR THE
WHISKERS

The Florida Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Is a Reciprocal Benevolent Institution, organized and incorporated under the laws of Florida, for the mutual protection of the property of its members against loss or damage by fire, and is the

Safest and Cheapest

FIRE INSURANCE EXTANT.

Now is the time to insure your property against fire. For terms, &c., call on or write to W. M. WILSON, Agt.
oct 5-6m Clanton Ala.

NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. S. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. S. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. jan 1-1y

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST,
CLANTON, ALA.

Solicits the patronage of the public.

Shaving	10 cents.
Hair cutting	25 cents.

☞ The only barber in the world who never talks. Jul17-1y

Saving Fruit.

It will be conceded that there is great carelessness common in the saving, or rather the not saving of fruits for winter use. The value of fruit that is lost every year through absolute negligence is enormous. Indeed taking us as a whole, we store our fruit without regard to system, and depend mostly on luck to keep us in fruit during the winter. This waste is reprehensible at all times, but more especially when fruit is scarce. This season certainly is a good one to begin the exercise of care in such matters, if we have never exercised it before. Fruit is scarce. With many it will be difficult to preserve a winter's supply even with the most careful management. To such the advice to adopt some effective system of preservation will surely be timely, while those who may happen to have a surplus will find it to be greatly to their pecuniary interest to be guided by such counsel. Carelessness in picking, it is hardly necessary to say to any one, must be avoided. Fruit that is roughly handled in gathering can not be expected to keep well, and all who are engaged in picking, therefore, should be compelled to handle the fruit with care. The owner of the orchard does not always do this, but usually a man takes pretty fair care of his own. If any reader should happen to be an exception to this rule, he can hardly expect that help will be different from himself. As a general thing, however, fruit growers suffer the most severely, in the direction indicated, through the carelessness of help. It is so difficult to get those who will perform their duties conscientiously, that the farmer and fruit grower is liable to great damage almost all the time. It will be judicious, therefore, to keep a strict surveillance over those who are employed to pick fruit, and in most orchards the job will not be so extensive this year to make that difficult, if it ever is. The damage done to fruit by careless handling is so irretrievable that it must be prevented, or we might pretty nearly as well not pick the fruit at all.

The practice of placing apples in the cellar too early in the season is altogether too common, and can but result in injury. Apples never should be placed in the cellar until cold weather approaches; until that time they should be kept in a dry building above ground, or in the shade out doors. Keep them just as cool as possible this way until freezing weather is near, when they may be removed to the cellar. Perhaps as common a way as is practiced is to place the apples in a tight barrel. For a time they will keep perfectly in this way, but if left too long will rot. How long then should they remain barreled? We can not answer the question, which is equivalent to saying that some better way is advisable; and the best way that we know of to preserve apples is to place them singly on a shelf, where they can be readily inspected, and those which show signs of decay removed. On a large scale this might not prove practical, but the average orchardist this year will not find such a method very difficult to practice. Of course this method would only be practical for keeping fruit for home consumption anyhow, and unless that consumption is very large indeed, it would be practical.

To achieve the same results in a somewhat handier way, boxes can be constructed deep enough to hold one layer of apples, and of other dimensions to suit the convenience, filled with the fruit, and piled one top of each other to a convenient height. In fact this is a better plan than exposing the fruit on open shelves, for it is protected from the changing currents of air that come from the ventilating windows. The boxes should be made with some care, so that the bottom of one box will act as a lid and fit very closely to the box below it. When examination of the fruit is to be gone into, the top box is first examined, the decaying fruit removed, and the box placed on the floor. Then the next box is examined, and placed on top of the first one, and so on until the first pile of boxes is inverted. It is not very difficult thus to examine the store, and it should be examined about every two or three weeks. But even if it is a little trouble, it is the sure way to keep fruit through the winter, for it is a fact that apples from the same tree have not equal keeping qualities, and when we put them up there is no telling which will keep the longest. The line between the good and poor keepers can not be drawn. If for any reason the room can not be perfectly ventilated, the fruit can be slightly exposed by placing the boxes one a little over the end of the other, leaving say an eighth of the top of the box below open.

In this connection it may be well to call the attention of those who may be fortunate enough to have apples for the market to the necessity of packing them tightly in the barrels. Apples that are not thus packed rattle about in the barrel in transportation and are bruised, much to their injury in a marketable point of view. To avoid this fill the barrel well up, and have it stand upon a plank to which is fastened, by means of a chain, a lever. Place the head of the barrel, or a board large enough to cover the fruit, over the apples, bring the lever down upon it, and thus press the fruit down into the barrel. Such a barrel of apples will not be injured in transportation.—*Western Rural.*

Docked for Lost Time.

At a certain manufactory in Fall River, where there are a number of young ladies employed, it was determined on their part to present their employer with an album and a large family Bible as a testimonial of their regard for him. The money was collected and the articles purchased. On the appointed afternoon the girls collected at the office of their employer, and in a neat speech presented him with their offering. The recipient accepted the gifts and thanked the givers in a few choice words. After conversing some time the overseer glanced at the clock and said: "Girls, I think you had better go back to your work now; you have lost three-quarters of an hour already." The girls were taken aback, and feeling much disconcerted, went back to their work, but great was their surprise and chagrin when the next payday came round to find that the overseer had "docked" every one of them for the time lost in making the presentation.—*Worcester (Mass.) Sun.*

A Washington Hermit.

Just around the corner from the old Ford's Theater, where President Lincoln was shot, is what appears to be a vacant lot. The tall brick buildings on either side and a high board fence in front, used as a "show bill-board," shut out from passers-by a view of the interior. An enterprising Italian fruit-vender occupies a little recess in the high board fence with his "stand," and contrasted with luscious grapes, bright bananas, and other portions of his stock, are the flaming posters of the minstrel troupe that has just played an engagement at the new Ford's Theater, the attractions of the Baltimore Oriole, and the advertisements of two or three ocean steamship companies. Behind the scenes is, however, one of the most curious objects to be found in Washington. Back of the high board fence are the ruins of a frame house which formerly stood on the lot, and which, by the lowering of the street's level under Gov. Shepherd's scheme of beautifying the national capital, was undermined and fell to the ground. Only the roof remains intact, and underneath it is constructed a room, very much as if a huge dry-goods box had been crowded into the space, in which live John Birch and his sister, both of whom were born in the house that formerly stood on the site; lived there alone after their parents had died, and continue there under its ruins the life of a hermit. They come out upon the street but rarely. If you scan the high board fence closely you will discover the door, covered over with the posters, perhaps, but it is still there, and should it happen when either of the two inhabitants of the place desire to come out that the door is pasted shut, they do not stop to swear, but simply part the posters by crowding the door open, believing that the paper, after all, is beneficial to them in making weather-tight the high board fence.

The existence of John and his sister is known to comparatively few people, yet they live in the center of the city, within arm's reach of almost thousands who pass and repass the place every day. The man's age may be stated at somewhere between fifty and sixty years. He wears a peculiar dress made from the skins of some animals, his breast being entirely bare, though his long beard almost entirely hides it from view. He never goes out in the sunlight, consequently his skin is as white as a child's. The long beard he oils with a peculiar preparation which he himself makes from a mixture like molasses and lampblack. He sleeps generally by day, the sister occupying the couch or "shake-down" by night. Birch was always of a musical turn of mind, and though a stranger to so many people, he has some acquaintance with local musicians, who often take their instruments there for repairs. The music dealers sometimes send him odd jobs of repairing, and the work is skillfully done. Ole Bull, when in Washington, always visited Birch, and Remenyi has also called upon him, the latter once taking his favorate violin to the hermit's home because of some unaccountable interference with its tone, after a number of musicians who had examined it declared their inability to restore to the instrument its lost powers. Birch looked at it a moment, and, taking out the bridge and sandpapering it a little, he tuned the instrument up, and Remenyi at once recognized his violin with all its former wonderful tone.

Birch has devoted much of his time to invention. He plays remarkably upon a sort of accordeon which is constructed of a series of whistles and fifes, a strange combination, yet one that gives forth the sweetest of sounds when in the hands of its inventor. He has also a liking for theories of perpetual motion, and has devoted many weary hours to their study, as a number of partially completed machines of one kind and another which lie around amply testify. He has a little machine, a combination of levers, which will lift, it is said, an incalculable load, yet he never allows anyone to examine the machines, and the results of his genius he keeps to himself.

He doesn't like visitors, and unless one goes in with some musical instrument which needs tinkering, he is soon made to understand that he is not welcome. Birch never comes out on the sidewalk more than two or three times a year, and then after nightfall, when his strange appearance is not noticed by so many people. Once in about a year he goes on a spree and gets so drunk that he generally brings up in the police court, where his remarkable appearence always causes a temporary sensation. I suppose he indulges in intoxicating beverages now and then, but if he does so, they are brought to him. His sister comes out whenever it is necessary to make any purchases at the grocery, but their food is selected to avoid as much as possible the necessity for cooking it. Birch's sister, who is upward of sixty years old, does most of the talking for the family. "John, you know," she will say, "is a little weak-minded, and has no idea of business." When their father lived one of the adjoining lots belonged to the family, but John, by sharp practice, it is said, was induced to sign a deed for it and thus virtually gave the property away. Since being made the victim of knavery he is very slow to talk about selling anything, though the lot on which they live, if improved and built upon, would make one of the most eligible sites in Washington. The Italian owner of the present stand is always jealous of any one who wants to see Birch, fearing that a purchaser of the property will one day happen along, and he will be compelled to move his stand, and it is his habit to mislead those who call and want to pass behind the high board fence by telling them some story about Birch being absent just then.

Washington, it is said, has two or three hermits, but none stranger than John Birch. The Birches, from the earliest recollection of the oldest inhabitant, were a queer people, and were more or less reserved and recluse in their habits. However, a brother of John is famous to-day on the minstrel stage.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Times.*

—A Denver reporter who essayed to interview a politician at midnight approached the wrong house, was mistaken for a burglar, and came near losing his life at the hands of the suspicious gentleman who lived there.

Negro Superstitions.

While superstition is a very general trait, I believe that I may claim that negroes are, of all races, the most superstitious. They have as many omens as the ancient Romans, some of these being connected with birds, somewhat like the Roman auguries. For instance, if a forest bird takes refuge indoors, as sometimes happens in a great storm, negroes look on this as a certain announcement that death will soon visit some member of the household. I remember one day seeing a bird fly through a window that had been left open to air the room, during a very severe winter, in my childhood. An awe-stricken expression fell on the face of my sable "mammy," who was present. She shook her head and looked gloomily around, and by a strange coincidence not a month elapsed before a death occurred in our household, though of course it might have happened and has happened a thousand times that forest birds have taken refuge indoors without any such result following. We note only the rare chance fulfillment, and not the frequent failure of the omen. A young Southern lady visiting a Northern city one spring, remarked to her hostess one day on the occasion of a wild bird flying into her room during a storm, "That would throw negroes in the South into consternation. They always look on a bird as a messenger of death under such circumstances."

Before the day was over the young lady, by a coincidence, received intelligence of the death of her father's sister.

Negroes also always take it as a sign of death if the "whip-poor will" comes into the porch and utters his note. A great many of them seem to hold doves sacred, and to consider it sinful to shoot them, probably because the Holy Spirit manifested itself as a dove at the baptism of our Lord.

Another superstition they have about birds is, that if they get hold of the combings of your hair and twist them into their nests you will have a headache in consequence. Once when I was complaining of headache in the presence of a negro girl, she said: "You ought to burn up all the combings from your hair, and then your headache would stop. The birds get hold of the hairs you throw away, and twist them into their nests, and that is what makes your head ache." They used to have a mortal terror of being conjured, and this feeling, though on the wane, is not entirely extinct, I believe. Certain negroes, generally old women, got the credit of being conjurers in slavery times, and if they stuck up two sticks under the window of any of their fellow-servants against whom they had a grudge that nigger was considered doomed. I knew a negro woman who fell into a decline and pined away under the belief that she was conjured, and her master could only break the spell by sending her off to a hospital, where she spent six month.

They have many signs and superstitions connected with corpses and funerals. Nothing would induce one of them to sweep beneath a bed on which a corpse was laid. If the grave proves too short they always look on that as a sign that another member of the family will soon die. Their morbid love of seeing corpses and attending funerals is a very marked characteristic with them.

Their movements are very much regulated by the moon, like the tide. For instance, in planting vegetables, killing hogs, making soap, and various other operations, they are careful to select a time when the moon is supposed to be favorable. Irish potatoes are always planted by them "on the dark of the moon," as they call it, and hog killing is also done under similar auspices.

I know of a negro (a half insane one, too,) who extricated himself very ably from a dilemma by the aid of a vision. This negro, partially insane, but not considered sufficiently so to be placed in confinement, roams about the streets of Lynchburg and the adjacent country, wearing a bright, fantastic garb, and sticking gay feathers in his head whenever his aberrations come on. A few years ago he stole (if we may apply that term to an irresponsible creature) and killed a heifer belonging to one of his brethren, an influential elder in his church, who convened a meeting and indignantly summoned him to appear for the offense. The accused listened very coolly to the indictment against himself, and, without denying the charge, replied: "The fact is, brethren, the way I came to kill that heifer was because I had a vision. I saw an angel who told me, 'Rise, Peter, slay and eat,' and I was bound to do as he told me, so I just killed the heifer." Silenced, if not convinced, his accusers disbanded.

I recall another instance of a negro explaining away his conduct by means of a vision. One winter, some ten or twelve years ago, when our Legislature, with a sprinkling of sable representatives, was sitting in Richmond, an important railroad bill, involving the interests of several Northern capitalists, was before the House. There was a negro member who at first voted the bill, but suddenly went over to the other side of the question. On being questioned by a gentleman from the same county as to this sudden change on his part, he explained it away by saying he had seen a vision; that a man had appeared to him and told him that it was very wrong for him to set himself against the people who had freed him. But later it transpired that the vision which had wrought so great a change was a check for a good round sum—a vision that politicians of his stripe are more apt to see than a vision of angels. —*Lynchburg (Va.) Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

—A quiet man was traveling a short time ago by rail, and was annoyed by the noise which two or three men in the same car were making. One of them had been telling tremendous stories about himself in a loud voice, and had tried once or twice to draw out the quiet man, but in vain. At last he turned to him and said, rather offensively: "I fear, sir, our noise has rather inconvenienced you." "Not in the least," he replied. "I thought," remarked the noisy man, "that you did not seem interested by my stories." "Quite the reverse, my dear sir," said the quiet one; "I am very much so; in fact, I am a bit of a liar myself."

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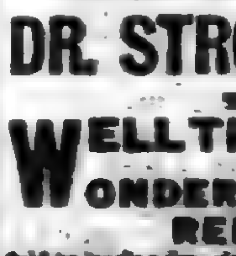

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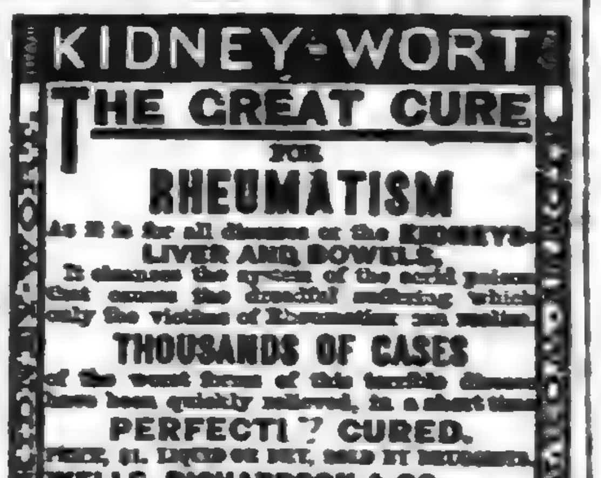

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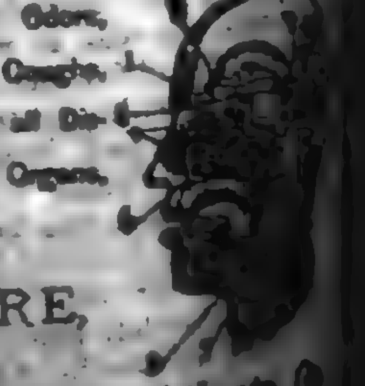

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The Chilton View.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

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SCHOOL'S TOOKEN UP.

boys have come back to their schools,
Ah, me!
o violate grammar and rules,
So free.
e lawless joke, and the stealthy grin,
e slinging wax, and the crooked pin,
e expelled talk, and the whispered din,
Ah, me!

e faces chalked on the outer walls,
I see;
nd the ceiling stuccoed with paper balls,
Ah, me!
e shuffling feet on the gritty floor,
e inky face at the class-room door,
e sudden pinch and the muffled roar,
Ah, me!

questions brisk and the answers slow,
Ah, me!
e "I forgot" and the "I dun'no,"
Just see!
four tims seven is twenty-nine;"
e is a town on the River Rine;"
rge is a verb 'n agrees with wine,"
Ah, me!

rimace and giggle, grin and wink,
Dear me!
s and whisper—who can think?
Ah, me!
ouldn't it be a better rule
o let the boy grow up a fool,
er than send him back to school
And me?
—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A BIG NUGGET.

o Hundred and Twenty-seven Pounds of Solid Gold.

the early times in California claims re small and road-agents numerous, d men, if they found a nugget of ex- ordinary size, were afraid their ound might be jumped or themselves bbed and perhaps murdered going e, and thus kept the largest gold s a secret until they could get out the mountains and the State. The following facts, that have never before been print, I came across in a most singular way, and I can rely on the word of narrator: In 1851 and 1852 I ed with a man from Massachusetts med John Dage on several flats and ers around Downieville and the iddle Yuba. In 1853 I lost sight of , but heard that he had gone East. 1858 I went with the rush to British olumbia, and worked out a good im, and then took a trip to Australia. going from Sydney up to the mines e camped on a creek by the roadside, here a great many teams stopped on eir up and down trips, as water supply in that dry climate was a long way art. The great teams and American agons arrived along toward evening the creek in a perfect stream.

As we were eating supper we heard teamster's voice that I thought was miliar, and driving into camp, I rolled among the teams, and almost the first man I met was my old Downieville partner. He was most glad to see e, and I being so recently from owniville he requested me to call ter he had fed his animals and eaten s own meal, to talk over old times in alifornia. He owned the whole titout at he was driving—was freighted up, arrying hides, tallow and other colonial product on his own account for ack freight. He had married in the ountry, and was doing a profitable usiness with his team.

After talking of old times here in California, the whereabouts of old friends d acquaintances, he said: "By the , George, you never knew why or how left California so suddenly." I answered, "No;" but he had not slipped om my memory; but many men in the ines like ourselves were missed, and ften turned up thousands of miles away. e said: "I can give you the eventful ory now.

"Well, when we worked together in e summer of '52 on the Middle Yuba heard you tell of the rich claim and oarse gold you found on Slate Castle avine on the South Fork, one mile bove Downieville. Myself and Bill opkins, together with a German artner, went quietly to work in the ummer of '53, and occupied an old abin that had been deserted and the round abandoned. We stripped the laim in another direction, and came cross the lead containing coarse gold, s you had described, and made for two eeks per day per man from one to hree ounces. The ground was getting eeper and heavy to strip, and I started small drift to see how wide the lead as before we stripped further ahead. t was Saturday, about noon. The round continued still to pay, and we ere down in a soft slate crevice, when struck the pick into a bright lump of old that seemed to run into the solid ravel. I tried to pry it out, but it was oo firmly imbedded. Then I worked arefully around it, and it appeared to row larger as I dug the gravel away. We placed one on the lookout to see that no one surprised us, and I tell you we were startled; and after some time I got it loose, and by hard lifting, and there it lay, almost pure gold, nearly the shape of a heart, and it fitted exactly the bottom of the crevice. The quartz attached to it was crystallized, and would not exceed three pounds in weight. We got it in the cabin as quick as possible, in a sack, and placed it under one of the bunks, intending to examine it more thoroughly at night.

"We staid away from town on Saturday and Sunday, and brought it out at night to feast our eyes upon it again, and each guessed it would weigh at least two hundred pounds. We concluded not to take it to town to weigh, but divide it some way; for if it were known there would be intense excitement. We had gold scales, but they would only weigh only one and a half pounds. After some time spent in consultation, Bill Hastings suggested a rough pair of original scales; we piled on rock and iron weighed by the gold scales till we got the balance, and the nugget brought down two hundred and thirty-one pounds gold weight. We burned the quartz, and thoroughly picked it out with the point of a knife; the pure gold brought down two hundred and twenty-seven pounds, and the grand specimen looked more beautiful than ever. If we had taken it to the London express office there would have been the wildest excitement. On Monday we cleaned up the remainder of the crevice, and it paid well, but to us the pay now seemed small in comparison. Now each had enough. We had at least $50,000 to divide, enough to make all three comfortably rich. No doubt we could have made more by exhibiting it, but we could not run the risk. We came to the conclusion to cut it up, divide it, roll each one's share up in his own blankets, and start for the steamer to Panama and the Atlantic States. I went to town on Monday evening, got a sharp cold-chisel made to cut and divide the prize in equal shares, and it took us about all night to cut and weigh it with our rude appliances.

"It seems like vandalism to destroy the grandeur of such a precious specimen of Nature's work. At the first blow of the chisel it sank deep into the pure yellow metal, it was so soft and yielding. Before daylight we had completed our singular dividend. We caved down the bank near the mouth of the drift, took a brief sleep, got breakfast, rolled up our blankets, and passed through town early, not caring to bid any one good-by, and then no explanations were required. We left the cabin and everything for the first lucky ones to possess. There was plenty more gold, no doubt, for the ground we left contained big pay; but we had $16,000 or $17,000 each, and we were satisfied with our good fortune. We tried to appear like three prospectors, carrying our blankets, and passed Goodyear Hill and the dreaded Nigger Tent (then the beat of the road-agents), and hurried to San Francisco, arrived in time to board the next steamer, and landed safely in New York. I have many a time regretted the way we destroyed that natural gold specimen, perhaps the largest ever found in the world, in ancient or modern times.

"When I returned to Downieville after fourteen years' absence, I visited old Slate Castle Ravine and tried it once more, but twenty years had nearly exhausted its riches; still I tried, and made small wages, but its glory had departed. My old partner, Dodge, was an earnest, truthful man. I believe tons of gold were carried below in early times by the lucky ones, and all kinds of advices were adopted to evade the highwaymen, and often large parties went below together, well armed and, perhaps, many a large nugget, besides millions of dollars in gold dust, never saw the light until it was safely deposited in the banks or mints of the Atlantic States."—*Downieville (Cal.) Messenger.*

The Guatemala Boundary.

From that epoch which was signalized by the fall of the ephemeral empire of Iturbide until the signing of the recent treaty between Mexico and Guatemala, the people of these two countries have been engaged in a constant dipute concerning the true bondary line between the republics. Several times commissioners from either country had traced the boundary line, and definitely marked the northern limit of the ambitious little nation, but as often Guatemala refused to acknowledge the decision of the arbitrators. When Gen. Barrios had destroyed or intimidated the enemies of public peace and begun the work of reforming and and regenerating Guatemala, his Government renewed this vexed question, and began persecuting Mexican citizens who resided in the territory in dispute. The property of Don Matias Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, was destroyed by the troops of the Guatemalan Dictator several years ago, and Mr. Romero's losses amounted to a large sum. Nor was he the only victim. Many other Mexican citizens were ruined by raiding parties from Guatemala, and several times Mexico was on the point of declaring war against her troublesome neighbor.

The boundary line claimed by Mexico is the same that has since been conceded by Guatemala. Thus a sanguinary war and complications with our own Government has been avoided by the firmness of the Mexican President, the statesmanship and tact of the Mexican Secretary of State, and the diplomacy and good management of the Mexican Minister at Washington. Now both Mexico and Guatemala are rid of this "bugbear" of a war-cloud that constantly hung suspended over them, and are at last on friendly terms. The work of reform that has been going on in Guatemala for the past few years will be continued. Mexico, which has made such vast strides forward in the path of political and material reform, at peace with the entire world, can also devote her attention to the grateful task of developing her vast internal resources and reticulating her beautiful territory with iron bands.

While the American people have the deepest interest in the welfare of Mexico, and rejoice that she has at length, under the progressive rule of Porfirio Diaz and Gen. Gonzales, assumed a proud position in the sisterhood of nations, they are also pleased that moderate councils have prevailed in Guatemalan Government circles, and that war, which once seemed so imminent, has been averted by the prudence and good sense of the statesmen of both countries.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

—To make a good liniment that should be kept on hand ready for use in cases of bruises or sprains: Add one-half ounce of oil of wormwood to four ounces of alcohol.

Spoopendyke Crab-Fishing.

Coming up the river the other day, I saw a middle-aged gentleman in a plug hat and business suit seated in a scow beside an attractive lady, feeling around among a lot of strings pendant from the side of the boat, and warning the lady that she could not keep too quiet.

"Now, my dear," observed the gentleman, "don't you move, because I feel a crab on this line. I'll pull him up until he is in sight and then you slip the net under him. See?"

"Yes, dear," replied the lady, a little flustered as she contemplated her share of the performance. "But, Mr. Spoopendyke, what shall I do when I get the net under him?"

"Scalp him!" retorted Mr. Spoopendyke, drawing slowly on the line. "Now wait, he's there," and Mr. Spoopendyke became even more cautious in his movements. "See him! There he is! Scalp him, quick!"

Mrs. Spoopendyke jabbed the net into the water and swashed around with great vigor.

"What ye doing?" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, straightening up and glaring at her, as the crab struck a line for Newark Bay. "What'd ye think I had there, the bottom of the river? What'd ye suppose ye was trying to catch, a church? Take it out! Give it here!" and he grasped the lady around the waist and took the net away from her.

"Did I scalp him?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, flushed with her exertions and trembling with her excitement. "Show him to me! let me see what he looks like!"

"Looks like!" roared Mr. Spoopendyke. "He looks like Sandy Hook by this time! Why didn't you scalp him? What's the matter with you?"

"I—I couldn't tell which was his head," faltered Mrs. Spoopendyke, who hadn't seen anything at all. "Pull him up again, and you'll see if I don't scalp the last hair on his skull!"

The English language lost its last charm for Mr. Spoopenkyke, and he turned to his strings with a withering look of contempt for his wife.

"Now you be careful," he said at length. "Here's another varmint, and you mustn't let him get away. When I say 'Scalp!' you shove the net under him and just bring him aboard."

"Can you see him yet?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, waving the net over her head and peering into the water.

"Whit! Yes, there he is! Careful, remember. Now, scalp!"

He must have been a crab of phenomenal scholastic advantages to have gotton rid of that swoop, for Mrs. Spoopendyke, with a view to redeeming herself, went for the end of the string blindly, but with a strength of purpose that made failure impossible. She not only got the crab, but she slammed net, crab and all over Mr. Spoopendyke's head.

'What—wah-h!!" shrieked that gentleman, as he felt himself impounded.

"Lost him again!" exclaimed Mrs. Spoopendyke, who hadn't the remotest idea what a crab looked like. "Why, dear, what's that awful big spider in the net! Good gracious!"

"Take it off!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke. "Take it—wow! the thing has got me by the ear! Haul him off, will ye?"

Mrs. Spoopendyke dropped the handle of the net as if it were an old-fashioned bonnet, and gazed upon her husband in consternation.

"Gast the crab!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, tearing the net away. "Let go, ye brute! Wah-ha!" and the unfortunate man wrenched the fish from off his ear and dashed it in the bottom of the boat. "What's your scheme in doing that?" he demanded, holding his ear with one fist and shaking the other at his wife. "Think you've got to eat 'em right out of the water? Got a notion that he came up cooked and you must down him quick or he'll spoil?" yelled Mr. Spookendyke, enraged beyond all control by the sight of the carnage that trickled down his fingers. "What'd ye mean by it?" and he sprang into the air and alighted on the unhappy crab, slipping up and sprawling full length in the bottom of the boat.

"Was that a crab, dear?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, assisting her husband to arise and contemplating the mangled fish with anything but favor. "Is that what you call a crab? I thought—"

"You thought!" ripped Mr. Spoopendyke, kicking at the bewildered crab. "That's the trouble with you—you think! Did ye think I was going to stand here and let that crab chew on my ear till his legs ached? P'raps ye thought he was whispering to me! Maybe ye thought he was telling me a funny story! Well, he wasn't, and if he was his voice was so hoarse I couldn't enjoy it! Ye thought, did ye!" squealed Mr. Spoopendyke, his wrath rising as the pain and fear subsided; "thought a crab talked with his toes, like some women think, did ye! Oh, you thought! If I had such a head as that I'd fit it up with shuck beds and a stick of gum and start a female boarding-school! With your ability to think, you only need a squint and four long words to be a Concord School of Philosophy!" and Mr. Spoopendyke plunged the oars into the water and began to row vigorously.

"Where are you going, dear?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, timidly, after her husband had pulled hard for some time.

"Home!" grinned Mr. Spoopendyke, with a horrible expression of visage. "I'm going home to show the people how much damage a rusticating idiot asylum can do with one measly crab when she pins herself down to it!"

"Of course," assented Mrs. Spoopendyke, humbly, "but say, dear, wouldn't you get on faster if you untied the boat?"

Mr. Spoopendyke turned and gave a sharp look at the bow. Then he hauled his hat down over his ears, stepped ashore and struck out at a brisk walk.

"I don't know," sighed Mrs. Spoopendyke, as I took her boat in tow, "I don't know, but I don't think I care much for crabbing, though I'm not sure but what it's more fun than walking home on the wrong side of the river with no bridge within seven miles either way!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Applying Manure.

Some farmers (or who pretend to be farmers) scoff at the idea of improving the production of prairie soil by stable and barn-yard manures. This is only the outcroping of shiftless and improvident farmers. Others never have any time to haul out manure. In the winter it is frozen in a solid mass, so that it can not be moved. In the spring the ground is so soft that it is almost impossible to haul it, and making mortar of the soil to be farmed. In the summer there is no place to spread it, as the crops occupy the ground. In the fall—well, what is in the way now? It is probable, however, that the manure pile has been bleached and soaked in sun and rains until there is none of the virtue left in it. It has been filtered by the heavy summer rains until it is not worth anything.

The right way is to haul out manure as it accumulates, when it is fresh and valuable. Then the soil, just where you want it, gets the leechings. Keep stables and yards clear during the winter. Take it to the fields before it freezes. Then the farm gets the full benefit. Keep up the practice in the spring. The current accumulations can be taken out, if the soil is muddy. And a good farmer can always find a place to spread usefully the summer manure. It is fashionable for farmers to ride in their wagons to the fields when plowing. The manure can be as easily thrown into the wagon in the morning, when cleaning stable or cow yards, as it can be thrown in a heap to waste. Take it daily to the field, and it is a rare thing if a good place can not be found for it.

But if it has accumulated during winter, spring and summer, now is the time to haul it out, if it is not worth half price. In the older parts of the United States good stable manure sells for eight dollars per cord, and the farmers find that it is profitable to pay that for it, and haul ten or twenty miles. Some men let manure accumulate until they have to move their stables. But this class generally soon move to Kansas or Nebraska, as mortgages accumulate about their farms as fast as manure piles about their stables.—*Iowa State Register.*

Curing Hay.

The question of whether hay could not be cured by other than the common and often destructive method now in vogue is being closely investigated by the experts and farmers of England.

The old and original method was to let the grass first get well ripened, then cut it with the reaping hook or scythe, turn it frequently with the fork to dry or ripen in the sun and the next day put it in cocks. After a few days make the whole into stacks or ricks, or put it in the barn.

After this came mowing machines, horse-rakes, tedders, self-loading wagons and hay-forks, and tackling for unloading and placing the hay in the barn or ricks.

Under the first system there was often heavy loss and always some injury from exposing the grass so long to the weather, which could not always be depended upon. Modern appliances have materially hastened the process of getting the hay cured and in the barn, but with continuous wet weather there is still much risk that should if possible be avoided. To overcome this trouble many experiments are now under trial with more or less success. One method proposed is to stack the grass while perfectly green, with considerable layers of straw between layers of the grass, with an open passage in the center of the stack for the moisture to pass out. This has not been discovered to prevent a certain amount of mold forming on the hay.

Machinery with drying apparatus attachment has been tried, but not sufficiently economical and expeditious to prove a success. Farmers, however, should put their wits to work to compass this subject, for it will never do for all time to let the hay crop, the most important one often on the farm, be entirely at the mercy of a spell of bad weather that is liable to come at the time it is most hurtful.—*American Dairyman.*

—A steamer that was sunk in eighty feet of water two years ago in Lake Huron has been raised, and her cargo, consisting of 500 barrels of porter, fifty cases of gin, and 100 cases of brandy, all imported goods, has been found unharmed, and, having lain so long under water, has escaped duty. The present owners paid $2,000 for the steamer and cargo, and $6,000 for the work of raising.—*Chicago Herald.*

—Mr. P. T. Barnum has given large burial lots in Mountain Grove Cemetery, Bridgeport, Conn., to the firemen and the Grand Army of the Republic of that city. The fire department had requested him to lecture in behalf of their effort to procure a fund for the purpose, and he replied that he had frequently told the people of Bridgeport about all he knew (and not much at that), and must decline boring them with a lecture, but he would give the firemen a lot.

The Alexandria Massacre.

An Arab Christian family consisting of four adults and four children, who were driven out of Alexandria, arrived in this port on Saturday and are now lodged at Castle Garden. The adults include a woman. All are clad in European attire, and compared with the emigrants of other nationalities surrounding them, present a very superior appearance. One of the men, Mohanna Baraka, speaks English well, and acting as interpreter for the party told a *Graphic* reporter a story of rare interest this morning in connection with the recent stirring events in Egypt. His modesty of manner and the deportment of the whole of this little band of refugees were such as to impress one with the honesty of the statement.

Mohanna Baraka said he was an Arab Christian, having lived in Alexandria all his life. As far back as he knew, his ancestors were Christians. They were all Presbyterians, having been converted by English and American missionaries. One of his earliest friends was the Rev. David Strang, now of Lincoln, Tenn., but twenty-five years ago a missionary in Alexandria. The speaker learned English and became a teacher in the missionary schools. He was teaching a Bible class on Sunday, the 11th of June, the day upon which the first outbreak in Alexandria occurred. All the members of his family, including several aged people, were in attendance that afternoon. The services were proceeding with the usual decorum, when suddenly the father of one of the pupils entered the school, and, after announcing the fact of the outbreak, took his child home with him. The school was located in the section of the city known as Bactaria, or the Jewish quarter. The teachers tried to quell all fears, but noises were heard in the streets, and as they grew louder something like a panic ensued. The children were badly frightened, the women fearful and the men nervous. School was hastily dismissed and all advised to go home. The speaker with the members of his family acted on this advice. Before they had gone very far, however, they were met by a party of Mohammedan soldiers who, shouting: "Down with the Christian dogs!" charged on them. They would undoubtedly have been killed had not the speaker's brother-in-law, one of the party in Castle Garden, interfered. He was not known to be a Christian and he threw himself in front of the family, commanding the soldiers to desist. They obeyed the command, and the family escaped uninjured. The adventure filled them all with terror, and they made their way home as quickly as possible, reaching it in safety. To do so, however, they were obliged to avoid the sight of other Mohammedan soldiers who were rushing through the streets bent on murder and plunder.

The adventures of this family formed part of the inauguration of the terrible massacre that took place in the fairest part of the city before sunset the same day. The soldiers encountered by them upon leaving the Sunday-school were on their way to the carnage, but had as yet probably killed no one. The speaker said that if they had spilled one drop of blood before meeting his family the latter would not have escaped torture and death.

Towards dusk, the speaker said, the city was quiet. The reign of terror seemed to be over. He had not himself witnessed the awful deeds of the semi-savage soldiers, but the brother-in-law who had acted so heroically near the Sunday-school saw many of them. Other members of the family also saw Europeans bayoneted before their eyes. They described the scenes as too terrible to ever forget. Men shrieked and cursed, and women wailed and went mad with horror. The streets ran red with blood, and the soldiers whose faces and hands were smeared with it looked like fiends.

When the day's work was done Government employes ran about the city to inform the populace that all need of fear was over. The Europeans were housed by that time, and could hardly be assured that their lives were not still in jeopardy. They had no faith in the power of the Government to subdue so ferocious and sudden an outbreak. They began to venture out, however, and it was then that the speaker saw hundreds of corpses carted to the sea and thrown in. He at once determined to leave the country forever. It was difficult, however, to get passage away. The fifth day after the massacre found him and his family on a steamer bound for Malta. Thence they journeyed to Marseilles and Bordeaux, embarking at the latter place on the 30th of last month for this city.

Where he will go to settle he has not yet decided. The children speak a little English, but the other adults only Arabic. While conversing with the reporter, Mohanna Baraka received a letter from Rev. Mr. Strang, written in Arabic. The reverend gentleman had been apprised of their arrival. While Baraka read the letter to the family they grouped themselves about him, forming a very interesting picture. Their soft manners and genteel appearance have made them favorites with the Garden officials. In close proximity to them sat a crowd of Turks, wearing the fez and smoking vile tobacco. The roughness and uncouthness of the latter, their sinister faces and ignorance, contrasted strangely with the appearance of the Arabs, indicating probably the difference between the influence of the religion of the Cross as against that of the Crescent.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

ALTHOUGH it is thought that the pawnbroker is an imposition on the public, still he will thrive so long as people continue to "put up" with him.

Professor Haeckel's Life in Ceylon.

My great resource as an article of diet was the fruit which abounded at every meal. Next to the bananas of every variety, of which I consumed several at every meal, my standing dessert consisted of mangoes (*Mangifera indica*), egg-shaped green fruit, from three to six inches long; their cream-like golden pulp has a faint but distinct aroma of turpentine. The fruit of the passion-flower (*passiflora*) was very pleasant to my taste, reminding me of the gooseberry. I was less pleased with the renowned custard-apple, the *Annona squamosa*, and with the Indian almond, the hard nut of the *Terminalia catappa*. There are singularly few apples and oranges in Ceylon; the latter remain green, and are not juicy; but want of cultivation is doubtless chiefly answerable for the inferiority of this and other fruits; the Singhalese are far too easy-going to make any progress in horticulture. Refreshed with my modest repast, I employed the hot hours of mid-day—from twelve to four o'clock—in anatomical or microscopic work, in making observations and drawings, and in the preservation and storing of my collected objects. The evening hours, from four to six o'clock, were generally occupied with some lovely country excursion; sometimes I made a water-color sketch, sometimes I sought to perpetuate one of the beautiful views in photography. Now and then I shot apes and birds in the woods, or collected insects and snails, or hunted among the coral reefs on the shore, adding many curious objects to my collection. Richly laden, I returned to the Rest House an hour or less before sunset, and worked for another hour at the preservation and arrangement of my specimens. At eight o'clock my second chief meal, or dinner, was served. The *piece de resistance* at this was again the inevitable curry and rice, followed sometimes by a fish or a crab, which I enjoyed immensely, and then by some dish composed of eggs or meal, and finishing again with delicious fruit. The important question of "what to drink" seemed likely at first to prove a difficult one. The ordinary drinking water of the low lands of Ceylon is considered very bad and unwholesome, the highlands, on the contrary, being rich in springs of the purest and freshest water. The great rains which fall daily on the island bring down a mass of mineral and vegetable deposit into the rivers, and the stagnant water of the lagoons is not unfrequently in communication with them. It is not customary to drink the water unless boiled or made into tea, or with the addition of claret or whisky. My friend Scott had given me an abundant supply of the last-named beverage, but on the whole I found no drink so pleasant and refreshing, as well as wholesome, as the fresh milk of the cocoa-nut.

My frugal dinner at an end, I usually took a solitary walk on the shore, or delighted my eyes with the sight of the illumination of the palm woods by myriads of fire-flies and glow-worms. Then I made a few entries in my note-book or tried to read by the light of a cocoa-nut oil lamp. But I was generally quite tired enough to go to bed soon after nine o'clock, after another careful shaking of the clothes for the expulsion of scorpions and millipeds.

The great black scorpion (nearly a foot long) is so common in Ceylon that I once collected half a dozen in the course of an hour. Snakes exist also in great numbers. Slender green tree-snakes hang from almost every bough, and at night the great rat-snake (*Coryphodon Blumenbachii*) hunts rats and mice over the roofs of the huts. Although they are harmless and their bite not poisonous, it is by no means a pleasant surprise when one of these rat-snakes, five feet long, suddenly drops through a hole in the roof into one's room, occasionally alighting on the bed.

On the whole, however, my nights in Belligam were but little disturbed by animal intruders, although I was often kept awake by the howling of jackals and the uncanny cry of the Devil-bird (a kind of owl, *Surnium Indrani*), and other night-birds. The bell-cry of the pretty little tree-frog, which make their dwelling in the cups of large flowers, acted rather as a slumber song. But I was far oftener kept awake by the whirl of my own thoughts, by the recollection of the many events of the past day, and the anticipation of that which was to come. A brilliant succession [illegible] ly scenes, of interesting observations, and varied experiences mingled in my brain with plans of fresh enterprise and new discoveries for the morrow.—*Deutsche Rundschau.*

Cookery by Music.

It is a melancholy thing that the divine art of music should have been degraded to culinary uses, but that a German, of all nationalities, should have been the first so to employ it, is a still deeper humiliation. A Prussian composer has given to the world an "Egg Polka," not named from any fancied resemblance of properties, but for a reason fully explained in the "directions for use" printed on the back of every copy: "Let the polka be placed, open at the first page, upon the piano-forte desk. Then drop the egg into a pipkin half full of boiling water. Set the pipkin on the fire. Then play the polka through in strict time, as per metronome indication. On completing its last bar the egg will be cooked to a turn—that is, its yolk will be firm and its white about as yielding to the touch as the flesh of a ripe plum. Those who wish their eggs hard-boiled will play the polka andante maestoso. The contrary effect will be produced by [illegible] vace rendering of the composition.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. R. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 23, 1882.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

In the recent elections only two republican governors were elected—Hale in New Hampshire, and Dawes in Nebraska.

In this country we do not retain our public men in office as long as the English do. In December Mr. Gladstone will have been a member of parliament fifty years.

Two Omaha women were rivals in the affections of the same man. One was handsomer than the other, and seemed likely to win on that account, when the conditions were changed by a dash of vitriol.

The Blount Springs Advance says: About thirty-five South Carolinians arrived here on Thursday's train. They are going to settle in old Blount, and say there will be about sixty more here next week.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia since his recent election to office has become heartily sick of the title "Governor," which he hears every place he goes. He prefers the prefix which is spelled "mister."

The count of the vote for Governor at the August election, which was made by the Legislature, on last Saturday, gives Gen. O'Neal, the Democratic nominee, a majority of 54,205 votes over Sheffield, Independent.

Gen. Chalmers has been defeated in the shoestring district of Mississippi, through a clerical error. The tally sheet from Tate county showed that Van H. Manning received 8,749, Chalmers 8,257, Chambless 1,472, Carter 129, and Lowery 1. A commission has been issued by the Governor to Manning.

Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, during the late campaign, was making a strong argument against prohibition, and asked "what is to become of the surplus corn, if prohibition prevails?" A sturdy farmer asked him if he really wanted an answer to that question. Dan said if you please. "We will have more pork and less hell," said the farmer to the amazement of the statesman.

Governor Cleveland, the newly elected governor of New York by 164,000 majority or some such trifling matter, was asked by a New York Herald correspondent Thursday night whether Tuesday's Democratic victory means a victory also in 1884. He replied, "Democrats must show the country that their present success means reform of abuses and good government."

So little is heard about the industries of Tennessee nowadays that most people will be surprised to learn that, while two years ago hardly a pound of dried fruit was shipped from Chattanooga, the dealers in that city alone have handled so far this year over 750,000 pounds. Knoxville and Nashville are going into the business extensively, and lesser places more modestly.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial: The president is once more at home in his cottage at the Soldiers' Home. To-morrow morning, it is said, he will begin to write out his annual message to Congress. It will, it is said, contain nothing startlingly new. He is expected to renew in the general message the recommendation of liberal appropriations for the Mississippi made by him in a special message last year.

The Governor's Message.

About this able document, the Mobile Register has the following: "The message of Governor Cobb is a most encouraging document. It presents a statement of the financial condition of the States which gives promise of a future of increased prosperity. As the Governor says: "Now Alabama has a manageable bonded debt, no floating obligations, a credit equal to that of the richest and most prosperous of the States that were never despoiled by the alien and the enemy, and a treasury altogether too plethoric, while its tax rate has been reduced, and its people, only eight years ago in the Slough of Despond, are prosperous, contented, hopeful and happy."

In view of the enhanced value of taxable property, and the increasing balance in the Treasury, the Governor recommends a reduction in taxes from the present rate, six-tenths, to five-tenths of one per cent. He holds that there should never be more than $250,000 in the Treasury at the close of any year, just enough to safely and surely carry the Government over the January interest payments, after which collections always begin to come in large sums.

There are other subjects of interest in the message to which we will refer at another time. It is, as a whole, a document that reflects credit on Alabama, and Alabama's chief executive.

Alabama Legislature.

The organization of the Legislature was perfected on Wednesday, by the election of officers for the Senate and House.

The officers of the Senate are: President, Geo. P. Harrison, of Lee; Secretary, W. L. Clay, of Madison; Assistant Secretary, Thomas H. Clarke, of Montgomery; Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, W. P. Howell, of Cleburne.

The officers of the House are: Speaker, W. F. Foster, of Macon; Clerk, D. W. McIver, of Macon; Assistant Clerk, H. R. Hood, of Monroe; Engrossing Clerk, W. C. Wallas, of Dallas.

The Governor transmitted his biennial message, which was read at length.

The most important bills so far introduced are:

A bill to repeal the present election law, by Mr. Shelby, of Madison.

A bill to reduce the rate of taxation to one-half of one per centum, by Mr. Brown, of Tuskaloosa, who is chairman of the ways and means committee.

All the standing committees were appointed on Friday.

On Saturday the official count of the late State election was made. It will only be necessary to give the vote for Governor as it varies little above or below the vote for the other offices. The number of votes cast for O'Neal, Democratic candidate for Governor, was 100,591; the vote for Sheffield, Independent candidate, was 46,386.

Mr. Hargrove, from the Senate reported favorably on the bill to prevent speculation in futures; which was referred to committee on revision of laws.

Mr. Swann, in the House, introduced a bill to limit the amount of spirits to be prescribed by physicians in their practice in counties where prohibition exists.

Mr. McCall, to provide for bringing suits in the circuit court in which the clerk thereof is a party or interested therein.

Mr. Dowling, to provide for summary judgments against probate judges and tax collectors.

Mr. Hawkins, a bill to require hirers or lessees of convicts to keep them confined.

Mr. Brown of Tuskaloosa, to make an appropriation for the benefit of sheriffs.

Mr. Shackleford, to prevent the running of excursion or frieght trains on Sunday.

Mr. Hamilton, from the judiciary committee reported a resolution increasing the number of judicial circuits to ten, and creating a committee of one from each judicial circuit to rearrange the circuits.

After quite a discussion, on motion of Mr. Shackleford, the resolution was made the special order for 12 o'clock Thursday.

Mr Moren, a resolution that the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire as to the expediency of amending the law against using abusive language near dwellings, so as to prohibit indictment unless on complaint of some member of the family. Adopted.

Mr. Reynolds, of Talladega, a resolution instructing the committee on public roads and highways to inquire into the feasibility of changing the present system of working the public roads. Adopted.

Also, favorably on the bill to amend section 3025 of the code. [Allows the plaintiff to dismiss suit in vacation by causing entry to be made by the clerk; when summons has been executed, defendant shall have twenty days notice of dismissal of suit.] Passed.

Mr. Hawkins of Barbour, from the committee on agriculture, reported a substitute for the bill to amend section 4325 of the code. [Relates to pursuading laborers and others to leave employment of others and fixes the penalty at not less than $50 nor more than $500.]

Also, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably on the bill to confer upon notaries public and ex-officio justices of the peace similar powers to those possessed by justices of the peace to issue attachments returnable to the circuit court. Passed.

The Vote in the Fifth District.

The following is vote in this district for Representative in the forty-eighth Congress:

	Williams.	McCoy.
Autauga	527	806
Bibb	646	46
Chambers	1,639	940
Chilton	910	10
Clay	608	270
Coosa	1,236	948
Elmore	1,508	1,369
Macon	505	801
Tallapoosa	2,050	690
Total	9,629	5,820

Williams' majority is 3,809.

The bloodhound of the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company broke loose last week and killed the donkey. The dog was rather mean to pick out the best actor in the company.

"Two hundred people listened to a lecture delivered at London, Ont., by Mrs. Scoville, and after it was over passed resolutions expressing their belief in her sanity.

The friends of Gen. Gov. Butler are now pushing him for the Presidency. Gen. Gov. President Butler would be a paralyzing object to numerous finely-organized citizens of Massachusetts, but the American people never hunts through a yardful of angels when it wants a President.—*Courier-Journal.*

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been reappointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATCHINSON,
Maplesville, Ala.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo.	$1 50.
Preparatory " "	2.00.
Intermediate " "	3.00.
Academic " "	4.00.
Music " "	3.00.
Contingent fee per term	.25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at $9 or $10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACREE, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. n16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy an execution from the circuit court of Chilton county against T. A. Thames, and in favor of J. P. Allen and W. L. Bandy. I will proceed to sell, on Friday, December 1st, at Jemison, Chilton county, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, as the property of said T. A. Thames, to-wit:

136 barrels of corn in the shuck.
1361 bundles of fodder.
990 pounds seed cotton.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff
n16 Chilton Co.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March, 1884, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 8th day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e quarter of the n w quarter, section 13, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this first day of November, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company. By Cullman & Smith, its attornies in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it, by James E. Lowe, and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the 9th day of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the eighth day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: "The n w quarter of the s w quarter of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this first day of Nov., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by Cullman & Smith, its attornies in fact. nov9

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife, Adaline Smith on the 8th day of August, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 8th day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e ¼ of the s e ¼ of section 29, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of November, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Cullman & Smith, its attornies in fact.

Clanton Academy.

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

Ehrman Again
To the Front!

Below will be found a price list which will show how astonishingly low R. Ehrman will dispose of his stock for the next
TEN DAYS.

TEN POUNDS COFFEE $1.
MEAT PER POUND 15c.
GOOD FAMILY FLOUR $6 PER BARREL.
Meal $1.15 Per Bushel.
Calico 5 cents per yard, Domestic (seven-eights) 6½c per yard, Osnaburgs (heavy) 10c.
BROGANS $1.00 PER PAIR.
LADIES SHOES FROM 75c TO $1.50 PER PAIR.

In addition to the above I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
FURNITURE, WOODWARE,
and everything kept in a house of general merchandise, which will be sold in proportion to above prices.

BAGGING AND TIES FURNISHED TO FARMERS AT COST.

R. Ehrman.
Clanton, Ala., August 24. tf

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West

Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

NOTICE NO. 1872.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: Luther B. Friday, Homestead 7208 for the w ½ of the s w ¼ section 28, township twenty north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lula G. Martin, John M. Runnels, and Jasper Y. Friday, of Plantersville, Ala., and Henry J. Cole, of Callierville.

otsix THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

Dr. J. P. Givhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

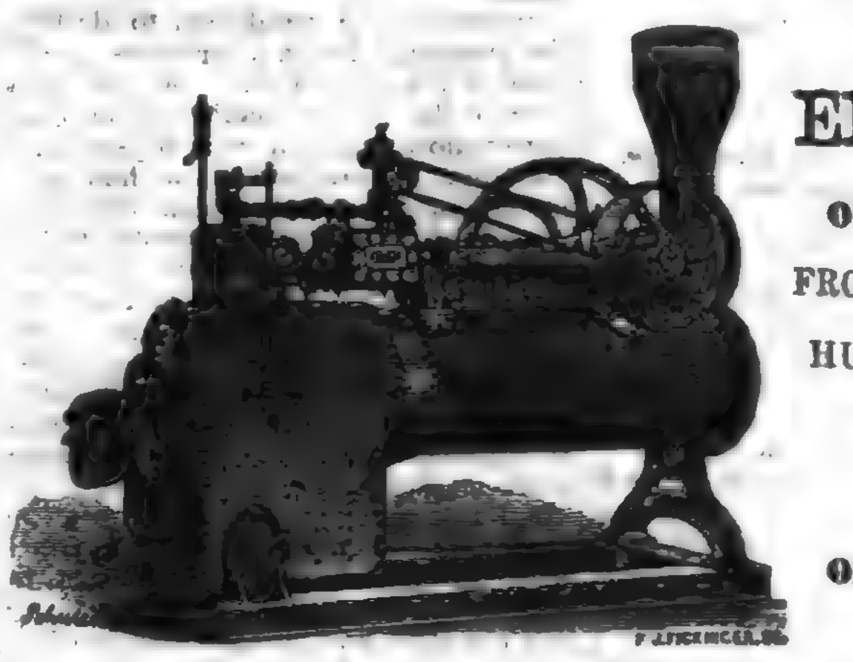
Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my18-1y

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.
Lomax, Ala.
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMIL
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HA
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinwa
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR COT

We sell our goods at low rates and solicit a share of public pa
MAULL & HOCKENSMIT
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882.

The Eclipse Leads the World



ENGIN
OF ALL
FROM TWO TO
HUNDRED HO
POWER
—AND—
OF ALL K

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WH
The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and
kinds of Agricultural Implements.
For Catalogue and Prices address
MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,
General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham,
Agents wanted in every county in the State.

New Goods! New Goods!
Bottom Prices at Last at
WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
—DEALERS IN—
Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing G

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Feb 15-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufactur
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEI PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send to us.

NOTICE NO. 1884.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: George E. Reid, Homestead 11898, for s w ¼ of the s w ¼ sec 30, township twenty, range eleven east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Barnes, Sampson Friday, John Reynolds and Luther B. Friday, all of Callierville, Ala.

ots THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

For Sale Or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty feet square, with a partition making two rooms one 18x40, and one 24x40. A good stable on lot, 25x40 feet, with loft above and a good stock shed attached. Lot is 75x150 feet, and it is the best location for business in Clanton. For further particulars apply to

J. FOX MAULL.
Sept. 1-tf Lomax, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 18

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed intention to make final proof of his claim, and that said proof made before the clerk of the at Clanton, Ala., on Novem five, 1882, viz: Sampson Frid steads 7563 and 11994, for the n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 30, township twenty eleven east. He names the witnesses to prove his dence upon and cultivation viz: George E. Reid, Willia John Reynolds, and William of Callierville, Ala.

ots THOS. J. SCOTT,

H. L. Wheel
GENERAL
Real Estate Ag
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Will buy and sell lands
June1-ly

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 23, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	11:10 p. m.
No. 11	2:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2	8:48 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	7:05 p. m.
No. 12	10:38 a. m.

* Don't stop.

SCHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 7:40 a. m.	Selma	Arr 7:73 p. m.
" 10:38 "	Calera	Lve. 4:40 "
" 5:40 p m	Rome	" 10:10 a m
" 7:18 "	Dalton	" 8:05 "
" 8:45 "	Cleaveland	" 7:03 "
" 11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
" 1:01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 11:00 a m	Selma	Lv. 4:30 p m
Leave 8:50 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
Leave 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m

LODGES. — Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 28, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 32 K. of P. every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday night at 7 o'clock.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Cotton in Clanton 9. In Montgomery 9¼.

See notice of Mr. H. R. Atchinson, county surveyor.

The air out of doors is cold and bracing and colds are fashionable.

S. J. Heath, at Strasburg, is a live merchant, and is getting a large trade.

We would be pleased to have our farmer friends call and give us dots on improved and experimental farming, that we may publish them.

The very low price of cotton has been the cause of the frequent complaints of extreme dullness in trade circles.

Only twelve true bills were found by the grand jury lately in session, and not thirty as was stated by the Selma Index.

Read the announcement of the Verbena Male and Female Academy. This is an excellent institution, and, under the control of its present Principal, is in most competent hands.

R. Ehrman and Billy Wilson the live Clanton merchants who advertise in the VIEW, are enterprising and full of vim. They have splendid stocks. Call on them and see for yourselves.

A bill has been introduced by our representative in the Legislature to establish inferior courts for Chilton, also one to prohibit the hiring of convicts on public works in the county. Neither has yet become a law.

The first number of the Blount Springs Advance has been received. It is edited by W. P. Willoughby, late of the Birmingham Observer. It is an excellent paper, and we wish it the greatest prosperity.

Rev. J. W. Shores, W. H. Lawrence, L. H. Stewart, Rev. W. A. Montgomery, and Misses Georgia Warner and Rosa Thornton were the delegates from Clanton Lodge to the State Temperance Convention, which met in Montgomery on Tuesday.

Mr. W. A. Child, the famous Montgomery Music Bazar man, came out first best at the late Fair in Montgomery, and also at the West Alabama Fair at Eutaw. His exhibits of musical instruments, fine oil paintings and novelties, at these fairs, was very fine. Mr. Child is one of the best advertised men in the country, and added to this, he is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, which, taken together, accounts for his almost phenomenal success. Read his advertisement elsewhere, and send your orders to him if you need anything in his line.

Ella Reddick died at the Pratt Saw Mills last week. She was the prime cause of the difficulty between Jack Tarpley and David Clark, in which the former was killed. It is supposed that this woman died from the effect of blows inflicted upon her either by Jim Gardner or Dave Clark. All the parties are colored.

The State Fair in Montgomery during last week, was not quite up to the expectations of visitors. It is to be greatly regretted that the whole State does not interest itself in this Fair, and have exhibits from every section on the grounds. The institution is well officered, but lack of interest seems to be killing our State Fair.

The canvass made by Rev. Mr. McCoy, the sorehead candidate for Congress in this district, seems to have had about as much effect upon the people of Chilton county as a canonading by a platoon of Lilliputians at forty miles range would have upon the rock of Gibraltar. He was welcome to the ten votes which he received.

The VIEW enters upon its second year under the most favorable auspices. We have been unable to mingle with our fellow citizens in different portions of the county, as much as we would have liked, but are consoled with the reflection that we have been kept too busy at work for the benefit of our patrons to visit and become acquainted with many of them.

We Would Smile Broader

If the air was not so "cool and bracing."

If some of our subscribers would pay up.

If Clanton had a skating rink.

And half a dozen more live merchants.

And if some of the ladies would get up an entertainment for the approaching holidays.

If You Are in Search of a Home

Come to Chilton county.

Here you will find everything to make life worth living.

Everything needed for man and beast.

It is the healthiest section to be found anywhere.

The best people to be found anywhere live here, and will give you a cordial welcome.

This is the home for the emigrant, the working man, and the honest and industrious of whatever trade or profession.

Jemison Jottings.

Health of the community good.

Rev. W. H. McDonald preached his last sermon, for the present Conference hear last Sunday. We regret to learn that there is a probability of his being placed in a new field of labor. He has many friends here who will ever rejoice at his welfare.

Married, in this city, recently, by Isaac Lawborn, Esq., Mr. P. A. Noblett, of County Line, Tenn., and Miss Lizzie Langford of this place. May their path through life be strewn with the flowers of happiness.

Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 87, I. O. G. T., has advanced to a membership of near forty. Prof. A. E. Burns, represented this Lodge at the State Temperance convention.

Jemison has a larger number of pretty young ladies than ever before. Come up. HUGO.

The Mule.

No wonder the mule is a kicker. Were I a mule I, too, would kick. I know just exactly what kind of a mule I would be. A bay mule. One of those sad-eyed old fellows that lean back in the breeching and think. With striped legs like a zebra. And a dark-brown streak down my back, and a paint-brush tail. And my mane cut short, and my foretop banged, and a head as long as a flour barrel, and I'd be worth two hundred and a half in any market, and I'd wear a flat harness and no blinders, and some day when some man hitched me up to a dray, and piled on a ton and a half of pig iron, a cord of wood, six barrels of flower, and a steamboat boiler, I would start off with it patiently and haul it steadily until I got to the top of the grade on the new road around North Hill, and right about there and then a falling maple leaf, fluttering down in a spark of gold and crimson, would scare me all but to death, and the authorities would have to drag the Mississippi River six weeks to find all of that load and some of that driver, while in three minutes after the emeute I would be tranquilly browsing on the grassy heights that smile above the silver flowing river. That is the kind of a mule I would be.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

It seems that considerable opposition has developed of late, to U. S. Senator John T. Morgan as his own successor. Want of sobriety is charged against him.

Thanksgiving day next Thursday.

NOTICE NO. [illegible]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 17, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Dec. 9th 1882, viz: Elbert Walker, Homestead 1265 for the n ½ of n w ¼, s e ¼ of n w ¼, n e quarter of s w quarter, sec 18, township 20 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: James M. Stanfield, Allen Sims and A. H. Edwards, of Mountain Creek, and Eli Crenshaw, of Wadsworth, Ala.

nov2 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1895.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 28, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 8, 1882, viz: Cyrus M. Culp, Homestead 7568 for the s w quarter of s e quarter, section 14, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Stephen Baker, Peter S. Prim, James M. Bivings and Gus Gordon, all of Clanton, Ala. Thomas J. Scott, Register.

nov2

NOTICE NO. 1856.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 17, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 27, 1882, viz: Roda Klener, Homestead 12198, for the s w ¼ of section 24, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Milton Fuller, Jesse B. Hardy, James L. Williams, and William F. Roebuck, all of Maplesville, Ala. THOS. J. SCOTT,

ots Register.

NOTICE NO. 1870.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: Lula G. Martin, Homestead 7126 for the s e ¼ of the s e ¼, section 22, township 20 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John M. Runnels, Jasper Y. Friday and Luther R. Friday, of Maplesville, Ala., and Henry J. Cote, of Callierville, Ala.

o26 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1871.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Nov. 25, 1882, viz: John W. Runnels, Homestead 7127, for the e ½ of the n w ¼ sec 28, township 20 north, range 11 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Lula G, Martin, Luther R. Friday, Henry J. Cole, Jasper Y. Friday, all of Plantersville, Ala. THOS. J. SCOTT,

o26 Register.

NOTICE NO. 1923.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 9, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Dec. 19th, 1882, viz: James T. Jones, Homestead entry No. 7507, for the n w quarter of the n e quarter and the n e quarter of the s w quarter, sec. 10, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peyton Finley, Aaron Goings, Lafayette F. Rollins, John Pearson, all of Mountain creek, Ala. THOMAS J. SCOTT,

n16 Register.

NOTICE NO. 1936.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 10, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 28, 1882, viz: George W. Mims, Homestead 7684, for the s w ¼ of s e ¼, s e ¼ of s w ¼, w ½ of s w ¼ sec 2, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Franklin, Barton Woodward, William Y. Mims, and John Franklin, all of Clanton, Ala.

n16 THOS J. SCOTT, Register.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 7-1y

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eye. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov16-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices. "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 20-6m

Ternanville Ahead!
Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win!

I have a new stock of goods in store, consisting of everything that a farmer needs, which I am selling at prices that defy competition, viz:

A GOOD PAIR OF SHOES FOR $1
A Good Pair Pants $1.
A GOOD HAT FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My stock of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
and SUPPLIES
is complete, and my motto is
Low Prices.

My GIN and MILL are now running every day, and persons desiring ginning or grinding done should call on me.

Respectfully,
o12-2m T. M. TERNAN.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy an execution from the circuit court of Chilton county, against J. A. Thames and T. A. Thames and in favor of J. P. Allen and W. L. Bandy, I will proceed to sell on Friday, December 1st, 1882, at Jemison, Chilton county, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, as the property of said J. A. Thames and T. A. Thames, to-wit:

140 barrels corn in the shuck.
325 bundles fodder.
1787 pounds seed cotton.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff
n16 2t Chilton Co.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS, STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

BIRMINGHAM STOVE HOUSE.
Large Stock! Low Prices!
Alonzo S. Elliott,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
ROOFING AND GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE WORK.
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
Birmingham, Ala.
IRON MANTELS AND GRATES, STOVE FIXTURES, CROCKERY, &c.

We carry a complete stock, and orders by mail will receive lowest prices and prompt shipment. Oct 5-3m

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.

June 20-6m

THE BEST REMEDY
FOR
Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Florida Mutual
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
Is a Reciprocal Benevolent Institution, organized and incorporated under the laws of Florida, for the mutual protection of the property of its members against loss or damage by fire, and is the
Safest and Cheapest
FIRE INSURANCE EXTANT.

Now is the time to insure your property against fire. For terms, &c., call on or write to W. M. WILSON, Agt.
oct 5-3m Clanton Ala.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. B. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery.
Jan 1-1y

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST.
CLANTON, ALA.

Solicits the patronage of the public.
PRICES FOR WORK:
[illegible]
☞ The only barber [illegible] who never talks. Jul1-1y

How Russian Girls Are Courted.

Love is the same the world over, but "courting" is managed very differently in different countries. Russian courting, among the middle classes, is peculiar. The first Whit-Sunday after the young girl is acknowledged by her mother to be of marriageable years, she is taken to the Petersburg summer-garden to join the "bridal promenade." This consists of the daughters of the Russian tradesmen walking in procession, followed by their parents. Up and down they go, pretending to chat with each other and to take no notice of the young men—the tradesmen's sons, dressed in their best clothes—who walk in another procession on the other side. However, every now and then some young fellow slips out of his proper rank and adds himself to the line of girls on the other side, speaking to one particularly.

The parents of the girl join in the conversation in a few moments, and soon they leave the promenade and are joined by the parents of the young man. Generally, the old folks have talked it well over before, but on this occasion every one pretends to be surprised. On the next day a female confidante calls on the girl's parents and requests her hand. This granted, all the relations on both sides meet and argue about the portion to be given with the girl. If this is not satisfactory, all is at an end; if it is what is expected, the betrothal takes place.

The bride and bridegroom kneel down upon a great fur mat, and the bride takes a ring from her finger and gives it to the bridegroom, who returns the gift by another. The bride's mother meanwhile crumbles a piece of bread over her daughter's head, and her father folds the image of his daughter's patron saint over his future son-in-law's well-brushed locks. As they arise bridesmaids sing a wedding song. The guests each bring forward a present of some sort. Wine is handed about, and some one says it is bitter and needs sweetening. Upon this the bridegroom kisses the bride—the sweetness being supposed to be provided by this kiss—salutes the company and takes his leave, on which the bridesmaids sing a song with a chorus something like this:

Farewell, happy bridegroom,
But return to be still more happy.

Courting-time has now begun. Every evening the lover comes to his lady's home with a present, which is always something good to eat—generally cakes or sugar plums. He makes love under rather awkward circumstances, for the bridesmaids sit about the betrothed pair in a circle, singing songs descriptive of their happiness.

The last evening of the courtship is enlivened by the presentation of the gifts of the bridegroom, which must include brushes, combs, soap, and perfumery. On receiving these, the bridesmaids instantly carry the bride away, and wash her, dress her hair, and perfume her pocket-handkerchief.

Thus touched up, she returns to the company, and the bride's father gives his future son-in-law the marriage portion, which he takes home with him in a neat bag.

The next morning he returns for the lady herself. She receives him with her hair unbraided and flowing down her back. They are married by the ceremonies of the Greek Church, and the old folks never go to the wedding dinner.

Those eternal bridesmaids, whom they must hate by this time, are there, however, still on duty, and the evening closes by the bride kneeling down and pulling off her husband's boots to prove her intention to be an obedient and submissive wife.

Good-natured husbands generally hide jewelry or money in their boots, which the bride may take possession of as balm for her pride. After the wedding day the parents begin to give feasts, and keep it up a week, and it is not until all this is over that the "young couple" see those blessed bridesmaids take their departure. They are then compelled to kiss them, thank them, and give them each a present.—*Exchange.*

Make an Asparagus Bed.

Asparagus is as easily raised as anything that grows in the garden, and yet it is comparatively rare to find it upon the farmer's table. The reason may be that much nonsense has been published about the difficulties of raising it, and that we have to wait two or three years for the full maturity of the plant. It is true that a full crop will not be given in less than three years, but when the bed is once made the job is done for a dozen or twenty years. If made this fall, there will be one year the less to wait. Any good, well-drained soil that will bear corn is suitable for asparagus. Put in half a cord of manure to every four square rods of ground. Work it in thoroughly. Set out one-year-old plants in rows four feet apart and two feet in the row. (Too far apart for a family bed; one foot or two is plenty far enough.) They can be kept clean with the harrow or cultivator. It should have cultivation once in two weeks through the growing season. Cover the beds with manure in the fall, and fork it under in the spring. Cultivate thoroughly through the second season and top-dress as before. The second season a few stalks may be cut in April or May, but there should be no close cutting until the third year, and this should not be continued later than the middle of June. The plant must have time to grow and recuperate in midsummer or the bed will soon fail. The secret of large, fine asparagus is abundant manure, applied in the fall every season, thorough cultivation until the tops prevent, and stopping the cutting by the middle of June. The blanched asparagus that is so popular in some markets is secured by covering the beds with sea-weed, straw, or other mulch. It is a poor stuff in comparison with the long, green, tender shoots that have had the full benefit of the sunlight on a rich soil.—*Fruit Recorder.*

—A New York doctor, in response to an advertisement, "wanted a small capital for business purposes," paid a "returned Californian" $500 for an $8,000 gold "brick." The brick not making its appearance, the doctor had the "returned Californian" arrested, but the justice discharged him on the ground that the doctor must have thought that if the brick were genuine the alleged Californian had not come honestly by it.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Grand Spectacle.

Although Lake Tahoe is not a very large body of water, yet at times it "boileth like a pot." Tremendous gusts of wind rush down the surrounding gorges from the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains most unexpectedly, and those who navigate the waters of the lake in sail-boats must at all times, even in what seems the best of weather, keep a bright lookout for squalls, and be ready to "let go the mainsheet." At this season the lake is very dangerous for small crafts, and there are frequently times when the steamers dare not venture out. A few days ago, at the time when the recent general snow and rain storm was brewing, some gentlemen of the Comstock, who were at Tahoe City, witnessed a grand and remarkable spectacle.

The day was windy and the lake rather rough, but a number of persons stopping at the hotel—our Comstockers among the number—concluded to go to the end of the long wooden pier and try their luck at fishing. They had not been long at the end of the pier before their attention was attracted by a great roaring. Looking across the lake in the direction of Glenbrook they saw a regular cyclone approaching. Before the hurricane came a long, unbroken wave, at least fifteen feet in height. Knowing that this would sweep the whole line of the pier, all present beat a rapid retreat to the shore. When at a safe distance the party turned to gaze upon the incoming wall of water. While thus employed they were startled by a tremendous roaring to the northward, and a moment after a cylcone from that direction struck the lake. This sent before it a huge wave which had soon attained the height of that coming from the southward. In a few minutes the two waves came together. When they struck a column of water and spray was sent into the air to the height of at least one hundred feet. The collision of the two waves was followed by a report that sounded like a heavy clap of thunder. A moment after this grand shock of the waters five or six huge waterspouts made their appearance, all within an area of three or four miles, and carried great columns of water and spray to the height of several hundred feet. These circled to and fro over the lake for some ten or fifteen minutes, and then one after the other subsided, and for a time thereafter there was almost a dead calm.

Waterspouts are very frequently seen on the lake at this season. This is owing to the peculiar situation of the lake, under the crest of the main ridge of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains. When a fierce gale from the west crosses the ridge it plunges down the great canyons, and thus are brought to bear on the lake conflicting currents of air. When a hurricane is blowing from the west immense volumes of air appear to be dammed up and compressed behind the ridge of the Sierras, which at times escape and come over and down the gorges in tremendous puffs. No navigator of the ocean sees half as many waterspouts in a three years' voyage as are seen by persons residing at Lake Tahoe in a single season.—*Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.*

Indian Marriage Laws.

A paper, on this subject, read by Rev. J. Owen Dorsey before the American Association, notices some remarkable customs in relation to marriage and kinship as prevailing among the Dhegitha Indians, particularly the Omahas and Poncas.

When a tribe is hunting it camps, by *gentes* or nations, in a circle, each *gens* bearing the name of some animal. All the members of one *gens* are relatives, and marriage between members of one *gens* is absolutely forbidden. Membership in a *gens* is by descent in the male line, not in the female. The relations of a man are denoted by colors; for example—black, grandfather or grandmother; blue, father or mother. His connections are denoted by mixed colors, such as pink head and skirt, with light-blue triangle on the body, for sister-in-law. A man can marry his brother's widow, and her children call him father even before their father's death. His sister's children are only nephews and nieces. His mother's sister is always called mother for the same reason, and even his paternal grandfather's brother's son is his father. These, and many other distinctions, show that the terms of relationship are far more numerous and complicated with the Omahas than with us. A man may marry any woman belonging to other *gens*, whether connected with him or not; though marriage into his mother's *gens* is also forbidden. A man can not marry any woman to whom he is related by the ceremony of the calumet-dance. Sometimes a man may take the children of his deceased brother without their mother herself. Sometimes the dying husband, knowing that his male kindred are bad, tells his wife to marry out of his *gens*. If a widower remains single for two, three or four years, he must remain so forever. Widows, however, must wait four years before remarrying. The same system prevails among the Iowas, Otos and Missouris.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A Florida Alligator Story.

Jim Russell, a son of Maj. Russell, famous during the Florida war, now makes a precarious living in South Florida as a guide to visiting sportsmen. For a bonus of $2 Jim will dive into the current of the muddy St. John and bring up an alligator. He actually brings them out of their holes. Strange as this may seem it is the safest way to approach an alligator. They dig holes in the river-banks just below the surface of the water, and crawl into them. Jim dives down, crawls in rapidly, and seizes the saurian by the tail, who, startled, immediately backs out. Jim holds on, keeping his legs stiff till clear of the bank, when he darts away, and the 'gater, rising to the surface for an instant to see what is the matter, is slain by waiting gunners in the boat. This has become common sport on the Upper St. John River.—[illegible]

—It is stated on good authority that there are 12,500,000 horses in this country, the aggregate value of which exceeds $[illegible],000,000. Of this sum Robert Bonner alone contributes $[illegible],000, the value of his horses.—[illegible]

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—A machine for counting sheep has been invented and put in operation in California. It is placed in an opening of a fence and registers every sheep that passes it.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Experiments with a submarine telephone were made the other day at Havre, in France. A ship was sent out a considerable distance on the ocean with a wire, and the result proved that the voice can be transmitted under water more distinctly and loudly even than on land.

—Charles Jenney, a Detroit boy, nineteen years of age, has invented an electric lamp and generator that has been pronounced a success. Some Indiana capitalists have taken the young man up and built for him a factory 30x90 feet in dimensions, given him a 100-horse power engine, and hired thirty men to work under his guidance.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Water mixed with ice gives the best temper to steel. One may insert some small tools to advantage in a lump of ice, as jewelers and watchmakers do when they temper them in sealing-wax. Often oil is used, and is preferable to water, because it is not so easily evaporated. Damascened blades are tempered in a strong current of cold air, passing through a narrow chink, a temper more uniform than with water being thus obtained.—*St. Louis Globe.*

—A chemist in Philadelphia claims to have discovered that the blue fire, long used in pyrotechnic displays, is an explosive of terrific force. It is, he says, even more powerful than nitro-glycerine and half again of the power of dynamite. The substance has been in constant use for many years, and has never been known to cause any trouble, unless it were the fire at Chester last year. To produce an explosion it must be subjected to extreme heat, followed by concussion. It is safer than nitro-glycerine, because if it falls to the ground there will be no explosion. One can strike a mass of it with a hammer and only that portion directly struck will detonate, and then only slightly.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Eight Angry Men.

A saunterer in the Bowery saw that the red flag over the door at 186 was so wound round its staff that the name of the auctioneer, placed thereon in compliance with a city ordinance, was hidden from view. He stepped in, and found a disordered cigar store, with a glib auctioneer on a platform, an active clerk handling boxes of cigars behind the counter, a cashier at a wire-guarded desk, and five well-dressed men bidding for the goods. Business was brisk. The cigars were thrown on the counter in lots of a dozen boxes, critically inspected by the buyers, knocked down at a dollar or two, rapidly slid aside, and paid for out of big rolls of money.

"Well, good gracious!" exclaimed a notably handsome man, turning to the saunterer; "did you see that?" Twelve hundred good cigars for two dollars. They've got to rush 'em off by four o'clock, and so they're knifing 'em. They're Sheriff's men, and don't care for the poor devil that's being sold out."

He made several purchases, commented on the quality of the goods, and grew excited over his bargains, while the four others did a great deal of buying, and for fifteen minutes the place was full of animation.

"Why don't you bid?" he asked, at length.

"I can't understand it."

"Oh, it's simple enough. They're selling out these cigars at a sacrifice, and——"

"I know that, and if I bid two dollars for a lot of a dozen boxes, and put the money through that hole to the cashier, I'd find that I had only bought a single box. It would be a misunderstanding on my part. I could take as many worthless boxes as I pleased at two dollars apiece. But I couldn't get my money back. That is all clear enough."

"Say—look here, now——"

"What I don't understand is how you make this thing profitable. It takes eight of you to work it, you have rent to pay, the boxes must cost something, and here you've been doing your best for a quarter of an hour without making a cent."

It was but briefly that the saunterer felt triumphant. Then he was reviled and cursed by the handsome man; the fat clerk leaned over the counter to shout dreadful epithets at him as he sauntered out; the rest of the gang voiced a most violent degree of wrath; and the merchant next door subsequently said that he had never, at any time since the auction sale began, heard so much noise in the place.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Converted into a Battery.

A venerable and respectable citizen of Newark came along in front of the Central Methodist Church the other evening, and while stopping to talk leaned against the railing. The next instant he uttered a wild whoop and danced around the pavement, while his hat rolled into the gutter. "It's disgraceful for an old man like that to be drunk," said a passer-by. "And in front of a church, too," added another. "I'll go and get a policeman," said a butcher's boy, as a crowd began to collect. The boy started off, and the old man tried to explain. Several men seized the railing to test the truth of this statement, and they, too, commenced to jump and cavort around the pavement while the air became suggestive of sulphur. Just then the policeman arrived. "Ah, what's this?" he exclaimed, "a fight? And in the public street. Who commenced this?" "It was the old gent," said the butcher's boy. "It was the fence," explained the old gentleman, indignantly. "You've been drinking, sir," said the guardian of the peace, sternly. "Why don't you keep sober? You ought to be at home in the bosom of your family instead of galivantin' around the streets as tight as a tom-cat." At this point a number of men whose character could not be doubted interfered and vouched for the truth of the aged party's statement. The policeman gingerly touched the fence with his club, and that self-same moment the club went whirling around at the end of his electrified arm, while the crowd scattered on all sides to avoid contact with it. The coverings of an electric lamp wire having worn off where they touched the iron railing it had converted the fence into a magnetic battery.—*Newark (N. J.) Times.*

Light and Air for Plants.

Plants will not grow without light and will not thrive without fresh and pure air. But some plants require less light than others, and some will do perfectly well without any sunshine. A knowledge of varieties, of the habits and requirements of plants, is essential to the success of the window garden. Go to nature for this knowledge. Nature never makes a mistake. Her hints may be trusted implicitly. Find out in what relations to sunshine and moisture plants grow in their native conditions. The primrose nestling under hedges where its leaves are sheltered from the sun and protected from the dew, where its roots dip into the moisture of ditches, tells us that we must not let our primrose pots stand too fully in the sun, nor drench the leaves, nor let the roots dry up. The cactus growing in hot sand plains, in climates where the rain falls one-half the year and the sun shines fiercely the other half, has a lesson on its own leaves for those who would be successful in the treatment of cacti. Most of the palms grow in forest jungles in the tropics, and manifestly heat, moisture, and shade are the requirements for palms, with fibrous earth full of decaying vegetable matter for their roots. So with all plants; one must know them intimately to entice them to their best expression in the window garden. All plants do not need sunshine, so, if you have no sunny windows, do not despair of having pretty plants. Ferns, many of the palms, tradescantia or "wandering Jew," ivies, and lycopodium do not need the sun. Fuchsias, begonias, lily of the valley, need but little sun, and many of our loveliest wild flowers grow best when partially shaded. But all plants require fresh, pure air. Most plants thrive best in moist air. Gas is fatal to plants. These facts should be kept in mind. Many a drooping plant is crying out for air, and not for the deluge of water that you pour about its roots. Leaves drink, as well as roots. And if leaves drink, they must not only have good moist air to drink, but they must be kept clean, so that their mouth-pores may be able to take it in. A growing plant needs as much washing as a growing baby. Smooth-leaved plants need more washing than those that have rough leaves. The rough-leaved plants have their pores protected from the dust by little forests of minute hairs; many of them need no wetting, but the dust should be frequently blown from them with the bellows or the breath. Plants that are growing need much more air and water than plants that are resting. Most flowering plants exhaust themselves in blooming. When the last blossom has fallen the pot may be taken from the window and set in any out-of-the-way corner. There it will rest for awhile. Then it will have a period of root growth, and by and by new shoots and leaves will appear, which is a sign that it is ready for blooming again, and it may be placed once more in the full light of the window.—*William M. F. Round, in Christian Union.*

—They were at a dinner party, and he remarked that he supposed she was fond of ethnology. She said she was, but she was not very well, and the doctor had told her not to eat anything for dessert but oranges.

STRAIGHTEN your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Heel stiffeners, and wear them again.

—Judge Allen, of the Supreme Court of Boston, has decided that any person may, and every police officer must, kill or cause to be killed any dog running at large in the highway at any time without a collar, even though it may be licensed.—*Boston Post.*

PURE cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on the sea shore by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

"ROUGH on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin. 15c.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP, for feverishness, restlessness, worms. Tasteless. 15c.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876, I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time the report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

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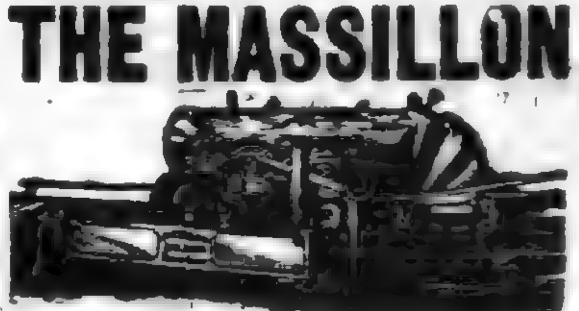

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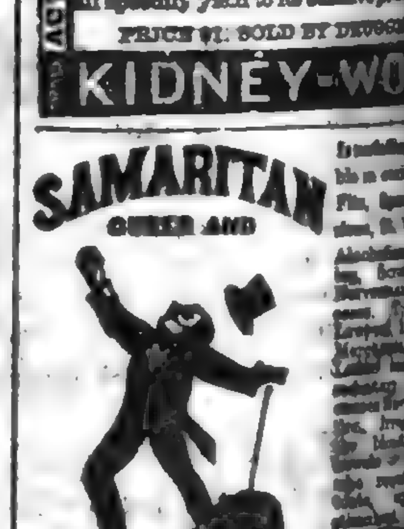

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VOL II. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1882. NO. 3.

ATURE ABHORS A VACUUM.

ago, when refreshingly green,
at present—thank Fortune!—I'm not,
ur sweet fascinations I'd seen,
y had touched a susceptible spot.

a figure, such hair—if it's real—
ch a face—your whole physical plan
e a school-girl's complete beau-ideal,
d her utter quintessence of man.

when older and wiser, how sad
h complete disillusion to get,
behind such a stately facade
have found just *apartments to let!*

you love me—don't say I'm not kind—
d some maiden more easy to please,
indulgent to absence of mind,
d content with the graces she sees.

you claim I have tortured your heart,
defense it may surely be said
I never could once make you smart,
n I could not remodel your head.

re your affection to toll,
avowal I too well divine,
the next girl will do just as well,
d her heart may be softer than mine.

n view of the danger it brings,
re's a line where flirtation must stop;
the hollowest, windiest things
e the likeliest always "to pop."
—Century.

RELATIONSHIPS.

hat there are minds so constituted o be unable to understand any de- s of relationship beyond the family ie of father, mother, brothers and rs we can gather some evidence n our own experience. Never shall forget the attempts made by a party ollegians, many years ago, to ex- s to a lady at a supper-table the old ule: "If Dick's father is John's son, t relation is Dick to John?" She lly tried her best, but utterly failed rasp the problem. Much assistance offered in the shape of a decanter a wine-glass to represent "Dick" "John;" and the lady's voice might e been heard, amid all the din and tter, exclaiming seriously, and in a e of remonstrance: "Do you mean ll me that that wine-glass is the ndfather of that decanter?" But it s all in vain. The attempt to con- e the good lady had to be aban- ed. The intricate mathematical in- igation was beyond her powers.

here are also persons who have nev- given their minds to problems of this d, and to whom anything outside of ir own narrow experience presents a iculty.

he number of people who under- d the terms "first cousin," "sec- d cousin," "first cousin once re- ved," etc., is very small. Probably y of those who read these lines im- e that a "first cousin once re- ved," etc., is the same as a "sec- d cousin;" and still more carry on transactions of life under a mistaken ion that if "Mary" is "first cousin e removed" to, say, "Tom," then is also "first cousin once removed" Mary. Let us hasten to dispel these

uppose we illustrate our remarks by titious little pedigree:

Mr. Jones.
Mr. W. Jones. Mr. T. Jones.
Jones. Mr. J. Jones. Mr. C. Jones. Tom Jones.
Jones. H. Jones. R. Jones.

ow here it may be necessary to ex- n, as we fear many persons "don't derstand pedigrees." The orininal . Jones is supposed to have had two ns, Messrs. William and Thomas nes. Of these two brothers William s the father of Alfred and John, and omas was the father of Charles and m. Mary is the daughter of Alfred; ary is the son of John, and Richard the son of Charles. It will not need y extraordinary acumen to discover at Alfred, John, Charles and Tom are grandsons of the original Mr. Jones; d that Mary, Henry and Richard are great-grandchildren. Those who e taken in thus much may, by a ther stretch of intellect, comprehend at Alfred and John are first cousins to arles and Tom, the father of the rmer pair of brothers being brother to e father of the latter pair. But now mes the difficulty. What is the "re- tionship" between our old friends Tom" and "Mary?" Tom is first usin to Mary's father, Alfred. What lation is Mary herself to Tom? Some rsons say "second cousin;" but this a mistake, she is the "first cousin ce removed"—a relationship which ay be defined as that of "the child of first cousin."

This relationship, existing as it does tween two persons in different gen- ations—i. e. not descended by an ual number of steps from the com- on ancestor—is not a mutual relation- ip, like "brother" or "first cousin," other words, if Alfred is brother to hn, John is brother to Alfred; if Al- ed is first cousin to Charles, Charles first cousin to Alfred: because these e in the same generation;" therefore ese relationships—"brother" and first cousin"—are "mutual." But uncle" and "nephew" are not mutual lationships: for, if Alfred is uncle to enry, Henry is not "uncle" to Alfred; d if Richard is nephew to Tom, Tom not "nephew" to Richard. And first cousin once removed" is a rela- onship like "nephew." If Mary and enry are "first cousins once removed" Charles, it does not follow that Charles is "first cousin once removed" them. He is often called so, but uite as erroneously as an uncle would called his nephew's "nephew." he curious fact remains that, for the onverse of the relationship "first cous- n once removed," i. e. for a "parent's rst cousin," there is no name of uni- rsal acceptance.

It has been shown that a first cousin's is called a "first cousin once re- moved." On the same principle a first cousin's grandchild is called a "first cousin twice removed," and his (or her) child would be a "first cousin three times removed," and so on, the number of "removes" showing by how many generations the two persons who are so related differ. On the same principle that a great-grandchild is rare—*i. e.*, a person lineally removed by three generations—a first cousin three times removed is, speaking generally, somewhat rare, but far more common, doubtless, than a great-grandchild, because the former means the great grandchild of a person's first cousin, who may be much older than the person himself. Indeed, it is quite conceivable that a man should live to see his first cousin five times removed for he might easily have a first cousin fifty or sixty years older than himself, and live to see that cousin's descendants of the fifth generation.

And now we may pass on to second cousins. "Second cousins" are persons whose nearest common ancestor is great-grandparent to each—in other words, if two persons are first-cousins, the children of the one are second cousins to the children of the other.

The children of "second cousins" are, of course, "third cousins." Likewise, the children of two "third cousins" are "fourth cousins," and so on.

In fact, using algebraical symbols, we may say that a person's *m*th cousin *n* times removed is one who is lineally descended from the nearest common ancestor by *n* more generations than the former, the former himself being *m*+1 generations below that ancestor.

Thus, for example, your fifth cousin twice removed is eighth in descent from your sixth ancestor (counting your parent as first ancestor, your grandparent as second, and so on).

Tremendous consequences have resulted from even distant relationship, and it has been in countless instances all-important to preserve family records, by means of which claims to great wealth and high rank have been established. It is all very well to smile at the claim to a fifth cousinship several times removed; but if the heir presumptive knows that no nearer cousins—no relatives of any kind, removed or not removed—stand between him and the chieftainship of his family, who shall blame him for having studied the intricacies of relationship? It has not seldom happened that a very distant cousin has thus succeeded to "the title and estates." There was an instance of this in the great house of Stanley, about a century and a half ago. When James, the tenth Earl of Derby, died in 1736, it was necessary to go back some two hundred and fifty years in order to establish the claim of his heir, Sir Edward Stanley: and, in fact, this eleventh Earl was sixth cousin to the tenth. And it is somewhat remarkable that, although the present Lord Derby is the fifteenth Earl, yet he is not descended lineally from any of the first ten Earls, except, of course, the first, the Constable of England, who died in 1504.

The Dukedom of Somerset was conferred in 1547 upon the Protector, Sir Edward Seymour, with this peculiar limitation—that the heirs of his *second* marriage should succeed, and, failing them, his heirs by his *first* wife. For several generations the Dukedom remained in the second family; and it may have seemed to many a righteous retribution that, in 1750, when the seventh Duke died, there was no heir to succeed, except among the descendants of the Protector's first wife. The head of that branch, therefore, Sir Edward Seymour, sixth Baronet (for the first Duke's grandson had been made a Baronet), became eighth Duke of Somerset, being fifth cousin once removed to the seventh Duke.

Sir Edward Courtenay was created Earl of Devon in 1485; and his great-grandson Edward, after sundry attainders, was created Earl of Devon in 1553 by Queen Mary, with remainder to "heirs male general." Now this Earl died in 1566, aged thirty-nine, and unmarried; and as there were no Courtenays left who were at all nearly related to him, the Earldom was supposed to be extinct, and was not claimed. More than two centuries and a half afterward, however, in 1831, it was proved to the satisfaction of the House of Lords that William, third Viscount Courtenay, was entitled to the Earldom of Devon, as heir general of the Earl created by Queen Mary, to whom his relationship was that of sixth cousin nine times removed! The nearest common ancestor, Hugh de Courtenay, second Earl of Devon, of a former creation, had died in 1377, nearly two hundred years before the first Earl of the present creation. Thus it was decided that the Earldom, during the 265 years of non-claim, had been, not extinct, but dormant; and seven of the Courtenays who lived and died in that interval are reckoned now as rightful heirs of Devon.—*London Society.*

Webster's Needs.

Mr. Webster's chosen "crony" in his later years was Charles March, much younger than he was, and also a New Hampshire man. Well educated, polished by travel and free from pecuniary hamper, March was a most delightful companion, and his wit, keen as Saladin's cimeter, never wounded. Fletcher Webster was also a great favorite with his father, possessing what Charles Lever called "the lost art of conversation." Sometimes when Mr. Webster's path had been crossed, and he was black as night, March and Fletch would, by repartee and witticisms, drive the clouds away and gradually force him into a conversation, which would soon become enlivened by "the inextinguishable laughter of the gods."—*Boston Traveller.*

Effect of Bad Food.

To what extent is bad food—food, that is, which from some cause or another has deteriorated in quality—capable of causing disease? It is more difficult than might have been expected to give an accurate answer to this question, since evidence on the point is very contradictory. Is it safe to eat food in a state of decomposition? The lover of game and venison would reply that no amount of rottenness interferes with its agreeable qualities or its wholesomeness. Rotten fish is used in some parts of the world as a condiment without any evil resulting. It would seem, however, as if occasionally flesh in the early stage of decomposition, before it becomes tainted either to nose or taste, is apt to act as a violent irritant upon the stomach. This has happened occasionally with pork, and whole families have suffered severely after eating pork against which nothing could be proved, except that it had been kept rather longer than usually is the case. Fish sometimes acts as an irritant poison in the same way, and so do mussels. This poisoning by mussels has been supposed to be due to the fact that the mollusks were taken from the copper bottom of a ship, and that really the poisoning element was the copper, and not the flesh of the mussel. Perhaps copper-poisoning has occurred in this way, but there can be no doubt that the mussels themselves are occasionally very unwholesome. Other varieties of shell-fish are not free from similar imputations of proving dangerous to the consumer. To what extent do the diseases of animals affect the health of men who may consume them? This is a question of great importance, but exact information on the point is very hard to obtain. There can be no doubt that much diseased meat is from time to time smuggled into the market, and that much is eaten without any very obvious effects resulting is also a matter of fair inference. At the same time we should be inclined to give a general caution that it is never safe to eat meat which is known to have come from a diseased animal. The flesh of cattle and of the pig is apt to be infested with parasites, and if some of the parasites find their way into the stomach of man in a living state they are apt to produce serious discomfort if not death.—*Family Physician.*

A Primitive Tribe.

Dr. Hunter describes a peculiar tribe in India, which has preserved an extreme primitiveness. The people are called Leaf Wearers, because they wear the costume of Adam and Eve before the fall; or, more strictly speaking, they did so until the English persuaded them to adopt cloth. In 1871 the English officer called together the clan, and, after a speech, handed out strips of cotton for the women to put on. They then passed in single file to the number of one thousand nine hundred before him, made obeisance to him, and were afterward marked on the forehead with vermilion as a sign of their entering into civilized society. Finally they gathered the bunches of leaves which had formed their sole clothing into a great heap, and solemnly set fire to it. This leaf-wearing tribe had no knowledge of the metals till quite lately, when foreigners came among them, and no word existed in their native language for iron or any other metal. But their country abounds in flint weapons, so that the Juangs form a remnant to our own day of the stone age.

"Their huts," writes the officer who knows them best, "are among the smallest that human beings ever deliberately constructed as dwellings. They measure about six feet by eight feet. The head of the family and all the females huddle together in this one shell, not much larger than a dog kennel." The boys and the young men of the village live in one large building apart by themselves; and this custom of having a common abode for the whole male youth of the hamlet is found among many aboriginal tribes in distant parts of India.

The Top Rail.

It would be well if every one giving an order should first consider whether it admitted of a misconstruction. A physician's prescription, so the story runs, reads: "When taken to be well shaken." A frightful result followed from shaking the patient instead of the medicine. The following incident is an illustration of how easily soldiers can misconstrue an order when it interferes with their comfort.

During the Peninsular Campaign of our late war one of the Union officers found it necessary to take stringent measures to prevent depredations upon the surrounding country. Complaints frequently came to him that his soldiers used the fence-rails for fire-wood. Accordingly he issued an order that only the *top* rail should be taken.

Complaints, however, continued to pour in, and soon a private, Michael McHenry, was caught in the act of stealing the lowest rail of a farmer's fence. Michael was an honest fellow and a favorite, being something of a wag. As this was his first offense, the officer determined to be lenient with him. So he had Michael brought to headquarters and demanded of him an explanation.

"Sure, sorr," said Michael, "we was only a 'beyin' orders. Ach of the b'ys tuk the *top* rail as he come to it, an' I was last, an' sure the bottom rail was then the top one, too."

The uselessness of further explanations was so evident that the matter was dropped. The order had only caused the rails to be taken in order, beginning at the top.—*Youth's Companion.*

Cremation in England.

The state of cremation in England to which allusion is made in this morning's telegrams are likely to bring on an extended and exciting discussion. The bodies cremated seem to have been those of Eliza Dean Pate, second wife of the Rev. Sir James Hanham, seventh Baronet of the line, and of her daughter-in-law, Edith Mary, third wife of Commander Thomas Barnabas Hanham. The English Cremation Society, soon after its formation in 1874, obtained an opinion from Dr. Tristram and Mr. Meadows White to the effect that the performance of the process of cremation was perfectly legal in England, provided that it involved no consequence which could be construed by any one as a nuisance. Bishop Ro'en, who was first appealed to, refused to permit the setting apart of a portion of the Great Northern Cemetery for the erection of a crematorium, and after the society had erected a Gorini furnace at Woking so much outcry was raised that the projectors had to abandon the enterprise, or at least let it fall into abeyance for the moment. This crematory was erected in March, 1876, when the Home Secretary, while admitting that the proposed practice was unaffected by existing law, declared that, inasmuch as the registration of deaths had always been associated with burial, he was constrained to conclude that cremation must first be approved by Parliament. He further advised the council of the society to introduce a short bill into the House of Lords and not rely upon the opinions of counsel. Only a few weeks ago it was reported that the Cremation Society had received a more formidable set-back by the decision of the High Court of Justice in the Crookenden case. Henry Crookenden, dying, left his body to his friend, Miss Eliza Williams, by whom it was to be cremated, his executors being charged with defraying any expenses she might incur. The executors and family, notwithstanding her protest, buried the body, but Miss Williams obtained a permit to remove it to any church-yard, where she did indeed deposit the remains, but not until they had been taken to Italy and duly cremated. Miss Williams sued the executors to recover the expenses of her proceedings, but was defeated, the court holding that she had obtained the license by misrepresentation and illegality; that there could be no property in a corpse, and that the provisions with regard to the delivery of the body were void, and, finally, that cremation was illegal. The decision, however, was regarded by very good authorities as opposed alike to good sense and the spirit and tendency of modern law in such matters, and no concealment was made of the intention to bring the subject to a test at no distant day.—*N. Y. World.*

How People Die.

Miss Nightingale has pointed out how constantly the mental state of the dying depends on their physical conditions. As a rule, she tells us, in acute cases interest in their own danger is rarely felt. "Indifference, excepting with regard to bodily suffering, or to some duty the dying man desires to perform, is the far more usual state. But patients who die of consumption very frequently die in a state of seraphic joy and peace; the countenance almost expresses rapture. Patients who die of cholera, peritonitis, etc., on the contrary, often die in a state approaching despair. In dysentery, diarrhœa, or fever, the patient often dies in a state of indifference." Those who have carefully examined the dead on a battle-field, or in the streets after an *emeute*, are struck with the fact that while the expression on the faces of those who have died by gun-shot wounds is one of agony and distress, the dead by sword have a calmer expression, though their wounds often seem more painful to the eye. A very careful observer, who was through the Indian Mutiny, entirely confirms this. After giving several instances, he says: "A rapid death by steel is almost painless. Saber edge or point divides the nerves so quickly as to give little pain. A bullet lacerates."—*London Spectator.*

English Depredations in the Yellowstone Park.

The magnificent Yellowstone Park is in danger of being rapidly destroyed and its natural beauties defaced by wantonness and vandalism unless the Government steps in to protect it. It is said that the first thing the Englishman does after registering at the Brevoort house is to start for the Yellowstone Park and needlessly shoot down scores of its large game—deer, buffaloes, bears, antelope and mountain sheep. Nor are foreigners always the chief sinners in this respect. Many of the most famous Yellowstone geysers have already been ruined by people who amuse themselves by hurling immense trunks of pine trees into them in order to see the water force them high in the air. In many cases these logs have stuck in the water apertures and have completely stopped the spouting. In Wyoming the people are taking steps to put a stop to such vandalism and the wholesale slaughter of buffaloes and other game by English tourists.

—Mrs. Mallonee, who was killed at the recent railroad accident at Syracuse, was a contributor to the *Century* magazine, and one of her latest contributions was entitled "The Whistles." The last sound she heard before her terrible death was the warning whistle of the locomotive.—*N. Y. Times.*

Cyclone Phenomena.

Dr. Andries, of the Wilhelmshaven Observatory, has recently revived in an Austrian meteorological journal the theory of cyclones which refers their origin and translation to the upper atmospheric currents. This important deduction, though not original with M. Faye, of France, was forcibly put forth by the latter scientist in 1877, who, in presenting Dr. Andries' views to the Paris Academy of Sciences, on the 14th ult., strongly sustains the former's conclusions. These are, in brief, that cyclones, tornadoes and trombes are the same mechanical phenomena, differing only in dimensions, and that the force to which they are indebted for their propagation resides in the powerful currents which hold sway above the earth. In sustaining these views M. Faye argues from the records of American storms and tornadoes that as their rapidity of translation (often "that of an express train") is so great their progressive motion in regular tracks can not be due to mere difference of barometric pressure. These storms rush over the sea or the continent, crushing houses and rooting up trees in the twinkling of an eye with the enormous velocities of the aerial currents encountered by aeronauts at high levels—velocities which cloud observations prove sometimes reach one hundred and twenty miles an hour. There is certainly good reason for the French investigator's conclusion that "the storm is, as our machines, a simple organ for the transmission of force—that is, a gigantic instrument which receives in the upper atmosphere the *vis viva* in its vast funnel." M. Faye says:—"The public has learned that storms are not generated here or there; that they come to us from America on the day named, and that they are not transient disturbances, but the display of a grand law of terrestrial mechanics, as fixed as the laws of celestial mechanics." The origin of cyclones is a confessed mystery with the bulk of weather students. But if the suggestions which this scientist and Dr. Andries make lead meteorologists to a practical study of the cloud phenomena and other indications of the high aerial strata instead of confining their observations to the comparatively calm lower strata, they would be in a position to give much more timely and accurate storm warnings and weather forecasts than are now possible. We live at the very bottom of the aerial ocean, but in order to know the lower air currents which affect us it is as necessary to trace and track the upper currents as it is to gauge the Gulf Stream in order to study the force and movement of the polar stream which underruns it on the floor of the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Penalty of "Larnin'."

"Dar's jist one thing I ain't got no thanks to give for," said a burly sable convict, "and dat's for gittin' larin'. Tell you, Mr. Inspector, 'tain't no good 'cept to get a feller in trouble. If it hadn't been for learnin' I wouldn't have been here to-day, sure as you're born. You see, when I was heah befoh de old parson was always throwin' up to me what a great thing larnin' was and how it helped you to get along so much easier in de world. Well, de last time I was here I jest tuk de parson's advice and I larnt to read and write. When I went out and went back to Franklin County I made up my mind to be good and stay out of prison and use my learnin'. Well, I was gettin' 'long well enough till I went over into Adams County, and, fool like, I bragged among de niggers there about my learnin'. One of 'em took me up, and he says 'tain't no good to you at all. Well, I sot down and wrote an order on a tailor for a suit of clothes, and I signed somebody else's name to it, and I got de clothes. Thinks I learnin' is a great thing after all. Then I was cotched. When I got into Court de Judge axed me how often had I been in de penitentiary. I says to de Judge: 'You can find that out for yourself.' I see him straighten up den, and I felt it was all up. Well, de fust witness was dis heah niggah what got me to sign de order. I got so mad I jist up and let him have it between de eyes and knocked him down and was a goin' to give him another when I was stopped. De Judge sassed me and my blood was up and I sassed back. When he told me to stand up I knowed I was goin' to ketch it heavy and I did. He just said: 'Five years for the forgery and four years for de assault and battery and a fine of $250 and stand committed till it's paid.' Now here I am and dat's jist what larnin' brought me. 'Tain't no good to a man no how you fix it."—*Philadelphia Times.*

—An engine ran away on the Elevated Railroad the other day, and went whizzing by with the train past two or three stations, when it was checked by the brakes just before coming into collision with a train immediately ahead of it. Another engineer said such a thing was impossible if the engineer understood his business, but added, if it did occur and the brakes did not stop the train, it would run into the train ahead of it at twenty miles an hour, with consequences which could be imagined.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—It is said that the whip is never used for horses on Governor Stanford's stock farm at Palo Alto, Cal., and not only is this forbidden, but an angry word by any of the men is followed by instant dismissal. There are on this farm 657 head of horses, nearly all yearlings and two-year-olds.

One of the latest applications of electricity is to the working of a forge hammer, much like a steam hammer in its arrangement.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—The salmon fisheries of the Pacific coast have increased twenty-fold within the past ten years.

—Marble slabs for furniture are now being imitated in glass by an enterprising firm in Pittsburgh.

—The codfish hatching experiments of Professor Baird, conducted at Gloucester last year, have resulted, it is said, in large quantities of little codfish being seen off the New Hampshire coast.

—In Rochester, $30,000 has been subscribed to start a school of instruction in shoemaking, so that manufacturers can be independent of the shoemakers' union, the project being literally the last educational undertaking.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Governor Hawkins, of Tennessee, thinks the prospects of the South as a manufacturing section are very flattering, and is especially enthusiastic about his own State. About $2,000,000 are now invested in Tennessee in cotton factories, and they are in a prosperous condition, paying large profits.

—The enormous demand for paper for use as writing and printing material prevents the extended employment of *papier mache* as a substitute in buildings for plaster and wood; but cotton, the production of which is unlimited, promises to be largely used in this new capacity. Treated with certain chemicals and compressed it can be made perfectly fire-proof and as hard as stone.—*Chicago News.*

—The Government of Victoria, Australia, has been empowered to expend the amount of more than $12,000,000 in building additional lines of railway. Most of the roads will be for the purpose of opening up the agricultural districts. They will not be costly or intended to carry fast trains. In all there will be fifty-six lines built, and their aggregate length will not exceed 827 1-2 miles.

—Frequently it is important to know whether there is lead in "tin" paper. This is the method given for its detection in a leading foreign technical journal: A drop of concentrated acetic acid is let fall upon the suspected leaf, and a drop of a solution of potassium iodide is added. If there is lead present there is formed in two or three minutes a yellowish spot of lead iodide. Dr. Kopp moistens the leaf to be examined with sulphuric acid. If the tin is pure the spot remains white, but if lead is present there is a black spot.

—Experiments have been made in England with a gas lamp composed of two pipes, one of which supplies gas in the ordinary way and the other air slightly compressed by the weight of a column of water. Upon the burner is a cap of fine platinum wire gauze which, a few seconds after the current of mingled gas and air has been ignited, gives forth a brilliant incandescent glow like that of the electric lamp. Arrangements have been made for lighting a number of London thoroughfares with this light, which, it is asserted, is cheaper than the ordinary gaslight.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—The man who tells about his fights seldom has a black eye.

—"Grandpa, the sun is brighter in summer than in winter, is it not?" "Yes; and it's warmer, and enjoys better health." "Why does it enjoy better health?" "Because it gets up earlier."

—"When are we going to get our Gilt-Edged Tonic?" asked a prisoner in the Austin jail of the jailer. "What do you want it for?" "I read in the papers that persons of sedentary habits ought to use it."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Never let go of a good thing that you really have for a better thing about which there is some doubt. The dog in the fable who dropped a piece of meat to snap at a shadow went hungry the rest of the day.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A wife wanted her husband to sympathize with her in a feminine quarrel; but he refused, saying: "I've lived long enough to learn that one woman is just as good as another—if not better!" "And I," retorted his exasperated wife, "have lived long enough to learn that one man is just as bad as another—if not worse."—*Bohemian.*

—"As you are going past the grocery store," said Mrs. Brown to her son, "it will save time if you step in and get a pound of tea." "What do I care about saving time?" replied young Brown, contemptuously. "I guess I shall have all the time there is as long as I live, and I ain't a-going to hoard up any for my heirs to squander."—*Boston Transcript.*

—"Grandpa, does hens make their own eggs?" "Yes, indeed they do, Johnnie." "An' do they always put the yoke in the middle?" "Guess they do, Johnnie." "An' do they put the starch around it to keep the yellow from rubbing off?" "Quite likely, my little boy." "An' who sews the cover on?" This stumped the old gentleman, and he barricaded Johnnie's mouth with a lollipop.—*London Society.*

—"Do you mix anything with your candies?" he asked, as he laid his money down and picked up the package of gum drops. "Well—ahem—a little glucose, perhaps." "Anything else?" "Perhaps a little clay." "Any chalk?" "Only a very little—not enough to speak of." "It's of no interest to me, you know," continued the stranger; "but I was wondering why you didn't have your candies made at a regular brick-yard, of the regular material, and have something you could warrant to your customers."—*Wall Street News.*

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 30, 1882.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The inauguration of Gov. O'Neal will take place to-morrow.

The distinguished journalist, Thurlow Weed, died in New York last week.

Every Democrat elected to office last week would do well to reflect that the public is expecting him to do at least five times as much good as it would have looked for from a successful Republican.

Teacher—"Define the word excavate." Scholar—"It means to hollow out." Teacher—"Construct a sentence in which the word is properly used." Scholar—"The baby excavates when it gets hurt."—[Waifs.

Indiana has a law to prevent the marriage of weak-minded persons. As weak-minded persons can not marry, and strong-minded person won't, Indiana will now have to populate herself with immigrants.

There are in San Francisco four palatial houses, worth together more than $3,000,000. Their owners, ex-Gov. Stanford, Chas, Crocker. Mrs. Mark Hopkins, and Mr. Clinton, represent about $130,000. The magnificent structures stand unoccupied about ten months of each year.

Mr. Vest thinks if Cleveland turns out a good Governor he will be a formidable candidate for the Presidency, and if, in addition, he succeeds in keeping the Democracy of New York together, his nomination is inevitable. Still, Vest would rather vote for McDonald. That is the general run of opinion. Cleveland stands the best chance, but McDonald is the best man.—*Ado.*

A young man was found in the Mersy river, England, drowned. On a paper found in his pocket was: 'A wasted life. Do not ask anything about me. Drink was the cause. Let me die; let me rot." Within a week the coroner received over two hundred letters from fathers and mothers all over England asking for a description of the young man, which indicates a sad state for many parents in England which is also true of many in our own favored land.

Mr. Chester S. Cole, Captain of the Port of New York by the grace of Gov. Cornell, telegraphed to an Elmira paper on election night: "We have beaten the Prohibitionists and Greenbackers out of sight, and are only about 200,000 behind the Democrats." Capt. Cole lives in Steuben county, which gave Garfield 1,250 majority in 1880, and Cleveland 2,350 majority this year. We have noticed as a curious coincidence that wherever the wash of the tidal wave was greatest, there one of Gov. Cornell's office-holders was county boss.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The following hint, replete with wisdom, is from the Courier-Journal of a late date:

State Railroad Commissioners can be most serviceable acting as a court to hear complaints, to rectify abuses, to inform the public, to gather and elucidate information relating to transportation questions and to bring about a better understanding between the railroad companies and the people whom they serve. When this duty is well performed, when these reports are distinguished by a thorough knowledge of the people, and a proper appreciation of the difficulties of railroad management, they will command public attention and excite public approbation to such an extent that railroads will not hesitate to adopt them.

The Eutaw Mirror very justly takes the present legislature to task for the many minor and altogether unimportant bills that have been introduced. For instance the first bill introduced in our State Senate was to repeal the prohibition law in Limestone and Clark counties. Of the eleven others introduced one was to repeal prohibition in Bullock, another for establishing it in Glennville, three for amending the code, two repealing acts in regard to the trial of misdemeanors in Madison, one to fix the time of holding court in Cleburne, one repealing an act in regard to the destruction of fish in Bullock, one to repeal relief for certain persons who have paid license, one to enable voters to identify their ballots, and one to provide for the introduction of the study of the laws of health in the public schools. Only the two last bills are of any general importance, the others being of a local nature. The legislature, however, is now getting down to business, we are glad to say. Nevertheless, we might remind the Mirror that in every such body there are to be found some cracked brain members, who, with their petty troubles and aggravating local legislation are always deterring important work, from the fact that they are incapable of taking hold of anything better.

Senator Morgan Re-elected.

The Legislature, on Tuesday, proceeded to the election of a successor to Hon. John T. Morgan in the United States Senate. Ex-Gov. Watts had written a letter the day previous, declining to allow his name to go before the caucus as a candidate for the position. He did this on the ground that "he had become satisfied that a majority of those assembled were opposed to him in the contest." We might state that this majority was opposed to him not from having any serious objections to Gov. Watts, but from the fact that it preferred Senator Morgan for the position.

Senator Morgan was elected on the first ballot. One Paul L. Jones, of Madison receiving ten votes in the House and two in the Senate from Greenback representatives of North Alabama.

The work is done, and Gen. John T. Morgan is again honored with the highest office in the gift of the people of his State, as their representative in the United States Senate. May he wear the honors as becomes a statesman, fearless in the performance of duty, faithful to his constituency, and upright in all his acts. He will thus continue to hold himself aloft in the confidence and esteem of his people.

Legislative.

Mr. Hargrove, from committee on the judiciary, reported favorably Senate bill No. 21, entitled an act to amend section 668 of the code. The section is amended by the committee so that the annual salary of each circuit judge shall be $3,000, and further amended so that the act shall take effect from and after Jan. 1st, 1883.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, of Mobile, it was made special order for Monday.

Mr. Hargrove, from judiciary committee, reported favorably the bill to prevent drunkenness in public places with amendment. The penalty is a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100, and the amendment gives justices of the Peace concurrent jurisdiction with judges of the Circuit and City Courts, and requires Judges to give the act specially in charge to the grand jury.

Mr. Oden moved to strike out Justices of the Peace. Ruled out of order.

The amendments proposed by the committee were adopted.

Mr. Muldon, from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on the bill to make an appropriation for the benefit of sheriffs. [Appropriates $12,000 to defray expenses of feeding and removing prisoners.] Passed.

The present legislature seems to be pretty much anti-temperance in sentiment. The late State temperance convention passed a resolution requesting the legislature to refrain from repealing the prohibitory laws in any of the counties in which they then existed. A few days afterwards, the Senate passed a bill repealing prohibition in Limestone and Pickens counties.

Mr. Edwards has introduced a bill in the house to require passenger trains to stop at certain stations.

The bill increasing the salaries of circuit junges and chancellors has passed both houses and become a law.

The following is the text of the bill recommended by the state temperance convention for passage by the legislature:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama. Section 1.—That from and after the passage of this act, when any person shall apply for license to retail spiritous or vinous liquors in this State, the Judge of Probate of the county in which such application shall be made shall give public notice in the newspaper having the largest circulation published in that county, that a certain person, naming him or her, recommended by certain persons, naming them, has made application to retail spirituous or vinous liquors; and the Judge of Probate at the same notice shall appoint a day, not less than thirty days from the time when such applicaton for license will be heard in open court, and further, the applicant with all his recommenders shall be present at the hearing of said application, and they may be examined under oath, by any one feeling any interest in the application, whether sections 1544 and 1545 of the Revised Code have been complied with; and the applicant shall pay all cost accruing from notice, and hearing.

Section 2.—An appeal may be taken from the Probate Court to the Circuit Court and from that to the Supreme Court, by any citizen of that county who will give security for cost.

Cedar Key, Fla., ships 40,000 fish per week.

Thurlow Weed's Span of Life.

Thurlow Weed's life almost spans the history of this country under its present Constitution. He was born before Washington died, and when Webster, Clay, and Calhoun were making their reputations he had edited several country newspapers and fought in the battles of his country. He was older than Seward, or Lincoln or Greeley, and when Clay, Webster, and Calhoun were dead he had not enterred upon the most important part of his career. He was alive when Napoleon's star appeared in the darkness of the French Revolution, and was already a young man when the battle of Waterloo was fought. He lived and worked with three generations of public men. Most of the men who are now beginning to attract attention might have been his grandsons. Benjamin Franklin died seven years before Weed was born. The lives of these two journalists take the world back to the reign of Louis the XIV. and beyond the birth of Frederick the Great. Another such would very nearly reach the time of Shakespeare.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Little Too Much Pepper.

Centerville Record: One of the most prominent preachers tells the following anecdote as a fact whenever he hears a story too incredible for belief: "A very wicked man became converted in course of time, and it became his turn to pray in class meetings. Not being used to speaking in public, of course he was very much embarrassed. This is the substance of the prayer: "Oh, Lord, thou Giver of all good things, look down with pity on poor people. You are rich and can spare them plenty to eat while on earth. Send every one of them a full barrel of flour, plenty of lard and a side of bacon, a ham or so, and a pound of butter. Send each one of your hungry starving, creatures a barrel of sugar, a barrel of salt, a barrel of pepper—oh, h—l—that's too much pepper. Amen!"

Great Bankrupt Sale!

—OF—

R. EHRMAN'S

ENTIRE STOCK!!!

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK

—OF—

General Merchandise

Will be sold at Bankrupt Sale, on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12th AND 13th.

—AT CLANTON, ALA.—

This stock of merchandise was brought to this market by R. Ehrman, and is now sold at great sacrifice in order to satisfy the demands of creditors. The stock consists of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
FURNITURE, WOODWARE,
CORN, MEAT, FLOUR, MEAL,
FARM SUPPLIES,

And a Number One Stock of Dress Goods. Don't let this opportunity pass to supply yourself at small cost.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been reappointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATCHINSON,
n23 Maplesville, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 1976.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 22, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 30th, 1882, viz: Augustus Walker, Homestead entry No. 10356 for the s w ¼ of the s w ¼ of section 28, township 23 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Gothard, John M. Gothard, Squire D. Posey and John C. Martin, all of Randolph, Ala.

n30 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

Clanton Academy.

—:o:—

The second session of this school will begin September 18th, 1882, and continue ten scholastic months.

TERMS:

Primary branches, per scholar per month	$2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	4.00
Board (washing extra)	10.00

Tuition due quarterly—that is, EVERY TEN WEEKS. Board due monthly, IN ADVANCE.

W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Clanton, Ala., 1882. Principal.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

—:o:—

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

—:o:—

This school is now in session and will continue until June 16, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department,	per mo.		$1.50.
Preparatory	"	"	2.00.
Intermediate	"	"	3.00.
Academic	"	"	4.00.
Music	"	"	3.00.
Contingent fee per term			.25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at $9 or $10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACREE, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. n16

THE SUN FOR 1883.

More people have read the Sun during the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women.

We are credibly informed that people buy, read, and like the Sun for the following reasons, among others:

Because its news columns present in attractive form and with the greatest possible accuracy whatever has interest for humankind; the events the deeds and misdeeds, the wisdom, the philosophy, the notable folly, the solid sense, the improving nonsense—all the news of the busiest world at present revolving in space.

Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs the Sun makes a practice of telling the exact truth to the best of its ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as about the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when supported by general approval. The Sun has absolutely no purposes to serve, save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.

Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that the Sun is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man is so rich that it can allow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.

Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against Robinsonism and for honest government. No matter what party is in power, the Sun stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the ambition of bosses, the encroachments of monopolists, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.

Terms.—The several editions of the Sun are sent by mail, postpaid, as follows: Daily 55 cents a month, $6.50 a year; with Sunday edition, $7.70. Sunday edition, eight pages, $1.20 a year. Weekly, eight pages, $1.00 a year. Address

I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher Sun, N. Y. City.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March, 1884, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 8th day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e quarter of the n w quarter, section 13, township 21 north, range 12 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this first day of November, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company. By Cullman & Smith, its attornies in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it, by James E. Lowe, and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the 8th day of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the eighth day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: "The n w quarter of the s w quarter of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this first day of Nov., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by Cullman & Smith, its attornies in fact. nov2

J. F. MAULL. J. H.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH.

Lomax, Ala.

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FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICE

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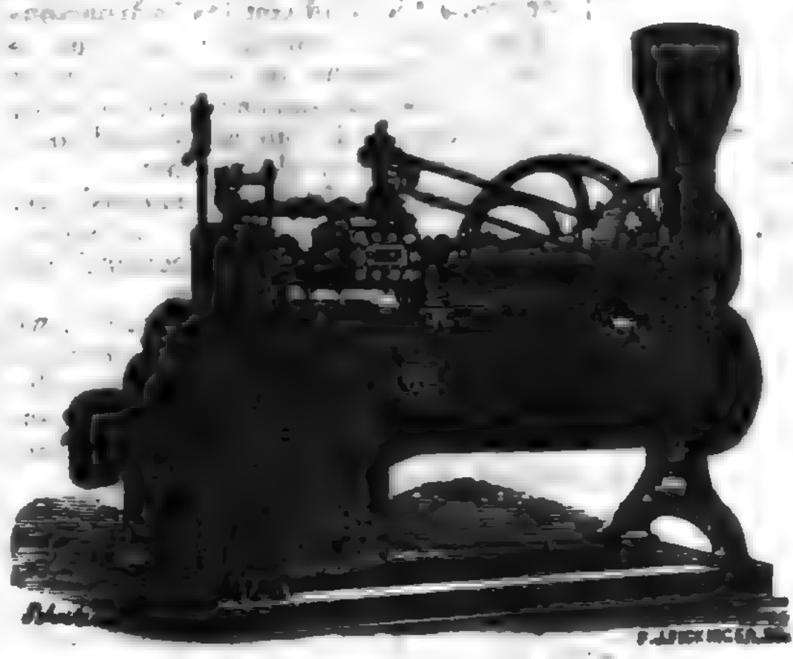
MAULL & HOCKENSM

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882.

The Eclipse Leads the Worl



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PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON W

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting,

kinds of Agricultural Implements.

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New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last at

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing G

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

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ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in Nor bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send to us.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electra-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 7-1y

For Sale Or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty feet square, with a partition making two rooms one 16x40, and one 24x40. A good stable on lot, 26x40 feet, with loft above and a good stock shed attached. Lot is 75x150 feet, and it is the best location for business in Clanton. For further particulars apply to

J. FOX MAULL,
Sept. to-tf Lomax, Ala.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA
GEORGIA RAILROA

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SPLENDID SCENERY
TIME AND THRO
CARS.

The only line mountainous and Virginia.

For information

JAS. R. OGDEN
A. POPE,
A. G. P. A.,

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 30, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.

Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.

Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.

Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.

Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.

Representative—J. S. Edwards.

Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.

Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.

Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. Stewart.

Sheriff—James E. Lowe.

Treasurer—James M. Parish.

Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.

Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.

Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.

Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	11:10 p. m.
No. 11	2:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2	8:48 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	7:05 p. m.
No. 12	10:38 a. m.

* Don't stop.

SCHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 7:40 a. m.	Selma	Arr 7:73 p. m.
" 10:36 "	Calera	Lve. 4:40 "
" 5:40 p m	Rome	" 10:10 a m
" 7:18 "	Dalton	" 8:05 "
" 8:45 "	Cleaveland	" 7:03 "
" 11:25 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
" 1:01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 11:00 a m	Selma	Lv. 4:30 p m
Leave 8:50 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
Leave 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m

LODGES. — Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 423, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 32 K. of P. every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday night at 7 o'clock.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Several weddings are on the tapis to take place soon.

Now the question is heard on every corner, "Is it cold enough for you?"

A certain handsome conductor of our acquaintance is a good duck hunter.

The first ice of the season was seen yesterday morning. A general "freeze up" the night previous.

Our young people enjoyed a delightful entertainment at the residence of Col. R. H. Knox, one evening last week.

Read advertisement of bankrupt sale of R. Ehrman's entire stock, which will take place at the store in Clanton, on December 12th and 13th.

A grand military display in Montgomery to-morrow, and an inaugural ball in the evening—the occasion being the inauguration of Gov.-elect O'Neal.

Mr. Will Lanier, who has been quite sick of late, at Anniston, was brought home on last Friday, that he might receive the attention of the family. We are glad to learn that he is improving, and hope to see him out again soon.

At the annual election of officers for the ensuing year for the South & North Alabama railroad, the following officers were elected: J. W. Sloss, President; Milton S. Smith, Vice-President; Henry M. Bush, Secretary and Treasurer; E. Marsh, Superintendent.

The State temperance convention recently assembled in Montgomery was very largely attended. An "Alliance" of all the friends of temperance was instituted. A Vice President from each county in the State was elected. Rev. J. W. Shores fills the position for Chilton.

The syrup! the syrup! During the past week we have received a number of samples of syrup made around Clanton. It is all good, and some of it is excellent, which reminds us that every day multiplies the evidence that we have a fine country for the raising of all the necessaries of life.

"I see that your son is out of the penitentiary," said a man to an acquaintance. "Yes; we proved that insanity was the cause of his killing the fellow and they turned him out on probation." "How's that?" "They said they'd let him stay out a day or two, and if he acted like a crazy man they'd let him stay out permanently. Well, he acted like he was insane, and I reckon he'll stay out." "How did he act like he was insane?" "By killing another man."

Maplesville Dots.

Mr. Bailey Bowline is very low with consumption. He is not expected to live long. He is one of our oldest citizens and his death will be felt by many old friends.

Rev. F. A. Liles, of Pea Ridge, Dallas Co., preached at our church last Sunday, his text was: "What profiteth it a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." He did full justice to the subject, and his peroration brought tears to the eyes of many, so pathetic was his appeal.

Mr. Henry Jones met with a most painful accident at Mrs. Goodwin's gin house, recently, which will disable him for some time.

BIJOU.

Jemison Jottings.

Rev. George Lee, of Helena, filled his regular appointment here on last Sabbath, and had a large and attentive congregation.

Mr. J. O. Smith is on a business trip to Washington to get a patent on a dry kiln which he has invented. It is undoubtedly a good thing and we wish him success.

We regret omitting the name of Mr. S. J. Manning in our last week's writing. He was also a representative to the State Convention from Crystal Fount Lodge I. O. G. T. with A. E. Burns. This Lodge has increased from 19 charter members to 40 members.

Meat is falling—John Stripland has caught 25 oppossums during the season.

HUGO.

Profanity.

This vice is becoming fearfully prevalent in our land. "Because of swearing the land mourneth." Old men, young men, middle-aged men, and even little boys, curse and swear. On the streets, in the stores, around the post offices, in the shops, on the farms, on railway trains, on steamboats—almost everywhere, where men are found, horrid oaths are heard. Man, the only being on earth created "in the image and likeness of God," and endowed with the capacity to worship God, and with the power of speech with which to offer praise to his Maker, degrades and prostitutes these powers, and employs them in dishonoring and profaning that holy name "which is above every name." And this profanity is found, not only among men occupying the lowest positions in society—the "vulgar herd" of mankind, but among men in almost all positions and professions. Men who have been elevated to the various offices, by the votes of their fellow-citizens, and who, because of the position they occupy, and the honor that has been conferred upon them, should be exemplars of good morals—put themselves on a level with the vilest of the vile by indulging this great sin. It does seem to me that when men have been thus honored and trusted by being elevated to office, respect for those who have thus elevated them, as well as respect for themselves, and reverence for their Maker, should cause them to abstain from the use of profane language. Those who make and administer the laws of the land, should themselves conform both to these laws and to the laws and to the laws enacted by the great source of all true law. One of the duties of several of these officers is to *administer judicial oaths:* how does it look for a man to do this whose own common conversation, almost every hour of the day, is interlarded with profane oaths? It looks to me very much like a solemn mockery.

Then, fathers—*fathers*—are by their example teaching their own sons to blaspheme "that Holy Name." Not long since, a little boy was heard using profane language. A pious young man told him he ought not to use such language. He replied: *"My papa swears."* O ye fathers! whither are ye leading your sons?

Why do men use such language? What inducement is there to do so? What is there in such language to recommend it? Is it characteristic of the gentleman? Does its use recommend the user to any body? Do even those who themselves use profane language, think any more of others *because of their use of it?* Then, *why use it?* It has no excuse—no justification.

OBSERVER.

Mistake as to identity had very unpleasant results for Mme. Gainaud in Paris lately. One Martin, separated from his wife, mistook Mme. Gainaud for her, and when she fled for refuge from him into a shop shot at and badly wounded her—for revolvers seem now as common in Paris as in Leadville—and then tried to kill herself. When his real wife appeared her resemblance to Mme. Gainaud was astounding.

It is estimated that the humbug marriage associations have swept up $2,000,000 from various parts of Texas, a sum more than sufficient to run the public schools since the first association began business.

NOTICE NO. 1898.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 27, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Dec. 9th 1882, viz: Elbert Walker, Homestead 12365 for the n ½ of n w ¼, s e ¼ of n w ¼, s e quarter of s w quarter, sec 18, township 20 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: James M. Stanfield, Allen Sims, and A. H. Edwards, of Mountain Creek, and Eli Crenshaw, of Wadsworth, Ala.

nov2 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1895.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 28, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 9, 1882, viz: Cyrus M. Culp, Homestead 7553 for the s w quarter of s e quarter, section 14, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Stephen Baker, Peter S. Prim, James M. Bivings and Gus Gordon, all of Clanton, Ala. Thomas J. Scott, Register.

nov2*

NOTICE NO. 1923.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 9, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Dec. 19th, 1882, viz: James T. Jones, Homestead entry No. 7597, for the n w quarter of the n e quarter and the n e quarter of the s w quarter, sec. 10, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peyton Finley, Aaron Goings, Lafayette F. Rollins, John Pearson, all of Mountain creek, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
n16 Register.

NOTICE NO. 1936.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 13, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 23, 1882, viz: George W. Mims, Homestead 7684, for the s w ¼ of s e ¼, s e ¼ of s w ¼, w ½ of s w ¼ sec. 2, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Franklin, Barton Woodward, William Y. Mims, and John Franklin, all of Clanton, Ala.

n16 THOS J. SCOTT, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife, Adaline Smith on the 8th day of August, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the court-house door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 8th day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e ¼ of the s e ¼ of section 29, township 22 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of November, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Cullman & Smith, its attornies in fact.

Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Line.
The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
and the best route to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address
C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-tf Rev. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 20-6m

Ternanville Ahead!
Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win!
I have a new stock of goods in store, consisting of everything that a farmer needs, which I am selling at prices that defy competition, viz:
A GOOD PAIR OF SHOES FOR $1
A Good Pair Pants $1.
A GOOD HAT FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
My stock of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
and SUPPLIES
is complete, and my motto is
Low Prices.
My GIN and MILL are now running every day, and persons desiring ginning or grinding done should call on me.
Respectfully,
o12-3m T. M. TERNAN.

Insure Your Life
—IN THE—
People's Mutual Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.
I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.
Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

H. L. Wheeler,
GENERAL
Real Estate Agent.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Will buy and sell lands for commissions.
Jun15-1y

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
—AGENT FOR—
DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
Also Estey and Palace Organs.
No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.
☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

BIRMINGHAM STOVE HOUSE.
Large Stock! Low Prices!
Alonzo S. Elliott,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
ROOFING AND GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE WORK.
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
Birmingham, Ala.
IRON MANTELS AND GRATES, STOVE FIXTURES, CROCKERY, &c.
We carry a complete stock, and orders by mail will receive lowest prices and prompt shipment. Oct 5-3m

Frank P. O'Brien,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Supplies and Woodware.
—ALSO—
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL AND TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRICK, &c., &c
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
☞ Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to.
June 20-6m

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Florida Mutual
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
Is a Reciprocal Benevolent Institution, organized and incorporated under the laws of Florida, for the mutual protection of the property of its members against loss or damage by fire, and is the
Safest and Cheapest
FIRE INSURANCE EXTANT.
Now is the time to insure your property against fire. For terms, &c., call on or write to W. M. WILSON, Agt.
oct 5-6m Clanton Ala.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. B. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.
Wilson, Johnston & Wilson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST.
CLANTON, ALA.
Solicits the patronage of the public.
PRICES FOR WORK:
Shaving - - - - [illegible]
Hair cutting - - - - [illegible]
☞ The only barber in the world who never talks. Jul17-1y

Lodgers in the Park.

Under the trees in Madison Square at eleven and one-half o'clock last night there were at least three hundred lodgers. Only half a dozen of them were awake. The others were sleeping in almost every conceivable posture. The few who had early in the evening secured shares of the curved bench around the fountain were the only ones able to stretch out at full length, and those rested their heads on their crossed arms, or leaned upon an elbow, or were flat on their backs. The flood of electric light from the high center pole bathed in a blaze of light the tree tops, that were like so many mounds of verdure. It tipped the edges of the layers of leaves as with shining silver, and left the park beneath half in twilight and half in dark. Waving lace-work patterns were seen wherever the shadows of the twigs and branches fell upon the walks. The effect produced by the electric light was such that every lodger seemed well dressed. There was not light enough to show a rent, a stain, or wrinkle in any of their garments. Even their shirts shone white.

But the lodgers looked uncomfortable. The high backs of the settees and the iron arm-rests separating the seats gave each man but eighteen square inches of bedstead. One young man who was occupying part of the settee close to Twenty-sixth street and near Madison avenue, where George Francis Train is to be found in the day-time, was doubled up like a half-closed pocket-knife. A lodger exactly across the way from the main entrance to the Fifth Avenue Hotel kept almost dropping his head on the grass behind him and catching it in the nick of time. The exertion made him snore like the snarling of a tiger. Every here and there gravitation brought two neighbors together with one's head on the other's breast and his head on his companion's shoulder.

"They are not all tramps," said the policeman on Twenty-sixth street. "Some of them have homes, but prefer to sleep out in the air. One young man that I happen to know has a nice home, but he has some ailment of the lungs or chest that he believes is relieved by sleeping out of doors. Others would be less comfortable in the hot and crowded quarters where they live than they are here. We find out about them when we make raids and bundle them all off to the station. We cannot hold those who have homes to go to. The others, forming the great majority, are simply vagrants, who live by begging and stealing, though some of them tell me they work once in a while, long enough to get clothes and money for a spree, and then they tramp again. On some nights every seat in every park is occupied. The park police do not stay on duty at night, but we are supposed to keep the tramps away. We let 'em alone though, unless they get noisy. They fight once in a while, but most of the trouble is made by bands of young roughs who roam through the parks from dark till midnight."

"If a decent man should fall asleep in one of these parks would he be safe?"

"Well, he would, but his valuables wouldn't. Sometimes a gentleman comes crawling through the park late at night full of wine after a dinner or a party, and drops on a bench and falls asleep. Then they go through him. I have known a man to be robbed of his watch, money, rings, coat, vest, hat and shoes, and have to make his way home in that condition in the morning. Generally, though, the tramps are not so cruel. They often take a gentleman's silk hat and leave him their own in exchange."

"But," said the policeman, "I must go and drive those fellows away from Delmonico's. The tramps go to Delmonico's when they get chilly, because there's a grating there and the heat of the kitchen comes up through it. There was a nice young fellow there last night. He had no coat, but his shirt was clean and good. He said his father turned him out of doors because he played pool, and he pawned his coat for the price of a meal."

There were about 500 lodgers in Union Square, and the plashing fountain, the embowered paths, and the sleepers, under the wizard touch of the electric light, made the scene remind one of the fairy tale of those who slumbered in the company of the Beauty in the Wood.

The Prince who broke the spell in the City Hall Park half an hour later was a policeman with a club two feet long. The reporter had been walking on the plaza between the grass and the City Hall, and had not noticed a lodger. The park was as quiet as a graveyard. But when this guardian, whose voice was like the roar of a fire trumpet, banged his club and said: "Out, with you, or I'll bag the lot of you," the paths suddenly swarmed with shambling, stretching, yawning figures, some at a dog trot and some limping like rheumatics.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Large Gorilla.

The body of a large male gorilla has arrived in Philadelphia. The animal was at one time the terror of a certain African locality 400 miles from the Gaboon. He was chased to a settlement called Kangwe on the Ogoval River, and there killed by a bullet in the left eye. Some missionaries residing there saw by the gorilla's appearance that he was an old fellow of no mean pretensions, and being confident that such a large animal would be prized by American scientists, they bartered some beads for his carcass and shipped it to Philadelphia. The animal is over five feet eight inches high. His arms are four feet six inches long, and he is supposed to have been twenty-five or thirty years old.

—The 4th of March, 1821, came on Sunday. That was the second inauguration of James Monroe. In 1849, the year of the inauguration of General Taylor, the 4th of March came on Sunday. It did not happen again until the inauguration of President Hayes, in 1877. It will not occur again during this century. In 1885 the 4th of March comes on Wednesday; in 1889 the 4th comes on Monday, the next inauguration comes in 1893; the 4th comes on Saturday. In 1897 the 4th of March comes on Thursday. In 1900 the 4th of March falls on Sunday, but that is not an inauguration year; that will be in 1901, and that will bring the 4th of March on Monday.—*Chicago Journal.*

"Jellies Clear and Amber Sweets."

There is less work about putting up late fruit than is required by the small fruits which claim attention earlier in the season, at least as far as preparing it for the preserving kettle. Fruit which is to be made into delicious marmalades and spicy sweet pickles needs only to be carefully looked over, the perfect specimens wiped off with a soft towel, and the others rejected or cut in two and all imperfections removed, but for preserves, which are to tempt by their looks as well as flavor, the skins and sometimes the core also must be removed.

Blackberries should be made into jelly and jam or canned, as the case may be, as soon as possible after they are picked from the vines. To can them, boil five minutes, add six ounces of sugar to each quart of berries, boil five minutes longer and put while hot in cans or glass jars. To make into jelly boil them until soft, then strain, measure the juice, and boil fifteen minutes; then add a scant cupful of sugar for each cupful of juice, as measured, and boil ten minutes. Unless the berries contain an unusual amount of water the jelly will be perfectly solid, but as it is impossible to always judge correctly—and jelly is spoiled if it has to be cooked over—it is well to try a spoonful in a saucer; if it jellies around the edge as it cools it is done.

Blackberries make a good jam, which is excellent for making tarts, and for breakfast with warm bread. Measure the fruit before it is put in the kettle; allow one-third less sugar than fruit, but do not put it in until the fruit has cooked well for half an hour. After the berries have become soft mash them with a wooden spoon, boil twenty minutes after the sugar has been added, stirring frequently.

To make genuine old-time preserves, a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit is used. The result is a delicious, rich conserve, which does not need the protection of new-fashioned self-sealing jars to insure its keeping. But, excellent as they are, like many other good things, they should be used in small quantities, and they should be reserved for extra occasions, and the plainer canned fruits hold a more prominent place on the every-day table.

Quinces, pears and sweet apples are preserved in the same way.

In making sweet pickles, whole, perfect fruit should be used. It is well to make marmalade at the same time, then the perfect fruit can be selected for the pickles, and all that must be cut in two or have imperfect places cut out can be used for the marmalade. To make a syrup for pickling fruit, take four pounds of sugar, one quart of cider vinegar and one pint of water for eight pounds of fruit; add one-half ounce of mace, one ounce of cinnamon in sticks and one-quarter ounce of whole cloves; let the syrup come to a boil before putting in the fruit. After the fruit is added let it boil until tender, but not until it is considered thoroughly cooked. Remove the fruit to glass jars and pour the syrup over it. Let it cool before sealing up. Peaches and crab-apples make the best pickles.

Crab-apples make a very pleasant-tasting jelly and are one of the best fruits for marmalade. Jelly, when made from yellow crab-apples, has a delicate amber color lovely to behold.

To make into jelly add two quarts of water to half a peck of apples and cook soft. Squeeze through a jelly bag and strain; boil the juice ten minutes, then add one cupful of sugar to each cupful of juice. The juice should be measured when put in the kettle, not after it has boiled; boil ten minutes longer, then pour into glasses.

Crab-apples, grapes, plums, peaches and quinces make good marmalade. A general rule is to cook the fruit until soft, then put it through a colander; return the pulp to the kettle, add a scant cupful of sugar to each cupful of pulp; boil three-quarters of an hour. It must cook slowly and be stirred frequently or it will scorch. It is better to put marmalade into small bowls. If put in large jars it remains soft, but, if rightly made, it will, when put in bowls, become perfectly solid.

Harvesting Potatoes.

It is advisable to dig potatoes before the heavy fall rains occur. If the ground is muddy the potatoes can not be taken out of it in a clean condition. The soft dirt will remain on them and greatly injure their appearance. Potatoes that are dirty can not be marketed to good advantage and are in a bad state to handle at home. Still, it is not a good plan to harvest potatoes till near the time when the fall rains generally occur. While the weather is quite warm they will keep better in the ground, where they grew, than in any place that is available for storing them. Potatoes should be exposed to the action of the sun as short a time as possible after they are dug. The sunlight affects them unfavorably, and if they are exposed to it for a long time their value for potato purposes is completely destroyed. All have noticed that tubers from which the dirt has been washed away are green in color and that they have a disagreeable taste. They are poisonous when eaten. If the soil is dry when potatoes are dug they should lie on the ground but a very short time before they are gathered up. The best place to store them is a cool and tolerably dry cellar. They may be kept, however, very well in heaps above the ground if they are covered judiciously. The heap should be on tolerably high ground so that water will not collect. A ditch should be dug round the place to carry off the water that falls. The heap should be covered first with straw and then with earth, which should be of sufficient thickness to prevent the action of frost. Additions should be made to the covering of earth if the weather becomes very cold. In digging potatoes it is advisable to sort out the small ones and feed them to stock.—*Chicago Times.*

—A frog fell into a pail of milk in a Connecticut town one night recently, and in the morning was found sitting upon a roll of fresh butter. A local paper says that the sole explanation is that, in trying to extricate himself, he had, by diligent and continuous strokes of his long legs, churned the milk into butter.—*New Haven Register.*

A PROFESSIONAL [illegible].

The Unusual Experience of a Prominent [illegible]

The following article from the Democrat and Chronicle, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith republished entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting.

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

SIR:—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for my death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body, and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times, a neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from Malaria, and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger always brings a person to his senses even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to be oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the 1st day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for me in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music in this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe that more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of Kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce, and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

—"Nine tailors do not make a man," and, it seems, they never did. The original word was "taler," meaning the tally or tale of strokes upon the bells tolling for the dead. One stroke was for an infant; three for a girl; nine for a man. So passers-by would say: "Nine talers make a man;" which considering that it was the unmaking of the man, was a curious thing to say.—*Detroit Post.*

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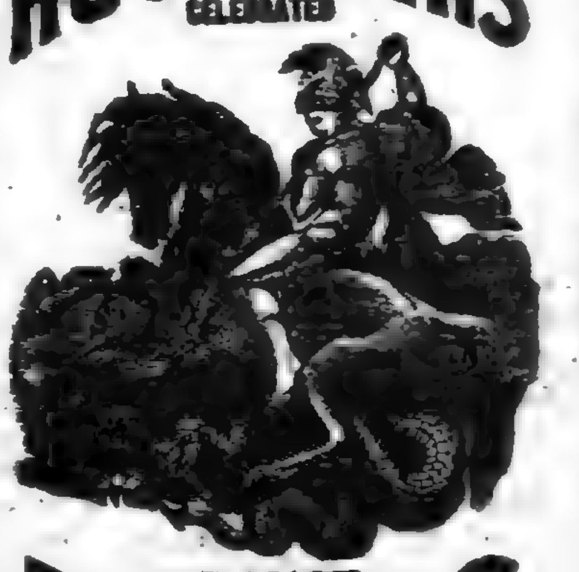

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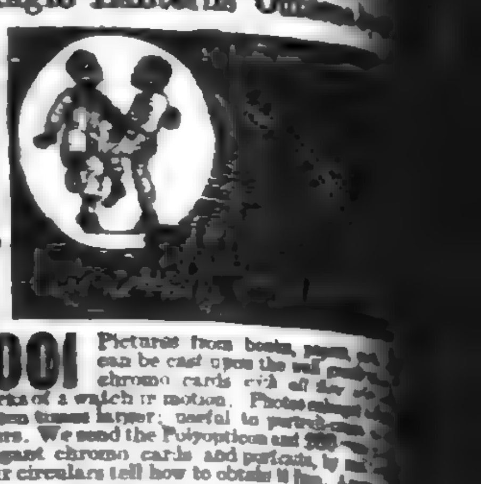

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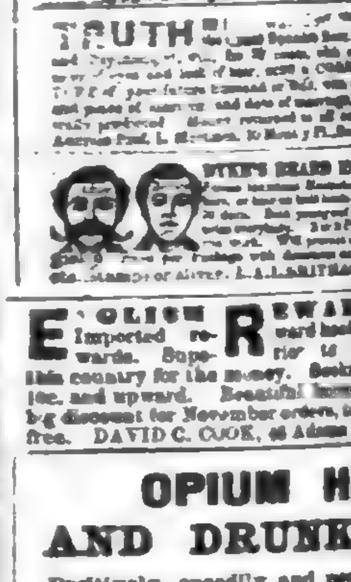

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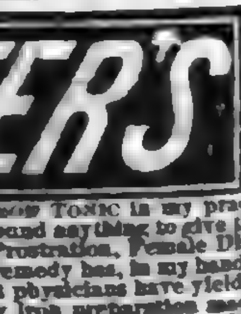

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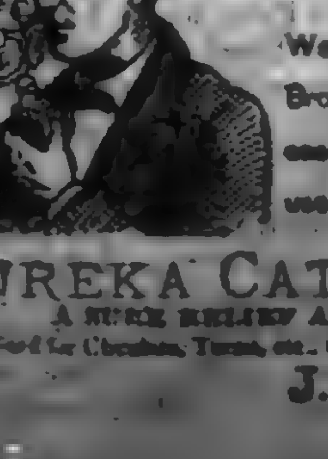

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VOL II. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1882. NO. 4.

FOR A WARNING.

ell just how it happened, though it's many years ago.
I sometimes think it's curious that I can remember so;
Though things that lately happened slip my mind, and fade away,
Sure that I shall never lose the memory of that day,

was coming to Thanksgiving—so he wrote us in the Fall:
was Ezra's oldest brother, and his favorite of them all.
I'd been keeping house since April, but I can't always tell
If my pie-crust would be flaky, or the poultry roasted well;
I felt a little worried—if the truth must be [illegible] afraid—
At the thought of Ezra's brother coming as our household guest.

A week before Thanksgiving Ezra rode one day to town,
For needed things for cooking—flour and sugar, white and brown;
And I worked like any beaver, all the time he was away,
Making mince and stewing apples for the coming holiday.
He got back tired, and nervous, when he galloped home at night—
That day my work had plagued me, nothing seemed to go just right.

"Here's the flour I needed," said he; "it's the best there is in town;
[illegible] sugar, but I've brought enough of brown."
"You're a fool!" I cried in fury, and the tears began to fall:
"Ride ten miles to do an errand, and forget it after all!"

I was cross and clean discouraged, as I thought he ought to know;
But he turned as white as marble when he heard me speaking so.
Not a word he said in answer, but he started for the door,
And in less than half a minute galloped down the road once more.

Then I nearly cried my eyes out, what with grief and fear and shame;
He was good and kind and patient; I was all the one to blame.
And the hours wore on till midnight, and my heart seemed turned to stone,
As I listened for his coming while I sat there all alone.

With the daylight came a neighbor; "Ezra has been hurt," he said;
"Found beside the road unconscious; taken up at first for dead."
Just behind him came four others, with a burden slowly borne;
As I stood and dumbly watched them you can guess of all I thought!

Oh, the days and nights that followed! Ezra lived, but that was all;
And with tearless eyes I waited for the worst that might befall.
Wandering in a wild delirium, broken phrases now and then
Dropped from fevered lips, and told me what his painful thoughts had been.

So Thanksgiving dawned upon us. Job came early, shocked to meet
Such a broken-hearted woman for the bride he hoped to greet.
Not a word we spoke together in that hushed and shadowed room,
Where we waited for the twilight darkening down to deeper gloom;
For the doctor said that morning: "There is nothing more to do;
If he lives till after sunset, I, perhaps, can pull him through."

Just as five o'clock was striking, Ezra woke and, feebly stirred;
"Did you get the sugar, darling?" were the words I faintly heard.
How I cried! You can't imagine how I felt to hear him speak,
Or to see his look of wonder as I bent to kiss his cheek.

Well, I've told a long, long story—Ezra's coming up the walk—
But I've had a purpose in it; 'twasn't just for idle talk.
Don't you think, my dear, you'd better make your quarrel up with Grey?
It may save a world of trouble, and it's near Thanksgiving Day.—*Christian Union.*

A STRANGER AT THE BOARD.

A Thanksgiving Story.

It snowed the night before Thanksgiving that year. Through the evening there was a half-defined mist in the gray air that seemed like the all pervading chilliness taking form, and everybody who was going away, or who was to have company and that took in nearly all of New England, went to bed with a dim foreboding of disappointment on the morrow.

"There is four inches of snow, at least," said Farmer Draper on Thanksgiving morning, as he came in from the big barn, stamping his feet vigorously upon the stone floor of the back porch. "Four inches, at least, and that isn't the worst of it, it is covered with a crust as thin and sharp, almost, as window glass. I declare here is a hole in one of my rubber boots already."

"I don't know what to do about cooking the turkey," said Mother Draper, setting a large platter of steaming stewed chicken upon the breakfast-table. "I don't see how Aunt Catherine and the girls are to get down here to-day; or Frank and his wife, or the boys, either, for that matter."

"It is a bad morning for horses to travel, to be sure," said William, coming in from the barn just then, "but Thanksgiving is never postponed on account of the weather, so I will tell you what I propose to do: I will tackle up the steers, all four yoke, and hitch them to the long wood sled and go for the company. It will be great fun, besides showing my good disposition by breaking a track for my neighbors. You can go, too, sis, if you have a mind to; we will start right away after breakfast."

"It will be pretty cold," said her mother.

"And that ain't the worst of it," put in her father. "I expect she will be needed here about the chicken fixens."

"Mother will get along until Aunt Catherine gets here; she is a whole team and a horse to let. So put on your water-proof, old maid, and come down and help me tackle. You need not be afraid of your beau getting here before you return. For certainly, if he has to walk, he can't make great headway this morning."

Jennie, a bright, handsome, trim little body, being the oldest of the Draper children, was always teasingly called "the old maid," by her four brothers, who delighted in joking her about an expected lover who never came. "Jennie's beau" was a sort of mythical scape-goat in the family to whom all imaginable, absurd blunders and mishaps were attributed.

So now she made some laughing responses, and when her brother William harnessed his team, consisting of alternate yokes of red and white steers, two yokes of each, she took her place upon a bundle of straw in the center of the huge sled.

"There, sis," said William, taking his seat upon the nose of the sled and brandishing his long whip, "you look like the genius of Thanksgiving going round on a tour of inspection among the brick ovens, and your team is almost as fanciful as the reindeers of St. Nicholas."

It grew more and more fanciful momentarily, for it soon began to rain, and as the fine pelting drops froze as they fell, the whole turn-out was transformed into an exhibition of ice newly frozen for the occasion from the Arctic region. After having been round the square and picked up all the Draper blood in the township they retraced their steps, stopping at nearly every house for a merry interchange of greetings, "Just to break the gloom that the storm had cast over every thing," William said. But at every house it was noticeable that he threw out a few suggestive words to the boys that set them thinking there was no fun quite so desirable for Thanksgiving day as breaking steers.

The merriment of the morning was kept up through the day by the young people, while Mother Draper and Aunt Catherine moved mysteriously about and compared notes over dripping-pans, sauce-pans and pipkins in the kitchen.

Dinner was to be early, so that the two Draper boys who were employed upon the railroad that cut in twain the broad acres of their father's farm could be back at the station at train time in the afternoon.

Aunt Catherine's lovely daughters helped their pretty cousin Jenny to set the table, of course, and they managed slyly to have one plate and one chair too many, and by a great deal of manœuvring in seating the company, this plate and chair were left beside Jennie for the long-expected beau.

"He hasn't come yet, and that isn't the worst of it—I hope he never will," said Farmer Draper, looking affectionately across the table at his daughter as he bowed his head to ask the blessing.

"I believe he is coming now, uncle; I really do," exclaimed Louise the moment the good farmer had re-opened his eyes, and sure enough, as they looked out the window they saw a stoutly built young man bravely breasting the storm, yet showing a certain weariness as he walked along the slippery way.

The weather had changed again by this time, and the air was full of great feathery flakes, as if all the feathers of all the fowls that graced that day's dinner in New England had been cast to the four winds.

"He is coming in!" "No, he is going by!" "Yes, he has decided to call," as the young man, who was evidently a stranger, looked again at the polished windows that even on the outside gave a hint of warmth and good cheer within.

"Bow-wow-wow!" barked Pinchers, the house dog, in a decidedly equivocal welcome, especially when taking into consideration his huge proportions and savage air, and the stranger was turning away, as the piazza door opened and John had called out:—

"Down, Pinchers, down! Come in, come in, sir, out of the storm!"

"I tank ver," said the stranger, giving his hat and coat a shake, thus divesting them of their burden of snow, and following John directly into the dining-room, and, with a graceful bow to the company, seating himself by the fire.

"We were expecting you," said John. "We have the table set for you as you may see. Sit right up."

"Yes, yes," assented Farmer Draper; "sit right up, you are cold and tired, of course, but that isn't the worst of it, you must be hungry, too. You can get warm and rested and filled at the table."

Louise, to carry on the joke, and to treat Jennie's long-expected beau with due cordiality, pushed back the vacant chair, and Jennie, not to be out-done, glanced up and seeing a comely, neatly-dressed young man at her elbow gave him one of her sweet smiles, motioned him to the seat beside her and passed his plate to her father to be helped.

The stranger evidently understood very little of all the merry talk going on around the board, but he sat down in the proffered chair, bowed his head for a moment as if invoking a silent blessing, and then proceeded with his meal.

"You haf large family," he said presently to the farmer, carefully studying his words, "and you haf much meat," looking around with evident astonishment at the groaning table, for Mother Draper and Aunt Catherine held to the old fashion that everything belonging to the Thanksgiving dinner must be on the table before the family were seated.

"We don't live like this right along," explained the farmer, "and that isn't the worst of it—we don't want to. This is 'Thanksgiving.'"

All this to the disgust of William, who was expostulating: "Oh, goodness, father, why must you tell him that! Why don't you make him believe that this is only a picked-up dinner?"

The young people all joined in a laugh at this, but the stranger repeated:

"Thanksgiving? Thank you! Thank God? I see! I know. I hear about it. I not know it to-day. Every door I call I find good smells, like Christmas at home. No one say 'come in.' Here dog say 'Walk in.' You say 'Welcome,'" and the young man looked gratefully at John's smiling face, and then went on with his dinner with a hearty relish.

"Gracious! See him lay in for supplies," said John, passing the onions. "Don't inflict such a stow-away upon us, Jennie. I verily believe it is the 'Robin to bobbin, the big-bellied Ben,' that we used to read about in the Mother Goose book."

"Goose! Goose!" cried the stranger, nodding toward the skeleton of the turkey. "I understand, I think, this be Yankee Christmas!"

"Something of that sort," said the farmer, "but that isn't the worst of it—Christmas is yet to come."

"Where are you going?" asked one of the boys, and after the question had been framed in various ways, he said:

"To Canada. There haf I friends. A mistake I made. I come to the wrong town you call it. I write letters. I spend all my moneys. I go walking now to Canada and find my friends, my brother. Now how many miles?"

"Too many for a fellow to walk this slippery traveling," said John.

"I say, Dick, old boy," to his brother, "what do you say to putting him in the caboose and giving him a lift?"

"All right," said the good-natured young freight conductor. "It would be a good deed for Thanksgiving Day. I will transfer him at the Essex Junction to-morrow morning, if I don't go through, and he will be in the Dominion before he knows it."

"Put him up a lunch, mother, enough to last him out of the country, and save your tears, Jen, he will undoubtedly return when he gets a better use of our language. It would be love-making under difficulties at present."

Jennie looked indignant, but the intelligent young stranger, although observant and alert, was entirely oblivious of all personal allusions.

Mother Draper packed a strong, good-sized paper bag with lunch, saying, with tears: "There was never such good hearted boys as my boys," and Aunt Catherine, who had a boy of her own somewhere in the far West, gave the stranger a dollar as she bade him good-bye.

The steer team was taken in the midst of another snow flurry, and as the merry company went back through the pretty sheltered neighborhood they found an escort in the way of a steer team waiting in every dooryard so that by the time they reached the little village about the railway station the Draper turn-out headed a decidedly unique procession.

The stranger asked a great many not very coherent questions. The boys amused themselves by assuring him it was a demonstration in his honor, it being a custom of the town to thus entertain foreigners. The girls entered into particulars and explained the real occasion of the display of young bovines, and it would have been hard to find a more bewildered individual than was bowed into the freight caboose by the smiling John, while all the boys, who were dancing around, managing the half-broken steers, united in a hearty hurrah, and all the girls on all the sleds waved their pocket handkerchiefs in adieu.

"What you do with me?" the stranger asked, looking around the snug, well-warmed little car.

"Canada," replied Dick, imitating the traveler's pronunciation.

"No moneys!" and the young man proceeded to turn his pockets inside out, whereupon Dick explained to the amusement of himself and his comrades and the increased bewilderment of the stranger, that he had a lien on the railroad and all the stock until his next month's wages were paid.

"He was sound asleep on one of the bunks in the caboose when we reached Essex," said Dick, "and I turned him over to Ben Leet and told him to shove him through into the Dominion and not let the custom-house officers at St. Armand collect duty on the fragments of mother's turkey and mince pie."

Thanksgivings came and went, and every year at the Draper homestead they talked over that snowy Thanksgiving when "Jennie's beau" sat down to the feast, and wondered who he was and what became of him and what kind of an impression of a New England Thanksgiving he carried away.

Last year at a convention where there were assembled in Christian fellowship people from all parts of the world, a French gentleman said to a lady with whom he was conversing:

"I have never been in the States but once before, and then I had a curious experience. I landed in New York from a French ship with only a mere smattering of English. I wanted to go to my friends in Bedford, Canada, but through carelessness of officials I was sent to Bedford, Mass. I found my mistake there and was started for my proper destination, but my money gave out, and being young and strong and resolute I determined not to be discouraged but to make my way on foot. It was late in the fall. I had no trouble in obtaining food and shelter at night and pushed on bravely until a snow storm overtook me. Oh, what a day that was! I called at many doors but was not invited to enter. At last, when almost wearied out, I reached a house that was to me like an entrance into Heaven. I pinched myself to see if I was still in the body. There was warmth and a feast and laughter and jest and song and little children and ladies in bright dresses. I was welcome and a plate waited for me. After the feast I was taken with all the guests on a huge sled drawn by oxen to the station. There similar teams met ours in the long wide country street. They escorted me to the station and into the cars and I was sent to my friends free of charge.

"When I recovered from my fatigue and wanted to write and thank my friends, I knew not the town, the name, not the names even of my entertainers and protectors, as I may call them. I knew [illegible] of it as a baby, and now I will ask you as I have asked others; do you know aught of such a country festival, where long strings of oxen are driven about the streets carrying guests from house to house, and where it is the custom to so bountifully provide for any stranger that happens to come in on that day? I wish I could know, for I never have seen such a picture of happiness, content and plenty as the Lord led me to look upon that afternoon. All these years I have carried those people near my heart and prayers that the Lord would lead me again in their midst."

"I was one of the girls at that notable feast," said the lady, and she entered into the necessary explanation to the surprise and delight of the now well-to-do, intelligent, demonstrative French gentleman.

Farmer Draper said the other day as he met this niece in a railway train. "Yes Louise, that young tramp, as we called him, you know, turned out to be our own little old maid's beau after all. Things do happen strangely sometimes. You mustn't fail to come to the wedding Thanksgiving. He has furnished satisfactory credentials, and Dick has taken a run up to Montreal where he is in business, and there seems to be no reason why they shouldn't be married. But Jennie don't know a word of his tarnal lingo and I tell her that isn't the worst of it—I shouldn't want to, for now he can do all his scolding in French and she can take it all for love sallies."

—*Mrs. Annie A. Preston, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Self-Esteem.

A reasonable amount of self-esteem is necessary to secure a man's success in life; and there are few characters into which it does not enter to a great extent. We laugh at our neighbors, their foibles and absurdities excite our amusement, because we consider ourselves superior to like weaknesses. Their troubles cause us distress; but is not even divine compassion a form of self-love, or rather, self-pity? Do we not grieve for others in proportion as we are able to put ourselves in their place, and picture what we should feel under the same circumstances? The reciprocal regard for one another's interests, the mutual esteem, the exchange of kind offices, which constitute friendship, find their chief source too, in self-love. If we have been inclined to esteem any one ever so highly, let it be but whispered in our ear that that same person does not think much of us, and we immediately find out that he is not nearly so charming as we had imagined, and that his good opinion is not, after all, worth having. On the other hand, among our acquaintances there may be an individual whom we consider but weak-minded and ignorant, and think, in fact, quite beneath our notice. Wait a little; it comes to our knowledge that this same creature whom we have been despising, has an immense admiration for us. All our ideas change directly, and we discover all his hidden merits; he has at least powers of discrimination, and is some judge of character. We like our neighbors much more for the virtues they find in us than for any we discover in them, whether we choose to acknowledge it or not. But it is perhaps in the passion of love that the very alcohol of egotism is to be found; lovers never weary of each others society so long as they can keep up the intensity of mutual admiration; their *tete-a-tetes* are always interesting, for they perpetually talk about themselves, and should their love be crossed, both would probably rather that the loved one should be miserable than indifferent. They are completely ruled by the self that rules the world.

The Hawk and the Hen.

A Fish-Hawk who had a way of throwing three cards about in a dexterous manner, one day met a Hen and invited her to bet on his game.

"But I don't understand it."

"Why, all there is about it, I toss these three cards so, and so, and you bet that you can pick up the Ace of Spades, for example."

"I don't want to take your money," protested the Hen.

"Oh, as to that, you are quite welcome."

"Well here's an X that I pick up the Ace."

The Hawk smiled as he thought how easy it was to throw snuff in a Hen's eyes, but, lo! Biddy picked up the card she had named and raked in the sugar.

"I'll be hanged if I am not completely discouraged trying to make an honest living!" cried the Hawk, as he flung down the cards in disgust; and he thereupon not only turned Robber, but ate the Hen to boot.

MORAL:

Never discourage industry and integrity by taking money from a Three-Card-Monte man or a Faro Bank.—*Detroit Free Press.*

How a Whale Breathes.

The wind-pipe does not communicate with the mouth; a hole is, as it were, bored right through the back of the head. Engineers would do well to copy the action of the valve of the whale's blow-hole; a more perfect piece of structure it is impossible to imagine. Day and night, asleep or awake, the whale works his breathing apparatus in such a manner that not a drop of water ever gets down into the lungs. Again, the whale must of necessity stay a much longer period of time under the water than seals; this alone might possibly drown him, inasmuch as the lungs cannot have access to fresh air. We find that this difficulty has been anticipated and obviated by a peculiar reservoir in the venous system, which reservoir is situated at the back of the lungs.—*Frank Buckland.*

A Plea for Our Servants.

We all know how glad they are to rush out on every possible occasion; are dissatisfied if they do not get their Sundays out, even when wet—their evenings with their friends; and, if not allowed to go out, too often take French leave and walk out as soon as their master and mistress's back is turned. Of course this is very wrong, and such conduct can not be too strongly condemned; but we are inclined to think that we do not go the right way to work to prevent their acting in this sort of manner. How few mistresses take the slightest interest in their servants' welfare, their joys or pleasures! If only they do their work properly, that is all they care about. But ought they to feel in this way with regard to the inmates of their houses? We think not; but, on the contrary, as far as possible, mistresses should endeavor to procure innocent and rational recreation for all their dependents, whether children, governess or servants. The old proverb about "all work and no play making Jack a dull boy" holds good with young and old. Men who slave in their counting-houses or their offices from morning until night without a due proportion of rest, become in time not only dull, but ill. Children who have not a reasonable amount of healthy exercise and merry games are sure to mope, and probably will get into mischief; and it is the same with servants. If they have not a sufficient amount of recreation, either their health flags or they too get into mischief—and mischief of a much more serious kind. It will be seen, therefore, that, even from a selfish point of view, it would be well to take some little interest in those around us; and if we only consider the unhealthy kitchens and underground premises in which servants for the most part live, and the dreary attics in which they sleep, it will be seen how very necessary it must be to give them opportunities of obtaining fresh air and exercise, if their bodies and minds are to be kept in a proper state of health.

In the skating season how much they would enjoy being spared for an hour or two to go and see the sliding and skating, or for a brisk walk in the parks; and in the Summer pleasant walks and expeditions ought occasionally to be organized for them, and this could generally be done in most establishments, with a little forethought on the mistress's part, without deranging the family comfort—for instance, on days when the master and mistress are dining out, or when, from some cause or other, there is not so much work as usual to be done in the house. And all this need not entail much expense; there are exhibitions costing a trifle to see; and a visit now and then to a picture gallery, a museum, or even a concert, would make a pleasant change from the daily routine of cooking, sweeping, and cleaning—or, in case of nurses, of washing, dressing, and minding children—and might help to elevate and educate a class of people which sadly needs encouragement in every way to prevent their falling into bad and disreputable ways.

Small social tea-parties could be arranged without much trouble or expense, and to these brothers and sisters of the servants might be invited, and the evenings made cheerful with games, picture books, illustrated papers, and the like. How much better would this be than altogether ignoring that servants have friends and relations, and so driving them to courses of deceit and to underhanded proceedings, such as making signs to attract their friends as soon as their masters and mistresses are out; sending letters to their friends as soon as the mistress has given her orders for the day, on finding no late dinner is required; slipping off when there seems no chance of their absence being observed; and other practices which gradually lead giddy girls from bad to worse, and from one little deceit to some great fraud.

Almost all servants in the present day can read and write, and bright, wholesome stories, light books of travel and adventures, and biographical sketches would be much appreciated by them and would tend to while away a Sunday at home, and induce a servant to stay at home, even when it is their day out, should it be wet or unsuitable for her to go out. Such books also might prevent the entrance into private houses of newspapers and publications which would be far better burnt than read by any one, and which no modest, well-principled girls should ever be allowed to set eyes upon. We must expect many a disappointment, yet on the whole they will be found grateful for the kindly thought shown them; and such consideration for their happiness will often bring their own reward, by inducing servants to give their services less grudgingly and with a more cheerful countenance.—*[illegible]*

—A sixteen-year-old girl sought a singular and painful death in Naples in consequence of disappointed love. While her parents were out she went into the cellar, built a circular pyre of straw and wood, hollow in the center, and then stepping into the middle, set it on fire. When the old people returned they found the charred remains of her half-consumed corpse.

—To protect the ironing-board from dust, take two paper flour-sacks, cut the bottom off from one, and paste this one to the top of the other to make the required length; when done slip this over the board. The outer covering of the board need not be taken off after using, if this care is taken, and much time is saved.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—"Brick" Pomeroy is fifty years old, and is living in good style in Denver, Col.

—Miss Emily Faithfull will lecture in this country this fall and winter on "Modern Extravagance."

—Mrs. G. C. Howard, who has been the Topsy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for thirty years, is still enacting that part.

—Wendell Phillips leads a quiet, retired life in his new house on Common street, Boston, where he has succeeded in making his immediate surroundings resemble very closely those of the old Essex street home.—*Boston Post.*

—Joseph Perkins Beach, a son of the founder of the New York *Sun*, is engaged in preparing a genealogical record of the Beach family. He has the names of 2,753 Beaches, descendants of two brothers who came to this country in 1639.

—General John Payne, of Warsaw, Ky., probably is the oldest pensioner on the United States pension rolls. He is eighty seven years old and has been drawing a pension for the loss of an arm in the service ever since 1820—sixty-two years.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Mr. Corcoran, the venerable Washington banker, is desirous of bringing the remains of John Howard Payne from the lonely grave where they lie, at Tunis, and have them placed in Oak Hill Cemetery, at Georgetown, D. C., with a monument in honor of the author of "Home, Sweet Home." There seems to be none of his family living to consent or object to the change in their resting place.—*Washington Post.*

—Nora Perry, in her Boston letter to the Providence *Press*, says of Maggie Mitchell: "I saw her on the street-car the other day. She had on a black silk skirt, a brocaded velvet basque, and a little poke bonnet, with a white lace veil tied over her face. At the back of the bonnet that brush of light curly hair that we all know, fluffed out. When I first looked at her I didn't realize that it was Maggie Mitchell. I had no manner of doubt but that it was a girl of twenty!"

—The Boston *Courier* in regard to the modern profusion of frivolous books for children, declares that "children are very apt to acquire the habit of looking upon books exactly as they regard their toys, as mere playthings designed to minister to their amusement, and this end being accomplished, to be thrown aside. This way of looking at literature has already too strong a hold upon American children, influencing not only their treatment of books, but their selection of them."

The Beginning of a Successful Life.

How ex-Governor Morgan of New York began life is thus related by himself: "I was seventeen years old, and was living at home at Washington, Berkshire County—the same county in which Williams College is located. One fine moonlight night in winter my uncle drove up from Hartford and proposed that I should go to work for him. He had a wholesale and retail grocery business—principally wholesale—and the idea pleased me. The result was I went. The first year he was to give me my board and forty dollars, the second year sixty dollars, the third year seventy-five dollars, and the fourth year one hundred dollars. I hadn't been there long before I found the work was pretty hard, for I was the only clerk, and I thought the pay too small. I spoke to my uncle about it, and he said if I would stay he would do better by me than he had originally agreed. He said he had already told his wife he intended to do better by me. I decided to stay, and at the end of the year I found I had drawn fifty-six dollars. He told me to balance my account and call it square. I was disappointed, for I had expected more. He wanted to know what I proposed to do, and I said I would stay the second year for one hundred dollars. He said this was too much; that he would give me seventy-five dollars. I objected, but he finally told me if I would remain that the next year he would take me into partnership and give me one-third the profits. I accepted the offer, and the third year, when I was a partner, at twenty years of age, the profits were $6,000, and my share $2,000. My uncle was considered the wealthiest man in Hartford. You can see how times change and how different are the ideas of wealth to-day; for when my uncle died I was his executor, and his estate was only worth $65,000."

A Lamentable Lot.

The woman who cannot grow old is jealous of her own children, and keeps aloof from them. She makes love while her son is making love. She beams and lowers her voice and steps out as gracefully as she can, and she is not unwilling that her figure should be compared with the figure of her son's lady acquaintances. Her morals are irreproachable. She never did a wrong; but that is not the fault of her dear, garrulous husband, who never knew how to make love to her. She wishes that some young fellow would make love to her, but she seldom finds him. When she does, her simpering folly calls blushes to the cheeks of her children, while the youngsters laugh at her.

—The London *Times* thinks that Howells is the greatest novelist that America has ever produced, and expresses the opinion that there are few more perfect stories than the "Lady of the Aroostook."

—To clean willow furniture use salt and water; apply with a nail-brush and dry thoroughly.—*Chicago [illegible]*

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 7, 1882.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The last session of the Forty-seventh Congress began on Monday last.

A Pennsylvania man won thirteen hats in thirteen bets on the recent election.

Mahone's "free ballot and fair count," may now be amended to read, 'except for Democrats.'

Twenty-three States in the Union now have Democratic Governors, eleven of whom are practical printers.

Alabama has over 2,000,000 acres of government land subject to entry under the homestead and pre-emption laws.

Six thousand petitions, bearing 679,000 signatures, in favor of a Sunday closing bill for England, have already been presented to Parliament.

A Philadelphia preacher told the women of his congregation that Divine truth could not find its way into hearts that were cramped by corsets.

During the past twelve months American newspapers have been received by mail in England at the rate of more than 28,000 a day, or 10,000,000 a year.

I wouldn't give a dollar to hear Bob Ingersoll on the mistakes of Moses, but I would give fifty dollars to hear Moses on the mistakes of Bob Ingersoll.—[Josh Billings.

An eccentric Boston man, astonished by getting a pair of boots made just as he had ordered them; gave the maker a commission for 263 pairs—all he expected to need for the rest of his life.

According to Mohammedan tradition the end of the world is about to come. Two horses of the purest breed are kept saddled in the royal stables of Ispahan for Christ and his Vice Regent, the twelfth Imaum.

During the Egyptian war a column of leaded telegraphic messages cost the London newspapers from $1,000 to $1,250. Seven shillings and two pence (about $1.80) per word was the rate charged.

Mrs. Wilson got a divorce from her husband, in Oregon, on the ground of cruelty. He reformed and wanted to marry her again, to which she consented; but he afterward changed his mind, and now she is suing for breach of promise.

The South Carolina Baptist State Convention, lately in session at Darlington, will hold its next session in the First Baptist Church, Charleston. Rev. Dr. Charles Manly, formerly of this State is to deliver the introductory sermon.

Wm. M. Evarts is quoted as saying: "The Washington dispatches say that President Arthur has decided to adopt a new policy. I knew a man in Connecticutt, several years ago, who sawed off the limb of a tree on which he was sitting, that came to the same conclusion."

While Gen. Butler was delivering a speech in Boston during the recent campaign, one of his hearers cried out, how about the spoons, Ben? Benjamin's good eye twinkled merrily as he looked bashfully at the audience and said: Now don't mention that, please. I was a Republican when I stole the spoons.

Miss Alice M. King, after undergoing a thorough training in New York, for two years, in dramatic art, will make her debut in Selma, about the middle of December. The debutante is a grand niece of Vice-President William R. King, of Dallas, and a granddaughter of ex-Gov. Collier, of Tuskaloosa, and possesses talent of a high order. The proceeds of her debut will be devoted to the erection of a monument to the memory of Vice President Wm. R. King, to be placed in the city cemetery, Selma.

Texas journals are agitated over the loss to that state of the democratic banner. Several years ago a few southern democrats conceived the idea of getting up a prize for the state giving the biggest democratic majority. A thousand dollars was raised, and a handsome banner purchased. Georgia won it in 1876 by giving a majority of 80,000 for Tilden, and kept it for three successive years. In 1880, however, it yielded the trophy to Texas, which rolled up a majority of 98,000 for Hancock, against 50,000 majority in Georgia. The Texans had plumed themselves on being secure in their proud eminence for years to come, and could not believe their senses when they read of the New York tidal wave which piled 100,000 on top of their best figures. The banner is in Dallas, and will probably be sent on soon. The Texans may as well bid it farewell forever. In their day and generation it is highly improbable that it will ever leave the Empire State.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Governor O'Neal's Inaugural.

The inaugural address of Governor O'Neal is a document of which Alabamians may well be proud. Looking back into the past, with all its trials and misfortunes, he gathers from it only hope for the future, and describes in eloquent words the splendid heritage of our people. He deeply feels the responsibility resting upon him as Chief Executive of a great Commonwealth, and enunciates the great truth that "the very essence of free government consists in considering offices as a public trust bestowed for the good of the country, and not for individual benefit." Thus does O'Neal, of Alabama, align himself with Cleveland, of New York, and Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and greet them as brethren in the cause of pure representative government.

The Governor shows himself deeply interested in the cause of education, that potent factor of civilization and progress, and also in the maintenance of a well organized militia.

Our colored people will find that the new executive is not indifferent to their interests. Being voters, he thinks that they should be made intelligent voters, and that the State should furnish all the aid possible for the education of the race. The Governor says that under his administration every citizen, whatever may be his race, color, or previous condition, shall be protected in every right to which he is entitled.

Considerable space is given to national affairs, in which General O'Neal shows that his political belief is firmly based on constitutional principles, and on the Jeffersonian creed. He sees the dawn of a better day that is coming for us, when a purer administration of public affairs, and true devotion to the interests of the people will replace the corruption and self-interest that have long ruled in the land.

The Governor closes with a glowing description of the resources of our State, leading him to hope everything for her in the future.

Mobile Register.

Legislative.

The following is a synopsis of the most important work since our last:

Mr. Hargrove, from the Senate judiciary committee, reported favorably the House bill to punish the crime of taking rebates. Read the third time and passed.

Mr. Hargrove, from the same committee, reported back the bill to define the duties of Judges of Probate in reference to the issue of license to sell intoxicating liquors, and it was referred to the committee on temperance.

Mr. Troy, from the same committee, reported favorably the bill to fix the term of office of Railroad Commissioners. The term is fixed at six years and requires that one shall be elected every two years. The further consideration of the bill was made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. Jones (by leave) introduced a bill to amend section 4410 of the code, so as to require defendants wantonly killing or injuring animals to pay fines in money.

Mr. Brooks, of Macon, a bill to provide for the collection of debts for which the statutory estates of married women are liable when judgment is in a justice court.

Mr. Hawkins, of Barbour, from the committee on agriculture, reported a substitute for the bill to amend an act to amend section 4225 of the Code. [Relates to enticing or employing laborers while under contract with others.] The substitute was adopted and the bill passed.

Also, reported a substitute for the bill to repeal sections 3286 and 3288. [The crop lien law. Provides that the act shall not go into effect until Jan. 1st, 1884.]

Mr. John offered to amend by requiring that the act shall go into effect on and after its passage in Dallas county. Adopted.

The bill was made the special order for Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

Also, favorably on the bill to prevent the change or mutilation of marks, brands or numbers on cotton by warehousemen or others.

After a long debate by Messrs. Hawkins, of Barbour, Shorter, Samford, Griffin, Robinson and Graham the bill passed—yeas 73, nays 5.

Mr. Hamilton, to punish intoxication by persons having charge of engines and trains on railroads.

The Legislature has decided to adjourn on December 19th and take a recess until January 24th.

Mr. McClellan, from committee on municipal and county organizations reported favorably the bill to provide for the preservation of census reports in the hands of Probate Judges of Alabama, in such a way that the public may have access to such reports. Passed.

Also, a bill to provide for the examination of all county offices, county jail, chain gang, &c., the Judge of the Circuit to appoint a committee of citizens, one of whom shall be an expert, to make such an examination, the committee to have power to examine witnesses, in relation to the manner in which such offices have been conducted, and be entitled to the compensation of $3 per day and mileage while actually engaged in such examination.

Mr. McClellan said the principal reason for the passage of the bill was the inefficiency of grand juries who would not be so competent for such a duty as persons specially selected for the examination. The bill passed.

There is at present a state of municipal anarchy in Opelika. The Montgomery Advertiser says: "A number of leading citizens of Opelika, including lawyers, bankers, merchants and other business men, arrived in the city last night, with the purpose of appealing to the Legislature to repeal the present charter of that city and establishing a new one. These citizens claim that the city government as at present organized is powerless to prevent the anarchy that has prevailed, or to afford protection. The object is to abolish the city government and remand the city to the jurisdiction of county officers until a new election be ordered and a new government established. They also consider prohibition as essential to the desired object."

Administrator's Notice.

Probate Court of Chilton county.

Estate of Alfred Bethea, Deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 28th day of November, 1882, by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

H. C. TOMPKINS,
Administrator.
d7

Great Bankrupt Sale!

—OF—

R. EHRMAN'S

ENTIRE STOCK!!!

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK

—OF—

General Merchandise

Will be sold at Bankrupt Sale, on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
DECEMBER 12th AND 13th.

—AT CLANTON, ALA.—

This stock of merchandise was brought to this market by R. Ehrman, and is now sold at great sacrifice in order to satisfy the demands of creditors. The stock consists of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
FURNITURE, WOODWARE,
CORN, MEAT, FLOUR, MEAL,
FARM SUPPLIES,

And a Number One Stock of Dress Goods. Don't let this opportunity pass to supply yourself at small cost.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Thos. P. Smith and his wife, Adeline Smith on the 8th day of August, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 8th day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e ¼ of the s e ¼ of section 23, township 23 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 1st day of November, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. By Cullman & Smith, its attorneys in fact.

Verbena Male and Female Academy,

—:o:—

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

—:o:—

This school is now in session and will continue until June 1[illegible], 188[illegible].

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo.	$1.50
Preparatory " "	2.00
Intermediate " "	3.00
Academic " "	4.00
Music " "	3.00
Contingent fee per term	.25

Good board can be obtained in private families at $9 or $10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. Acker, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. n16

THE SUN FOR 1883.

More people have read the Sun during the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women.

We are credibly informed that people buy, read, and like the Sun for the following reasons, among others:

Because its news columns present in attractive form and with the greatest possible accuracy whatever has interest for humankind; the events the deeds and misdeeds, the wisdom, the philosophy, the notable folly, the solid sense, the improving nonsense—all the news of the busiest world at present revolving in space.

Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs the Sun makes a practice of telling the exact truth to the best of its ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as about the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when supported by general approval. The Sun has absolutely no purposes to serve, save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.

Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that the Sun is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man is so rich that it can allow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.

Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against Robesonism and for honest government. No matter what party is in power, the Sun stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the ambition of bosses, the encroachments of monopolists, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.

Terms—The several editions of the Sun are sent by mail, postpaid, as follows: Daily 55 cents a month, $6.50 a year; with Sunday edition, $7.70. Sunday edition, eight pages, $1.20 a year. Weekly, eight pages, $1.00 a year. Address

I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher Sun, N. Y. City.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March, 1884, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 8th day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e quarter of the n w quarter, section 12, township 21 north, range 13 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this first day of November, 1882. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company. By Cullman & Smith, its attornies in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it, by James E. Lowe, and his wife, Mary Lowe, on the 8th day of February, 1877, the Louisville & Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the eighth day of December, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: "The s w quarter of the s w quarter of section 25, township 22 north, range 14 east; situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this first day of Nov., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by Cullman & Smith, its attornies in fact. nov9

NOTICE NO. 1923.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 3, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Dec. 28th, 1882, viz: James T. Jones, Homestead entry No. [illegible], for the n w quarter of the n e quarter and the n e quarter of the s w quarter, sec. 18, township [illegible] north, range [illegible] east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peyton Finley, Aaron Golson, Lafayette F. Bolton, John Pearson, all of Mountain creek, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.

J. F. MAULL.

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH,
Lomax, Ala.

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAM

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HA

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tin

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICE

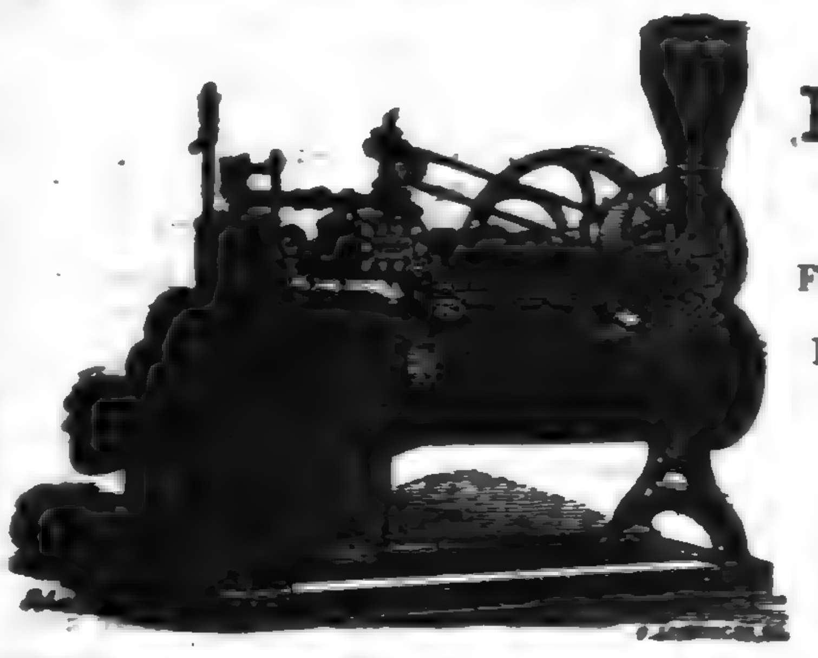
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR COT

We sell our goods at low rates and solicit a share of public p

MAULL & HOCKEN

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882.

The Eclipse Leads the Wor



ENGI

OF ALL

FROM TWO

HUNDRED

POWE

OF ALL

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON W

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting

kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham

Agents wanted in every county in the State.

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last at

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing G

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of the House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacture

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEI
PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in [illegible] bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from [illegible] cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send [illegible] to us.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ja 7-1y

For Sale or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty feet square, with a partition making two rooms one [illegible], and one [illegible]. A good stable on lot, [illegible] feet, with loft above and a good stock shed attached. Lot is [illegible] feet, and it is the best location for business in Clanton. For further particulars apply to

J. FOX MAULL,
Sept. [illegible] Lomax, Ala.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA
GEORGIA RAILRO

Forms the quickest and most de[illegible] able route to

Eastern Citi

AND ONLY ROUT

—TO THE—

WATERING PLACE

—OF—

East Tennessee and Virgin

The principle inducements

SPLENDID SCENERY, Q
TIME AND THROUG
CARS.

The only line passing through mountainous regions of East [illegible] and Virginia.

For information address,

JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P.
A. POPE,
A. G. P. A., Lynchburg,

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 7, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.

Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.

Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.

Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.

Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.

Representative—J. S. Edwards.

Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.

Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.

Register in Chancery—Dr. W. E. Stewart.

Sheriff—James E. Lowe.

Treasurer—James M. Parish.

Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.

Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.

Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.

Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	11:10 p. m.
No. 11	2:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2	8:48 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	7:05 p. m.
No. 12	10:38 a. m.

* Don't stop.

SCHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 7:40 a. m.	Selma	Arr 7:73 p. m.
" 10:36 "	Calera	Lve. 4:40 "
" 5:40 p m	Rome	" 10:10 a m
" 7:18 "	Dalton	" 8:05 "
" 8:45 "	Cleaveland	" 7:03 "
" 11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
" 1:01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 11:00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:30 p m
Leave 8:50 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
Leave 5:35 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

LODGES.—Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 43, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 32 K. of P. every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday night at 7 o'clock.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Thanksgiving day was not observed in our community.

Married, near Verbena, on Wednesday, 29th ult., Mr. John W. Strock and Miss Eliza V. Logan.

Mr. Baily Bowline, a venerable and highly esteemed citizen of Maplesville, died on the 27th ult., of consumption.

The bankrupt sale of the stock of goods brought here by R. Ehrman, will take place on next Tuesday and Wednesday.

A negro woman was arrested and placed in jail here on Monday charged with infanticide. A negro man was jailed the same day on a charge of killing a negro woman.

The land agent of the L. & N. railroad will be in Clanton to-morrow, Friday, and parties wishing to make purchases of lands belonging to said road, can see him at that time at this office.

The Eutaw Mirror man predicts several weddings soon. We would not be surprised if the Mirror man knew what he was talking about in this matter. Dame Rumor has it that he will "know how it is himself," ere many weeks have passed. So mote it be.

We can't be everywhere at one and the same time, as our readers know, and any little items of news happening out of our neighborhood that would be of interest to the public, would be gratefully received by us, should our friends take the trouble to drop such to us by postal card or otherwise.

The Montgomery Advertiser says that "among the liberal subscriptions made during the epidemic at Pensacola was the sum of $659.25 contributed by the employees of the L. & N. road. This amount does not include the subscription of $500 by the management of the road." These were noble and generous acts.

The VIEW has given Chilton county more gratuitous advertising than any other agency we know of, yet Chilton county has given the VIEW a very small amount of paying advertising in comparison with that given by other counties of like population, to their county papers. This is an abnormal state of things which we hope will not last for long.

Great improvement has been made in some portions of our county, during the year now drawing to a close. At Jemison, Verbena, Clanton, Callierville and portions of the interior, new buildings and a spirit of progress have given matters an impetus that has been the cause of more than general activity among our people. May the ball continue to roll.

A Queer Quartette.

Last week four persons, two men and two women, were arrested near Jemison, and after a preliminary trial before Justices Vanderveer and Lawhorn, were brought to Clanton and lodged in jail on the charge of living in adultery. Considerable interest and amusement was excited by the rumor that one of the men professed to be a Mormon emissary. This, however, was denied by the prisoner referred to, who says he has made no such profession.

One of the women arrested is a married woman probably thirty years of age. It was from her, no doubt, that the Mormon idea was caught. In her testimony she stated that an angel appeared to her in a "vision," on a certain night, and that said angel informed her that she was not living with her lawful husband, and directed her to the bed and board of the aforesaid prisoner, whither she made her way without delay.

One of the male prisoners, whose name is DuBose, is a brother of the woman mentioned, the other, who gives his name as Hilson, is something of a rover. The latter was following the occupation of a tinner at Calera, some months since, and being unsuccessful, he gravitated into evil ways.

A trial will be had on a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Callen on next Monday.

Maplesville Dots.

Cold weather at last and business as dull as we ever knew for this season of the year.

Mr. Foshee says that the 2d inst. was the best business day this fall. He got 17 bales of cotton.

When does the new law prohibiting drunkenness in public places go into effect?

People complain of the trains blockading the road at this place.

Mr. Baily Bowline died on the 27th ult. BIJOU.

The failure of Messrs. Hirscher Bros., of Columbiana, is announced by the Sentinel. On Saturday, the 25th ult., the Sheriff took possession and closed the store, after levying several attachments for amounts due several parties and aggregating $4,710.50. To stay a certain suit the firm had executed a mortgage to Messrs. Brown & Wilson, attorneys, and as soon as it became known, the attachments were levied. The assets consist of a large amount of goods and accounts. The Messrs. Hirscher are energetic, deserving young men, and it is hoped that they may be able to arrange their troubles and continue in business.

We have read the President's message to the Congress now in session, with considerable interest. It is not longer than such documents generally are, but, as was predicted, is something of a campaign document. It recommends reduction of taxation and the repeal of all internal revenue taxes except those upon tobacco in its various forms and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors. The establishment of a bankrupt law is recommended, and the illiteracy disclosed by the census is discussed and aid for supplementing the efforts of private individuals and State legislation in behalf of education, is favored. A reduction of letter postage to two cents is recommended and political assessments opposed. A reduction of the tariff is also advised. Probably not one half of these reform recommendations would have been made had not the November elections disclosed the fact that the people are getting tired of public corruption and robbery. The tenor of the message is for Arthur in 1884.

We much regret having to chronicle the removal from our community of Rev. W. A. Montgomery and his interesting family. Mr. Montgomery has been called to work in the regular ministry by the North Alabama Conference, lately in session, and will leave some time this month for his work at Chandler's Springs, Talladega county. The removal of Mr. Montgomery will be no little loss to our community.

Cotton in Clanton: Good Mid. 9¾, Middling 9⅝, Low Mid. 9, Strict Good Ord. 8¾, Good Ordinary 8⅝. The Montgomery market is dull at 9⅝ to 9⅞ cents for Good Middling, 9⅜ to 9½ for Middling, 9 to 9⅛ for Low Middling, 8⅞ to 8⅞ for Strict Good Ord. and 8⅝ to 8¾ for Good Ordinary.

Tennessee, of all the Southern States except North Carolina, shows by the recent census, the largest amount of white illiteracy.

Correspondent Hendrix, of the Courier-Journal, represents Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt as every day "sitting in $60 chairs at a $20 breakfast, looking through $1,500 curtains at the street, and treading on $1,000 rugs." Mr. Vanderbilt seems to have all the habits of an editor without owning a newspaper.

NOTICE NO. 1987.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 29, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Jan. 8, 1883, viz: Martha A. Gray, Homestead 2569 for the n w ¼ of sec. 31 township 21 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John K. Booth, Simeon H. Gleen, George Songs, and Frank Weldon, all of Mountain Creek, Ala.

d7 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1989.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 12, 1883, viz: William F. Robuck, Homestead 8917 for the s ½ of s e ¼, s e ¼ of s w ¼ sec. 2, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Milton F. Fuller, Thomas J. Kleuer, John Kleuer, James L. Williams, all of Maplesville, Ala.

d7 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2005.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 4, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 29, 1883, viz: Josephus Levingston, Homestead entry 12840 and 6754 for the s e ¼ of n e ¼ e ½ of s e ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec. 22, township 23 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis Hawkiks, Martin Goodson, Berry Lawrence and Jake Smith, all of Randolph, Ala.

d7 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1976.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 22, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 30th, 1882, viz: Augustus Walker, Homestead entry No. 10356 for the s w ¼ of the s w ¼ of section 26, township 23 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Gothard, John M. Gothard, Squire D. Posey and John C. Martin, all of Randolph, Ala.

n30 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1936.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 13, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 23, 1882, viz: George W. Mims, Homestead 7684, for the s w ¼ of s e ¼, s e ¼ of s w ¼, w ½ of s w ¼ sec. 2, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Franklin, Barton Woodward, William Y. Mims, and John Franklin, all of Clanton, Ala.

n16 THOS J. SCOTT, Register.

Louisville & Nashville

Railroad Line.

The Quick, Short and Direct Route

TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West

Only one change of cars to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

and the best route to

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PALACE CARS Through to Mobile and New Orleans without change, and is the shortest, quickest route to all points South.

SPECIAL LOW RATES are made for emigrants to all points West, and they are sent through in first class cars, by express trains and in quicker time than by any other route.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains, between New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS are made at Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and Louisville, with through cars for all points North, East and West.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been reappointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATCHINSON,
n23 Maplesville, Ala.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,

FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov16-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

—OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices. "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

FOR YOUR

Cigars and Tobacco

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—CALL ON—

I. FORST,

2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

☞ The cheapest place in the city.

June 20-6m

Ternanville Ahead!

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win!

I have a new stock of goods in store, consisting of everything that a farmer needs, which I am selling at prices that defy competition, viz:

A GOOD PAIR OF SHOES FOR $1

A Good Pair Pants $1.

A GOOD HAT FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My stock of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
and SUPPLIES
is complete, and my motto is

Low Prices.

My GIN and MILL are now running every day, and persons desiring ginning or grinding done should call on me.

Respectfully,
o12-2m T. M. TERNAN.

Insure Your Life

—IN THE—

People's Mutual Relief Association,

OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

H. L. Wheeler,

GENERAL

Real Estate Agent.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will buy and sell lands for commissions.

Jan15-1y.

Robt. H. Knox,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"

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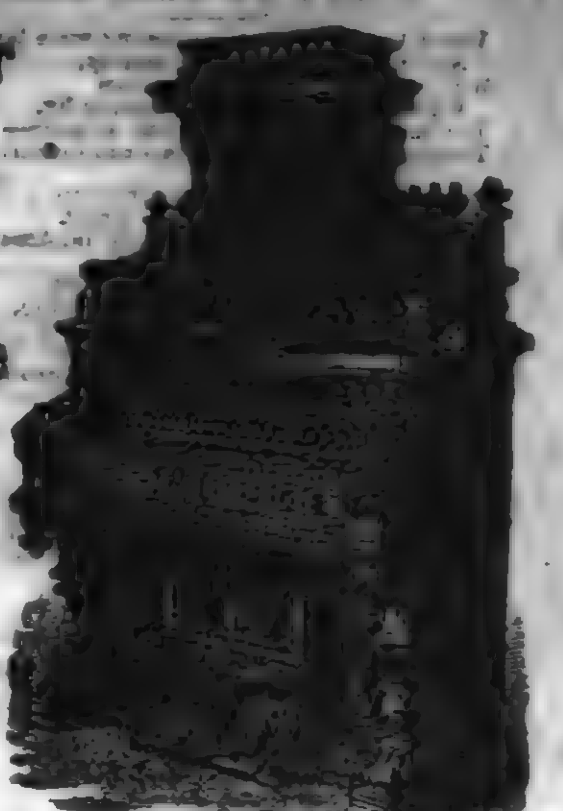

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WHERE WE WERE BORN.

You'd know the [illegible] where we were born,
Not by the old [illegible] line by,
Nor yet by fields of waving corn
Which you in [illegible] in passing by,
Yet you would guess it, night or morn—
The dear old place where we were born!

You'd know it, for in all your ways,
On country road or village street,
Through long-drawn length of Summer days
You never saw a place so sweet,
As ours in May-dawn, morn or night,
When apple trees are blossomed white.

For round and round on every side
Those trees in friendly group are grown.
How old, not far, or far or wide,
A place so circled round I know;
To rising sun and closing day
They stand in watchman-like array.

The ancient orchard on the slope
Is first to catch the warm Spring sun;
Its trees are aged beyond hope,
And yet they blossom every one;
And such old apples as were seen
All fall upon the shady green.

And all along the dear old lane
They arch their branches overhead,
And in a breeze or shower of rain
They scatter petals white and red.
We held our little aprons high
To catch the sweetness fluttering by.

And when the Autumn time were gay
Upon the landscape everywhere,
In reckless heaps the apples lay;
We heaped them dropping here and there,
And laughed and gaily tossed them high
Beneath the blue, benignant sky.

And when we'd grown beyond the child,
The aspirations that we knew,
Our vivid fancies running wild,
Our learning of the false and true
Seemed, somehow, in the light and gloom,
To hold a breath of apple bloom.

And now, when May comes yearly round,
And decks the apple trees again
With blossoms sweet as to be found,
[illegible] my tears drop down like rain,
So vividly does memory tell
About the home I love so well.

—*American Rural Home.*

A Blow to the Government.

At the October term of the District Court we shall resign the office of United States Commissioner for this Judicial District, an office which we have held so long and with such great credit to ourself. Fearing that in the hurry and rush of other business our contemporaries might overlook the matter, we have consented to mention briefly the fact that at the opening of court Judge Blair will be called upon to accept the resignation of one of our most tried and true officials, who has for so long held up this corner of the great national fabric.

It has been our solemn duty to examine the transgressor who sold liquor to our red brother and filled him up with the deadly juice of the sour mash tree. It has devolved upon us to cinch the soft-eyed lad who stole baled hay from the reservation, and it has been our glorious privilege to examine in a preliminary manner the absent-minded party who gathered unto himself the U. S. mule.

We have attempted to resign before, but failed. One reason was that it was a novel proceeding in Wyoming, and no one seemed to know how to go to work at it. No one had ever resigned before, and the matter had to be hunted up and the law thoroughly understood.

The office is one of great profit, as we have said before. It brings wealth into the coffers of the United States Commissioner in a way that is well calculated to turn the head of most people. We have, however, succeeded in controlling ourself, and have so far suppressed that beastly pride which wealth engenders. With a salary of $7.25 per annum, and lead pencils, we have steadily refused to go to Europe, preferring rather to plod along here in the wild West, although we may never see the beauties of a foreign shore.

Official duty was at all times weighing upon our mind like a leaden load. Oft in the stilly night we have been wakened by the oppressing thought that perhaps at that moment, on some distant reservation, some pale-faced villain might be selling valley tan to the gentle, untutored Indian brave, and it has tortured us and robbed us of slumber and joy. Now it is a relief to know that very soon we shall be free from this great responsibility. If an Indian gets drunk on the reservation or a time-honored Government mule is stolen, we shall not be expected to get up in the night and administer swift and terrible justice to the offender. Old-man-with-a-torpid liver can get as drunk as he pleases on the reservation. It does not come under our jurisdiction any more. We can sleep now nights while some other man peels his coat and acts as the United States nemesis for this diocese.

Some time during the ensuing week we will turn over the lead pencil and the blotting paper at the office to our successor. We leave the Indian Temperance movement in his hands. The United States mule kleptomaniac also we leave with him. With a clear conscience and an unliquidated claim against the Government for $9.55, the earnings of the past two years, we turn over the office, knowing that although we have sacrificed our health, we have never evaded our duty, no matter how dangerous or disagreeable.

Yet we do not ask for any gold-headed cane as a mark of esteem on the part of the Government. We have a watch that does very well for us, so that a testimonial consisting of a gold watch, costing $250, would be unnecessary. Any little trinket of that kind would, of course, show how ready the Department of Justice is to appreciate the work of an efficient officer, but we do not look for it nor ask it. A thoroughly fumigated and disinfected conscience is all we want. That's enough for us. Do not call out the band. Just let us retire from the office quietly and unostentatiously. As regards the United States Commissionership we retire to private life. In the bosom of our family we will forget the turbulent voyage of official life through which we have passed, and as we monkey with the children around our hearthstone we will shut our eyes to the official suffering that is going on all around us.—*Nye's Boomerang.*

—The Rev. W. C. Dabney, a colored divine of Caldwell County, Ga., has patented a dinner pail for which he is said to have been offered $10,000. The Atlanta *Constitution*, with that strict regard for the exact sciences for which it is ever distinguished, explains that the $10,000 is for the patent—not for the pail.

—A Montana paper has discovered a gorge in the Yellowstone where, it asserts, the atmosphere is a non-conductor of sound. "No matter how loud one shouts, he can't be heard."

The Rake in the Garden.

The following brief but instructive paper was read at a meeting of the South Australian Gardeners' Society held at Adelaide, by Mr. A. McDonald. It contains suggestions valuable to gardeners everywhere. It also raises the question whether the harrow is not sometimes employed to a disadvantage:

An old garden laborer said to me some years ago when I was busy raking a flower border, and trying to make, as I thought then, a nice job: "Angus, you would soon impoverish ground." I don't think that I ever had a better lesson in gardening than that. It has been in my mind ever since, and I never use a rake myself, or see any one else using one, but I think of it. That raking does impoverish ground is plain enough to me now. In raking ground in gardens with the rakes generally used you draw together a lot of little clods, small stones, etc., which are generally picked up, put in a barrow, and wheeled away to a rubbish heap, which heap is very often carried away and put in the bed of some creek or river, and gets washed away to the sea, where it is not wanted. Now, this sort of thing going on must impoverish the ground, as these little clods as a rule contain a good deal of fertilizing matter. We know that in mixing soil for pot plants all gardeners like to have their soil lumpy and open, and by no means sifted; and I have noticed in repotting plants how inclined roots seem to cling to and run round little lumps of earth such as the rake takes off the ground. If it is good to have them in pots where you want to grow good plants with as little soil as possible, it must be good to leave them on the ground, and not waste time and do harm by raking them together and carrying them away. The small stones which the rake generally collects along with the clods would be much better left, as they, worked into the ground, do a great deal more good than harm. Now, I hold it is no part of a gardener's art to impoverish ground, and that is one reason why I would discourage the use of the rake in gardens. There is another reason.

Ground often raked over soon sets and gets a sort of crust on it, which is bad, as it prevents the air from getting down into the soil, which is highly beneficial. It also prevents the rain from passing into the ground so freely as it ought, and that is certainly bad, and especially so in a country like this, where the rainfall is so scant and where not a drop of that element should be lost if possible; it is of the utmost importance that that should be understood by all gardeners, agriculturists, and all who have to do with land. I have in my experience in this country seen a bare patch of ground washed smooth with the rain and baked with the sun till not anything grew on it summer or winter. I have seen that same patch trenched and left rough. Nothing more was done to it, and in two years the vegetation growing on it was quite luxuriant, which shows that the land itself dislikes a smooth surface, and likes to be stirred and left rough. It then takes in the elements of air and water and yields forth its fruits. Now, frequent raking of the ground has a tendency to bring the land back to a smooth surface, where nothing grows well, and on that ground the rake is objectionable.

Another use the rake is put to in gardens is in keeping gravel walks. The walks, when they get weedy, are scratched with the Dutch hoes and then harrowed with rakes, and left in just the best possible state to grow another crop of weeds, for the raking of gravel walks has quite a different effect from the raking of ordinary garden soil. The gravel does not set like the soil, so as to form a crust and throw the water off, which would be a desirable thing in the case of walks. You want the walks to be dry and smooth and the weeds not to grow, but hoeing and raking as usually done leaves them rough, damp and uncomfortable for walking, but I think walks can be kept easier and cheaper than in the ordinary way of hoeing and raking. There is no doubt a good deal can be said for the rake as a useful tool in the gardens for raking up leaves, and other stuff which falls from trees, shrubs, etc., at certain seasons, and for keeping up an appearance of tidiness both in the kitchen and flower garden. It is a tool that can not be dispensed with altogether, but in my experience, I have mostly seen it overdone. Most people who employ gardeners like to see a smoothed raked surface without looking further into the matter. I for my own part don't like to see it. I know it to be injurious. I like to see ground stirred with the digging-fork, which keeps the weeds from growing, moves the ground deep enough to let the air and moisture in, and leaves the surface in a most pleasing-looking condition. I would not do away with the rake altogether, but I would put a heavy tax on it, so as not to have it used so much.

—A little five-year-old friend who was always allowed to choose the prettiest kitten for his pet and playmate before the other nurslings were drowned was taken to his mother's room the other morning to see the two, tiny twin new babes. He looked reflectively from one to the other for a minute or two, then poking his chubby finger into the cheek of the plumpest baby he said, decidedly: "Save this one."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Chicago's First Citizen.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in closing an elaborate article on Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of that city, gives the following as Mr. Harrison's opinion of St. Jacobs Oil: "When I first found myself suffering from the rheumatism, my leading thought was naturally to call a physician, but my neighbors all advised me to try St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy. I procured some of it immediately, and found it excellent for that ailment."

—For a useful home rug, purchase a sheep-skin and wash it thoroughly in boiling soapsuds, and when dry comb carefully, and an excellent rug is made for the foot of the stairs, the fireplace, etc.—*Chicago [illegible].*

—American [illegible] are now regular buyers at the English fairs and shows, and herd owners have come to expect their appearance. No more liberal buyers than those visit the United Kingdom.

THE FLOWER CITY PUZZLE.

The Commotion Caused by the Statements of a Physician.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N.Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, was published in this paper recently, and has been the subject of much conversation, both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known, not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul Street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them, and many additional ones. Few people ever got so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull, indefinite pains, and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do, either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease, even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it, Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter, and I think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same time as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them, showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange Street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly, and he spoke very earnestly.

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It should be plain to every one that something must be done to check the increase, or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to show the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; *I* have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe, then, that it has no symptoms of its own, and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to anyone. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes; I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe, then, that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty, I thought there was little hope, and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities, saw physicians prescribing and using it, and I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach, and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements, and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore, at his residence on Prince Street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner, some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir; I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it, and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused, and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot, for a moment, be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

Piute Trout Fishers.

The Twin lakes are at present quite a resort for Piutes, who go there for the purpose of fishing for trout. A company of them will sit on the bank, and while the brave buck bobs for the speckled beauties the faithful squaw is in the immediate vicinity sewing on a piece of calico or waiting on the fishermen. The favorite bait is ant eggs, and after a nest has been ransacked of its contents the fun begins. The supply on hand is placed in the mouth and used when required. The moisture toughens the bait and makes it more suitable for use. If the buck happens to be particularly lazy the squaw is used to hold the bait and deals it out as often as called upon. Sometimes the native sons of the forest will haul in several dozen trout during the day, while on other occasions the result is not so encouraging. —*Bodie (Cal.) News.*

—The monument marking the point where New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania meet, near Port Jervis, was erected the other day. The shaft which is imbedded four feet in the native rock and rises five feet above the surface, bears on the New York side the inscription: "New York Boundary Monument, 1882. Henry P. Pierson, Chauncey M. Depew, Elias W. Leavenworth, Commissioners." The New Jersey face is similarly inscribed, with the names of Abraham Browning, Thomas N. McCarter and George H. Cook. The Pennsylvania face is without inscription.

One pair of boots or shoes saved every year by using Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

—To clean willow furniture use salt and water; apply with a coarse brush and dry thoroughly.—*Chicago News.*

SKINNY MEN. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health, cures dyspepsia, impotence. $1. "ROUGH ON CORNS." 15c. Ask for it. Quick, complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.
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Dear Sir—My case was an acute form of Bronchitis, and was of one and a half year's duration. I employed the best medical aid possible, but failed rapidly, until the doctors said I would die—that my case was incurable. Thrown upon my own resources I got a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in six hours felt a decided relief. In three days the cough almost disappeared. Now that my chances of life are good for many years, I earnestly recommend the above to every sufferer of throat or lung disease. G. G. LATHROP.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

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WON.

She was so young and fair,
I could not choose but love her. At her feet
I laid my heart and life—an offering meet.

And when with sweet assent
She let me kiss her trembling lips divine,
I thought that none could part us—she was mine!

Alas, poor hope! Stern words
From sterner parent came: "I cannot yield;
Go thou and fight in Life's great battlefield.

"Fresh laurels win. When rings
Thy name from east to west with thy great fame,
Come then and ask me may she bear thy name?"

With weary hearts and sad,
Beneath the summer stars we bid good-bye,
And vowed to love, through weal or woe, for aye!

Year after year passed on,
And yet, alas! still flowed the changing sea
Between my heart's desire—my life's one love—and me.

At last, with willing feet
And glad, I homeward turned. My task was done.
Once more within my arms I held her—won!

White-robed, like angel pure,
She came—my bride—to gladden all my life.
I said: "They cannot part us now, sweet wife."

The joy-bells rung o'erhead,
The birds sang on, as hand in hand we passed
Into a strange sweet life—love-crowned at last.
—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE MISSING WITNESS.

"I'm afraid it's a bad case," I said to myself, as I laid down my brief after reading it over for the third or fourth time, and leaned back in my chair to reconsider it for about the twentieth. "A bad case, and I am sorry for it."

I was a barrister, young both in years and in professional standing, and this was the first brief of any importance I had ever held. My client was an Italian sailor named Luigi Bernini, and the crime of which he was accused was robbery; the plunder being a life-long savings of a woman upwards of eighty years of age, which the poor creature kept hidden in the thatch of her little cabin.

The witnesses were the old woman herself, who had been stunned by a severe blow from the perpetrator of the theft, and a neighbor who deposed to having met the prisoner in the immediate vicinity of the cabin. When Bernini was arrested some days later, a curious foreign coin, identified as a part of the stolen hoard, was found in his pocket. This, however, he accounted for, by saying that he had picked it up on the road. The weak point in the chain of evidence was a scarcely perceptible hesitation on the part of one of the witnesses. She had at first declared positively that the prisoner was the man whom she had seen going towards old Joan's cabin, and had afterwards adhered to this statement, with what afterwards appeared to be dogged obstinacy, rather than real conviction.

The prisoner himself positively denied having been in the neighborhood at all on the day of the robbery, but unfortunately he could not speak with certainty as to his whereabouts. He had been lately dismissed from the hospital, scarcely convalescent, after a bad fever; his own ship had left the port, and he had been rejected by the Captain to whom he had offered his services, as not being sufficiently robust for a sailor's work. He had a little money left, and therefore took to wandering aimlessly about the country, intending, as soon as the Columbia returned, to ship aboard of her again. His mind had been weakened and confused by his illness, and although he knew that for several days preceding and following that of the robbery, he had been in a part of the country fully twenty miles distant, he could not possibly say where he had been, or to whom he had spoken on the day in question. Many inquiries had been made, and many persons interviewed who remembered "the poor foreign chap," but no accurate information as to dates was forthcoming. As the testimony of a person who had extended her hospitality to him, "either of a Tuesday or a Thursday," she couldn't rightly say which, would not, unfortunately, carry much weight in a Court of Justice, I had to trust for a defense to the cross-examination of the witnesses, whose character for veracity I hoped, by judicious management of the usual forensic weapons, to compel them to annihilate with their own lips. I much regretted the want of evidence, as I was strongly prepossessed in favor of the prisoner; something frank and honest in his face making it difficult for me to believe him guilty of the cowardly crime of which he was accused. Besides, it was, as I have said, my first important case, and self-interest and professional instinct alike prompted me to desire its successful issue. But of this I had little hope.

I laid aside my brief at length, and went up to the drawing room, where I was greeted by my cousin and hostess with a somewhat petulant reproof for having lingered so long over those musty law papers.

Alice and I had been children together—a big girl and a little boy—we had grown from play-fellows into friends, and since her marriage her house in Carrigarvan had been my resting-place in assize times. I was at no loss to understand the cause of her vexation at my tardy appearance. She was somewhat a match-maker, and having no one but myself on whom to exercise her talents, she had devoted them exclusively to my service. She had already decided upon a suitable wife for me, and was now exerting herself to the utmost to bring about the marriage. The chosen young lady was present, and I knew that Alice was much annoyed with me for devoting the evening to my brief instead of to Dora Lyne. The latter was the daughter of a solicitor in good practice, and was herself a very pretty, bright looking girl, who would, I was compelled to admit, be a most desirable wife for a young unknown barrister.

I was thoroughly fond of Alice, and she was my chosen confidante whenever I needed one; but I could not tell her even that the true reason which prevented Dora Lyne's brown eyes and sweet voice making their due impression on me was the remembrance of a face seen but during a three-hours' railway journey, a face with dark gray eyes and quiet, thoughtful expression, and of a voice heard at somewhat rare intervals in the space of time, whose dull, low-pitched tones still vibrated in my imagination. Alice would have been too good natured to laugh at me, but I felt sure that, had she known the state of the case, she would have entertained, and probably expressed, fears that overstudy had affected my brain—an opinion that would probably have been shared by all persons whose characteristic was common-sense.

Miss Lyne, perceiving that Alice was vexed with me, and wishing, I think, to show that she did not share the feeling, called me over to look at some prints and photographs which she was examining.

"Alice," said Miss Lyne, at length, "did you show Mr. Lestrange the sketch you found in that book?"

"No," said Alice; "I forgot it. You will find it in that volume of the 'Stones of Venice' on my table, Richard. It is really a beautiful sketch. I wonder how it came to be forgotten in the book."

I brought the book to Dora Lyne, who turned over the leaves until she found the drawing, which she put into my hands. The moment I saw it I uttered an exclamation of surprise, which brought my cousin at once to my side.

It was a spirited water-colored sketch of a man's head—a dark, foreign looking face surmounted by a red cap. It was, however, neither the skill of the artist nor the picturesque beauty of the model that attracted my attention; it was the fact that in the somewhat peculiar features of the latter I recognized those of my client, Luigi Bernini.

"What an odd coincidence!" said Alice, when I had explained. "I wonder who could have taken the sketch—some one who knows how to handle a brush," she added, looking critically at it. "See, here are initials and a date, but they are so faint that I cannot make them out."

"Let me try," said Dora; "I have good sight." She took the sketch over to the lamp and scrutinized it closely. "W. M. D., but I cannot make out the date. Stay, I have it. May 10th, 18--"

"May 10th—why, that was the very day of the robbery," I said. Then the full significance of this date flashed suddenly upon me, and I absolutely turned giddy. "The alibi!" I gasped—"if we could find the man who did that sketch, we might succeed in proving the alibi." Dora Lyne grasped my meaning with ready quickness.

"Morrison's Library that book came from, was it not, Alice. They ought to be able to tell you there who had it on, or immediately after, the 10th of May."

"And the person, whoever she or he is, will have to be hunted up," I said, "and there's so little time. This is Monday, and the trial is fixed for Wednesday. I suppose Morrison's is closed by this, Alice?"

"Indeed, it is," she answered. "You would find no one there now but a caretaker. You must just wait patiently until to-morrow, Richard."

I had perforce to wait; as to the patience with which I did so, the less said the better.

The following morning found me at Morrison's Library. On explaining my business, I was referred to the clerk in charge of the library department, from whom I totally failed to obtain the required information. The young man who usually attended to that part of the business was away; if I could call next week—"

I intimated with what appeared to me, at the time, most praiseworthy self-control, that next week would not do, giving a partial explanation of the circumstances. But the clerk, although apparently willing to help me, professed himself quite unable to do so.

"You see, sir," he said, "if you wanted to know what book any subscriber had out at a given time I could probably tell you, but as for ascertaining the whereabouts of a special book—it's an impossibility. If you like to, look over our entries for yourself, you are welcome to do so."

I accepted this offer, and spent a good part of the day turning over the blotted pages wherein were inscribed the names and course of reading of the subscribers to Morrison's. And an unprofitable morning's work it was. The record was to all appearance imperfectly kept, and I failed to trace the second volume of the "Stones of Venice" through a period longer than three weeks, during which it had twice changed hands.

Some hours more were spent in hunting up the persons in whose possession it had been for that length of time, neither of whom could give any information concerning the sketch. An application to Bernini himself was equally fruitless. He remembered that a lady and gentleman whom he had met during his wanderings had asked him to sit to them, but he did not know who they were, nor could he even make it clear where the incident had occurred.

I returned home at dinner time, tired and baffled, to report my failure to Alice and her husband, from whom I received much sympathy but no suggestions of any practical value. I had given up hope, and was endeavoring to dismiss the subject from my thoughts, when late in the evening the hall door bell sounded and a message came up that a person wanted to speak to Mr. Lestrange. Going down, I found waiting for me a bright looking boy, one of the shop assistants at Morrison's, who had been for a short time aiding in my investigation of the entries.

"I think I have what you want, sir," he said, as I entered the room. "It was in my mind all that day that I had given out that book to some one, I couldn't think who, and a chance word that I heard this evening brought it all back to me like a flash. It was to Mrs. French, of Redcourt, that I gave it, and it must have been on the 3d or 4th of May. Here is the lady's name and address, sir;" and he handed me a slip of paper on which was written "Mrs. French, Redcourt, Kilcarran." It was in Kilcarran or the neighborhood that, according to Bernini's own statement, he had spent the day of the robbery.

Thanking and dismissing the lad, I returned to the drawing room with my prize. The next step was to communicate with Mrs. French. Kilcarran was fully fifteen miles from Carrigarvan, and the trial was to begin the following morning.

"Hand me over that railway guide, Dick," said Alice's husband. "I thought so—no train before ten. There's nothing for it but for me to drive to Kilcarran the first thing in the morning—the mare can easily do it in two hours—and if I find that any one there can give evidence worth having, I'll bring them back with me, and have them in court before the case for the defense opens."

The trial began next morning, proceeding at an unusually rapid rate. It seemed to me that the learned counsel for the prosecution had never before put forth his wisdom and legal knowledge in so condensed form. The cross-examination of the witnesses was of course in my hands, and I did my best to make it as tedious as possible, totally failing, however, in my attempts to confuse them or cause them to contradict themselves. My only hope lay now in the unknown witness, and of him there were no tidings. The case for the prosecution closed and the court adjourned for lunch; I was standing in the bar-room, thinking over my speech for the defense, and mentally re-arranging my sentences after the manner of the most prosy member of the circuit, when a note was handed to me: "All right—the witness is in the Sheriff's room."

Going into the Sheriff's room, I found my cousin, accompanied by a strange lady and gentleman.

"This is the prisoner's counsel," said the former, as I entered. "Allow me to introduce Mr. Lestrange—Miss Darcy, Mr. French." I turned to the lady as her name was pronounced, and, I am afraid, forgot to bow, in my surprise and delight at recognizing in the tall, fair-haired girl before me my dream of the last six months; my unknown love, another glimpse of whom had been my chief desire ever since I lost sight of her as she stood on the platform of the little roadside station where she had alighted.

"It was Miss Darcy who did that sketch," said my cousin, "and she remembers all about it."

"Yes," said the girl, "the sketch was taken at Kilcarran, on the 10th of May. I remember all the circumstances perfectly, and should have no difficulty in identifying the original."

Having by a few hurried questions convinced myself of the value of Miss Darcy's testimony, I took her and her brother-in-law, placing them where they had a full view of the prisoner. Miss Darcy looked attentively at the latter for a minute or two, and then said, decidedly:

"Yes, that is the man."

I opened the case for the defense in as few words as possible, and then called up my witness—Winifred Darcy. She gave her evidence very well, in grave, concise language, without irrelevance or circumlocution. She stated that she lived at Redcourt with her sister, Mrs. French, and that on the 10th of May she and her cousin had spent the greater part of the day sketching by the river-side at Kilcarran. At about two o'clock a gust of wind had carried her hat into the stream, whence it was recovered by the prisoner, who happened to pass by at the moment. Interested by something in his appearance, they tried to enter into conversation with him, but without much success, his English being very imperfect. They, however, managed to make him understand that they wished to employ him as a model, and he sat to them patiently for more than an hour, at the end of which time he went away with many expressions of gratitude for the money they gave him. Miss Darcy would have been certain as to the date, even if it had not been affixed to the drawing (which was produced in court), as her cousin had arrived at Kilcarran on the 9th of May, and left on the 11th.

Cross-examination failed to cast any doubt on the accuracy of Miss Darcy's evidence, while her veracity was of course above suspicion.

The jury professed themselves satisfied with the evidence, and, declining to hear counsel for the defense, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner was seized upon by some of his compatriots, who were serving on the mixed jury, and carried off in triumph, somewhat dazed by the change in his prospects.

Some months afterward, a man, dying from the effects of a hurt received in a drunken brawl, acknowledged himself guilty of the crime of which Bernini had been accused. He also was an Italian, and bore sufficient resemblance to his countryman in height and complexion to account in some degree for the mistake of the witnesses.

As for me, I date the beginning of both my professional success and of my life's happiness from the day of Bernini's trial.—*English paper.*

—Fire lays a grievous tax upon London. The losses from it amount to $600,000 a month.

Fees at German Hotels.

I cannot better give an idea of the manner in which strangers are fleeced by the hotels than to give an experience of myself and a friend in Leipsic recently. We put up at a first-class hotel, and took rooms on the second floor. It was a very chilly evening when we arrived, and I rang for the waiter, and told him I would like to have a fire in the stove. He bowed and retired. My friend was visiting some friends in the city, and I was left alone. After waiting to hear something about the fire for about fifteen minutes I rang again, and the waiter appearing I asked him if it was not possible to have a fire made this evening, or must I wait for some other evening. He told me that the houseman was very busy, but he would see. This was a plain bid for a fee, so I gave him a mark and told him to hurry up with the fire. Three minutes later the houseman appeared, and inside of ten minutes there was a blazing fire in the room. The houseman stood at the door before retiring, and hinted as broadly as he could that he wanted a fee, but I paid no attention to him. He went out and returned in a few minutes, when he deliberately carried off the hod of coal which was intended to replenish my fire. I rang again and the waiter came. I told him I must have coal. The houseman returned with the coal, stood in the door-way and hinted for a fee, and this time I was compelled to comply with his demand. I was afraid that if I refused to fee him he would carry off the stove. Before we had retired that night we had feed the chambermaid for bringing in a lamp instead of a candle, we had feed two waiters, and we had feed the houseman.

Next morning as we descended the stairs we observed a "portier" pulling a bell string. He detained us in the hallway for a few seconds, and in the meantime nearly all the employes of the house gathered around us. They wanted some more fees, and the "portier" had pulled the bell-string so as to call them together. We gave them a trifle all around and left. My friend, who was born and bred in Leipsic, told me then, what I have since learned from actual experience, that this beggarly system of doing business is common throughout Central Europe. Why the proprietors tolerate it is something I do not know, unless the fees are divided with them afterward. The native Germans are as thoroughly disgusted with the fee business as the strangers, and almost as often victimized.

It may be thought by those who have never had any experience of this kind, that it would not be a very difficult matter to refuse to pay fees unless you wished to do so. It is not difficult. You can refuse to pay fees unless you feel inclined to do so. You can walk in Chicago, if you do not care to hang on by your eye-brows to the roof of a street-car. You can stay at home in Chicago if you do not care to run the risk of being shot. You needn't live in Chicago if you don't like the streets. You can be just as independent in Germany as you are in Chicago. You can order the waiters around, and tell them they are already paid for their services; or you can tell the "portier"—the biggest nuisance around a European hotel, and almost as insolent as the hotel clerk in America—flatly, that you will not pay twice for everything; that you will not give any fees. You may disappoint the "portier" and the waiters, and the rest of them, but in the long run you succeed only in making yourself miserable.

There are two kinds of fees, the judicious and the injudicious fee. You must learn to put your money where it will do the most good. The judicious fee will sometimes secure you the greatest comfort; it will always assist in making your stay in a hotel agreeable. The injudicious fee may occasionally have a good effect, but usually it only protects you from annoyance without giving you any other satisfaction. Generally Americans are injudicious in the distribution of their favors. They usually give too much and too often. Frequently they give large fees to persons who do not expect them, and small ones to those who do. The result is dissatisfaction, and you will see it in your beefsteak, in your coffee, in your tea, in your cigars, or in your wine. Then there are people who give fees as a matter of course. They are taken as a matter of course, and no benefit is derived from them. Others give fees in an improper spirit. They allow the recipient to see that the fee is not given cheerfully, and the services which are given in return for it are not given cheerfully either.

The experienced tourist or traveler will always find out in the first place, the persons upon whom he will be dependent for the numerous little comforts so essential to one's happiness in a European hotel. He will give them a little at first—just enough to make them cheerful—and promise them more. If he makes the right kind of promise his attendants will do their best to earn his good will. It is much better to allow them to live in hope of a future reward than to pay them before they have earned anything. If they think that you have given them all you intend to give, they soon forget that you have given them anything, and become careless regarding your happiness.—*Chemnitz Cor. Chicago News.*

—A vague, but horrible rumor, is being handed around with blanched lips that Oscar Wilde will marry and settle in America. Just a few more straws on the dromedary's back and war with the mother country will be inevitable.—*[illegible] Argus.*

The Discomforts of Fame.

"I should think," remarked a lady at the lunch-table of the Baldwin, "that poor Adelaide Neilson ought to have faced death with a sense of relief." Some surprise at the remark having been expressed, the lady who had known Miss Neilson intimately, proceeded to recount the petty troubles of the great actress' life.

"She was the victim of ceaseless persecution," said the regretful friend. "Every day of her life was made miserable by the attempts of all kinds of people to interview her on all kinds of subjects. I had the fact brought forcibly to my notice one afternoon of the last week of her stay here. I called on her invitation and found her nervous and greatly dispirited. 'I have already had sixteen visitors,' said she, 'and expect so many more that I've positively notified my maid that I'm not in to any person but an old musician whom I've known for years and who is kind enough to play for me.'

"While she was speaking the musician entered, and before he had finished the first selection, how many callers do you think put in an appearance? Six? Yes, a whole dozen. I don't remember half of them. I know, though, there was a card from Barton Hill, who wished to see Miss Neilson about a benefit. Then Fred Lyster called in a journalistic capacity. Then an ambitious young dramatic writer sent up word that he had kindly prepared and brought with him a five-act play for her perusal. A young lady from Sutter street craved an audience for some purpose not given, but supposed to be the fell one of confessing that her mission was to elevate the stage. A proud mother brought an ambitious daughter to read some Shakspearean passages and show Miss Neilson that she had formidable rivals outside the profession. Two ladies came to inquire what preparation Miss Neilson used that made her so lovely on the stage; money was no object to them in acquiring the secret. But they didn't obtain an audience any more than the many others. Such were the ceaseless persecutions to which the unfortunate actress was subjected, and pestered, pursued, and villified, she ought to have coveted the eternal peace of death."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Why Should Not Women Whistle?

If the mere act of whistling can help and cheer a man so much, why should it be denied to a woman? If whistling will drive away the blues and be company for a lonesome person, surely women have much more need for its services than their brothers, for to them come many more such occasions than to men. There are many who are not too gifted of song. Why should they not whistle as they rock the cradle or perform their household duties, or accompany themselves on the piano? But there is a physical or hygienic advantage in whistling which should excuse itself against all the canons of propriety or "good form."

It is often remarked that the average girl is so narrow-chested, and in that respect compares so unfavorably with her brother. May this not be due in some measure to the habit of whistling which every boy acquires as soon as he arrives at the dignity of pants, and girls seldom do? Let any one try for five minutes the inhaling and exhaling of the breath as it occurs in the act of whistling, and the effect on the lungs and chest can not fail to be noticed. A daily practice of this kind would be of more benefit than all the patent inspirators and chest expanders in the market.—*Phrenological Journal.*

St. Patrick's Prayer.

The following is part of a hymn still extant in the Irish language which is attributed to St. Patrick, and bears his name. It is said to have been used by him as a prayer when about to attempt the conversion of the Irish monarch Laoghaire:

I bind to myself to-day,
The power of God to guide me,
The Might of God to uphold me,
The Wisdom of God to teach me,
The Eye of God to watch over me,
The Ear of God to hear me,
The Word of God to give me speech,
The Hand of God to protect me,
The Way of God to be before me,
The Shield of God to shelter me,
The Host of God to defend me,
Against the snares of demons,
Against the temptations of vices,
Against the lusts of nature,
Against every man who meditates injury to me,
Whether far or near,
With few or with many.

—A highway robber was nearly killed by dogs in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, the other night. David J. McKinney was driving to his home, near Fredericksburg, when a thief stopped his team and pulled a pistol, with the demand: "Your money or your life!" McKinney had three mastiffs in his wagon and he set the dogs on the thief, and in a short time they completely stripped him of his clothing and bit him severely. McKinney was alone, and to save the thief from being killed outright he called off the dogs and drove away, leaving the desperado at the roadside. A party searched the woods subsequently, but could not find him.—*Chicago Times.*

—A singular fatality seems to have compassed the lives of a part of Richard Bailey's family of ten children, who were born and have generally lived at Townshend, Vt. Henry, aged ninety-three, dropped dead in his own yard at that place a few days ago; Hubbard, seventy-nine, dropped dead in Montgomery; Dana, seventy-four, fell from a load of corn and broke his neck; [illegible], seventy-[illegible], fell from a load of corn at [illegible] and broke his neck; and Mrs. Polly Bailey Franklin was taken suddenly ill and died before the doctor could be summoned.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Within the last twenty-five years the steam pressure of locomotives have been increased from 60 pounds to over 160 pounds to the square inch.

—Miss Bettie Green, of Forsyth County, Ga., has two silk dresses which she made herself, having raised the worms, spun the silk, colored and woven it with her own hands.

—A gentleman in England has in his bedroom an electric bell which warns of any burglarious approach, and an indicator showing whether the garden gate, the hall door or that of the kitchen, or any one of the windows of the house is the point of attack.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—With a new apparatus for ascertaining the velocity of railway trains, a train weighing 125 tons and traveling at a speed of forty-five miles an hour has been found to run a few feet more than five miles after steam had been shut off. The track was level and the day calm.—*St. Louis Globe.*

—Paper is made in Belgium which very closely resembles satin. Common paper is covered with a suitable size, and while the surface is moist asbestos dyed to any desired shade is sprinkled over it. Any superfluous matter is easily shaken off when the size is dry. Fine effects are sometimes produced with aniline colors.

—The gathering of fir cones to obtain the seed for export is quite an industry in Puyallup Valley, Washington Territory. The cones are dried in the hop furnaces until the seed fall out, when it is packed up and sold for export. Large quantities of this seed are planted in Europe. The fir seeds bring from $5 to $6 per pound.—*Chicago Times.*

—A French writer estimates the minimum annual consumption of nickel in England at 500 tons, and places Germany second with 300 tons, the United States third with 200, and France fourth with 100. The *Engineering and Mining Journal* says that, in view of the fact that in this country nickel-plating has reached an extensive use nowhere else approached, not to mention the consumption for coinage, this estimate is probably far below the actual figures.

—A writer in the *Industrial Review* advises the introduction of the bamboo in the Southern States. Though capable of growing on the uplands, it is said to be especially suited to marshy regions, such as fringe the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Its uses are numerous. As a timber for building and construction purposes, for tools, implements, etc., it is well known. As an article of food its young shoots serve as substitutes for vegetables, and are pronounced delicious. Bamboo curry and chow-chow are excellent. The growing plant is invaluable also as a defense against malaria, sweeping fires, and cyclones.

—At the Sanitary Congress in England the other day the Hon. F. A. Russell said that it was found that at a height about equal to that of the upper rooms in a high house a drier climate prevailed than at lower levels, and with a daily range not much greater, and much less cold on the coldest and on foggy nights than down below. The practical conclusions seemed to be that invalids and delicate persons should generally be placed in high, sheltered situations, in the highest rooms of a house, and by no means on a ground floor; that every house ought to be built on arches, or thoroughly ventilated below, and raised on piers above the ground level.

Rushing into Print.

Those who read the "woman's column" of a weekly paper must be impressed by one curious fact: the fair writers are far too fond of confiding their domestic troubles to the general public. One asks for sympathy because her husband abuses her, and another deplores her husband's profanity. Others attempt to be witty and smart at the expense of "old maids." Then the "old maids" retaliate; and so it goes until wiser people are disgusted. What comfort can be in bringing one's family woes before the public through the medium of the newspapers is to us incomprehensible. Nothing is gained by so doing, the troubles are none the less grievous, and little sympathy is given to people who have not sufficient fortitude to endure them without murmuring. These are the women who complain that they do not have their "rights." But when they say their literary work is not treated with as much consideration as that of men, they say what is not true. Any one, by glancing at the list of contributors to our ablest and most popular periodicals, will find nearly, and in some cases, quite one-half, the names those of women. There are said to be in the United States sixty lady editors, while many others have positions on editorial staffs. No one will deny that a book written by a woman gains recognition and commendation as readily as one written by a man. Ladies no longer find it necessary to assume masculine noms des plumes, in order to receive attention from the world. But there is a vast difference between honest, meritorious literary work and querulous complaining, and ill-advised scribblers must expect the last to be recognized.—*Chicago Ledger.*

—An extraordinary [illegible] was tried by a woman in [illegible]. [illegible] bound by a policeman, and [illegible].

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. M. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 14, 1882.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Mr. A. O. Lane was elected Mayor of Birmingham, at the recent election. Mr. Lane is a talented young lawyer of the Magic City, and an ex-editor of the Iron Age.

In the House of Commons, lately, Mr. O'Donnel read an extract from the "Soldier's Pocketbook," in which Sir Garnet Wolseley justifies the display of flags of truce to deceive the enemy. This, it will be remembered, is one of the crimes with which Arabi Pasha is charged.

A soldier, when under fire in Egypt for the first time, commenced a strategical movement to the rear. "You are a wretched coward," said one of his companions. "Possibly I am," replied the retreating sage; "but I prefer being a coward for five minutes to being a corpse for all time."

A tramp offered to drink as much liquor as anybody in an Evansville barroom would pay for, and proved it by emptying a full tumbler. He then said he would drink twelve glasses of beer as fast as they could be drawn, and succeeded in that undertaking. A few minutes afterward, in another saloon, he drank two brimming tumblers of whiskey. Then he died.

Col. Joseph Hodgson, writing to the Mobile Register from Montgomery, does full justice to that "kranky" journal, the Selma Times. The Times has attempted to read out of the Democratic party several members of the Legislature, who from conscientious scruples, no doubt, refused to vote for Senator Morgan, after his improper conduct in Mobile, during the late campaign. The Register, in the impartiality and kindly spirit of its editorial on our gifted Senator's re-election, would have been a fit model for the Times.

The Times-Democrat of New Orleans says that William Pitt Kellogg's certificate of election to Congress was withheld for a day only by Gov. McEnery, in order to give Kellogg time to answer a question of eligibility. This is as it should be. It is not creditable to the Louisianians that they could not beat Kellogg at the polls, but it is better that he should take his seat than that he should be kept out of it by a technicality. This remark applies to the case of Fort Pillow Chalmers as well. No cheating.

Among the dead-letters articles to be sold by the Post-office Department are two sets of teeth, one base ball cap, one box of wooden toothpicks, one liver pad, four pairs of red drawers, one lot of auburn hair, one pair of baby shoes, one white feather (perhaps Mr. Blaine's), two hair bangs, one lady's waist (how do they know it's a lady's waist?), one pair of old suspenders, one gents's night-shirt, twenty-four chromos, one nickel duck-call, one automatic tooth-pick, one toy pistol (this is expected to go off without the assistance of the auctioneer), Some Mistakes of Moses, Napoleon and His Marshals, and the Lives of Frank and Jesse James. The public will be disappointed to learn that none of Private Dalsell's correspondence is in the list, it having either reached its victim or been returned to the writer.

Alabama Insane Hospital.

The following is a portion of an extract from a letter writter by Dr. George D. Norris, of New Market, Madison county, and which we find published in the Tuskaloosa Times. We would like much to publish the entire extract, as contained in the Times, but our limited space will only permit us to publish enough to show what a noble institution is our Insane Hospital under its present efficient management. Dr. Norris says:

I might write for days and yet fail to relate to you all that I want the people of the State to be fully informed about. Many think it is a disgrace to have in their family a demented person; this is a mistake. It is as much a disease as any, and requires peculiar treatment; hence the necessity of such institutions, and I have no hesitancy in saying from personal experience, that so soon as one becomes insane (except Epileptics, for which there is at present no cure) if they are sent to our hospital they will come home in a few months well. Why! on my visit I found many discharged cured, who were very wild last year.

In this hospital, where the patients are brought in handcuffed and in chains, they are struck off so soon as they enter the door, and they are free. There is no restraint used, only the greatest degree of love and kindness. No handcuffs or chains are used, the door of the wards are always open, except those leading to adjacent wards. The patients are classified and kept separate, each apart,—the utmost degree of liberty consonant with their condition is freely allowed, and no nurse is permitted to strike a patient, or use harsh language. The clothing, diet, &c., is much better than even I can afford. The grounds and gardens are laid off exquisitely, and are glorious in their beauty. Gold-fish disport in the large circular tank in front of the main entrance, surmounted by flowers and plants, making in all a fairy scene, in which I could be contented to live and die. The inmates, in a body wander with their nurses over these beautiful lawns, go to the river and fish and enjoy every luxury, in season of garden, field and flood. Take it all in all, there are very few to be found like it.

Dr. Bryce, the Superintendent, is untiring in his devotion. His great Executive, Administrative, and Psychological mind is a wonder to all who know him. His elegant partner, Mrs. Nellie Bryce, is the presiding genius; she leads on the organ and in singing in morning devotion in the chapel.

Legislative.

A bill has passed the Senate to petition Congress to appropriate the amount of the cotton tax collected in this State, to the use of the public schools.

A bill has passed both houses and become a law nullifying the present charter of the city of Opelika, and authorizing the Governor to appoint a local government until a new one can be elected.

The following important bills have passed both Houses of the Legislature and been approved by the Governor:

The bill appropriating $13,000 for the payment of accounts of sheriffs, which accrued during the two years preceeding the first day of October, 1882, for feeding and for removal of prisoners.

The bill to provide for the preservation of census reports in the hands of Probate Judges in Alabama.

The bill to require applicants for license to teach in the public schools of Alabama, who hold diplomas, to pay the same fee for license as other applicants.

The bill to permit defendants to make statements in their own behalf in all trials of indictments, complaints or other criminal proceedings.

The Legislature adjourned Tuesday to take a recess until the 24th of January. The amount of important business transacted, during the twenty-four days it has been in session, is exceeding small.

The most important bills yet introduced in the Legislature have been postponed for consideration until after the recess. The bill to repeal the crop lien law which originated in the house, and the senate bill to regulate the treatment and hiring of convicts, both go over.

The True Policy for the Democrats.

The Republicans in Congress will make every effort at the present session, to place the Democrats in a false position before the country. They are deeply impressed by the lesson of the recent elections. They see that the people demand the reforms which the Democratic party has advocated. They know that the next Congress, under Democratic control, will accomplish these reforms. Accordingly, they have devised what they consider to be a shrewd plan for the discomfiture of the Democrats.

They mean to propose measures of legislation essentially Democratic in nature and tendency, in the hope and expectation, however, that the Democrats will stand in the way of their ènactment because of an apprehension that the Republicans will take too much credit for doing the very work which was expected of a Democratic Congress. When this opposition is manifested, then the Republicans will say that the Democrats do not really care for the public good so much as for the reputation of being reformers.

The true policy of the Democrats is to support every measure that is Democratic.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The President has received a communication from Professor E. Stone Wiggins, LL. D., astronomer of the Canadian Finance Department at Ottawa, predicting a tremendous storm in the early days of next March. He says that "the force will be sufficient to submerge the lowlands of the American coast, while the air currents for several hundred miles along the east side of the Rocky Mountain range, owing to the great atmospheric pressure in those regions, will spread universal destruction. The New England States will also suffer severely from the wind and floods. No point outside of harbor in the whole area of the Atlantic, will escape its dangers. It will be preeminently the greatest storm that has visited this continent since the days of our illustrious first President."

Startling Information.

An English writer has been sharply criticising the management of the London public schools, known as the "Board School," and produces the following as specimens from the written examination of some of the scholars:

"Where is Turkey?"

"Turkey is the capital of Norfork."

"Where is Turin?"

"Tureen is the capital of Chineer, the people there live on burds nests and has long tails."

"Where is Gibraltar?"

"Gibberalter is the principal town of Rooshia."

"What do you know of the patriarch, Abraham?"

"He was the father of Lot, and had two wifes, wun was Hismale and Haygur. He kept wun at home, and he turned the tother into the desert, where she became a pillow of salt in the day time and a pillow of fire at nite."

"What do you know of Joseph?"

"He wore a coat of many garments. He was chief butler to Farro, and told his dream. He married Portiffer's dorter, and he led the Gypshans out of bondage to Kana and Galilee, and then fell on his sword and died in site of the promised land."

"Give the name of the books of Old Testament."

"Dovenshire, Exeter, Littikins, Numbers, Stronomy, Judges, Ruth, &c."

"What is a miracle?"

"Don't know."

"If you saw the sun shining overhead at midnight, what would you call it?"

"The moon."

"But if you were told it was the sun?"

"I should say it was a lie."

Attorney General Brewster estimates that the Star-route thieves stole $4,000,000 instead of $1,500,000, as commonly reported. This stealage was accomplished during the last four years of Star-route ring operation. The aggregate stealage of ten years is not known.

In the report of the grand jury at St. Louis Tuesday, the bill charging John A. Cockerell, of the Post-Dispatch, with the murder of Alonzo M. Slayback was ignored. This is equal to a complete exoneration of Mr. Cockerell.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to R. L. Fannin by C. J. Pinkston, on the 15th day of April, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county in Vol. 5 of Record of Deeds on page 634, I will expose to public sale in the village of Verbena, on Saturday, the 23d day of December, inst., for cash, one yoke of oxen.

BERRY TATUM,
Adm'r of R. L. Fannin, Dec'd.
J. M. Falkner, Attorney.

NOTICE NO. 2018.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 8, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Jan. 19th, 1883, viz: Sconadus Jackson Haws Homestead 7594 for the fraction 2, section 12, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William W. Wadsworth, Reuben Anthony, Boling Anthony, and William Patterson, all of Mountain Creek, Ala.

d14 THOS J. SCOTT, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands, issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, against Alfred Bugg and in favor of John W. Gullahorn and Brother, I will proceed to sell, on the first Monday in January, 1883, at Gullahorn's Mill, in Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, as the property of the said Alfred Bugg, to-wit:

One cow and calf.
One sow and pigs.
Six turkeys.
Eight chickens.
Two bedsteads.
Four bushels peas.
Two hundred and seventeen bundles fodder.
Twenty bushels corn.
One bay mare.
Five hundred pounds seed cotton.

Subject to a mortgage heretofore executed by said Alfred Bugg to R. Ehrman, and which said mortgage and the debt secured thereby is due and unpaid.

And also the following described property, as the property of said Alfred Bugg, to-wit: One lot of iron, one lot of dishes, and one lot of tools.

J. E. LOWE,
d14 Sheriff Chilton Co.

Administrator's Notice.

Probate Court of Chilton county.
Estate of Alfred Bethea, Deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 28th day of November, 1882, by the Hon. H. J. Cullen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

H. C. TOMPKINS,
d7 Administrator.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 15, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department,	per mo.		$1.50.
Preparatory	"	"	2.00.
Intermediate	"	"	3.00.
Academic	"	"	4.00.
Music	"	"	3.00.
Contingent fee per term			.25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at $9 or $10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACREE, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. n16

THE SUN FOR 1883.

More people have read the Sun during the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women.

We are credibly informed that people buy, read, and like the Sun for the following reasons, among others:

Because its news columns present in attractive form and with the greatest possible accuracy whatever has interest for humankind; the events the deeds and misdeeds, the wisdom, the philosophy, the notable folly, the solid sense, the improving nonsense—all the news of the busiest world at present revolving in space.

Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs the Sun makes a practice of telling the exact truth to the best of its ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as about the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when supported by general approval. The Sun has absolutely no purposes to serve, save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.

Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that the Sun is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man is so rich that it can allow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.

Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against Robinsonism and for honest government. No matter what party is in power, the Sun stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the ambition of bosses, the encroachments of monopolists, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.

Terms—The several editions of the Sun are sent by mail, postpaid, as follows: Daily 55 cents a month, $6.50 a year; with Sunday edition, $7.70. Sunday edition, eight pages, $1.20 a year. Weekly, eight pages, $1.00 a year. Address

I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher Sun, N. Y. City.

NOTICE NO. 1923.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 9, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Dec. 19th, 1882, viz: James T. Jones, Homestead entry No. 7597, for the n w quarter of the n e quarter and the n e quarter of the s w quarter, sec. 10, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of said land; viz: Peyton Finley, Aaron Goings, Lafayette F. Rollins, John Pearson, all of Mountain creek, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT,
n16 Register.

NOTICE NO. 1987.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 29, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Jan. 5, 1883, viz: Martha A. Gray, Homestead 2569 for the n w ¼ of sec. 31 township 21 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John K. Booth, Simeon H. Glenn, George Songs, and Frank Weldon, all of Mountain Creek, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT,
d7 Register.

NOTICE NO. 1936.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 13, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 23, 1882, viz: George W. Mims, Homestead 7684, for the s w ¼ of s e ¼, s e ¼ of s w ¼, w ½ of s w ¼ sec. 2, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Franklin, Barton Woodward, William Y. Mims, and John Franklin, all of Clanton, Ala.

n16 THOS J. SCOTT, Register.

J. F. MAULL. J. R. HOCK

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH,
Lomax, Ala.
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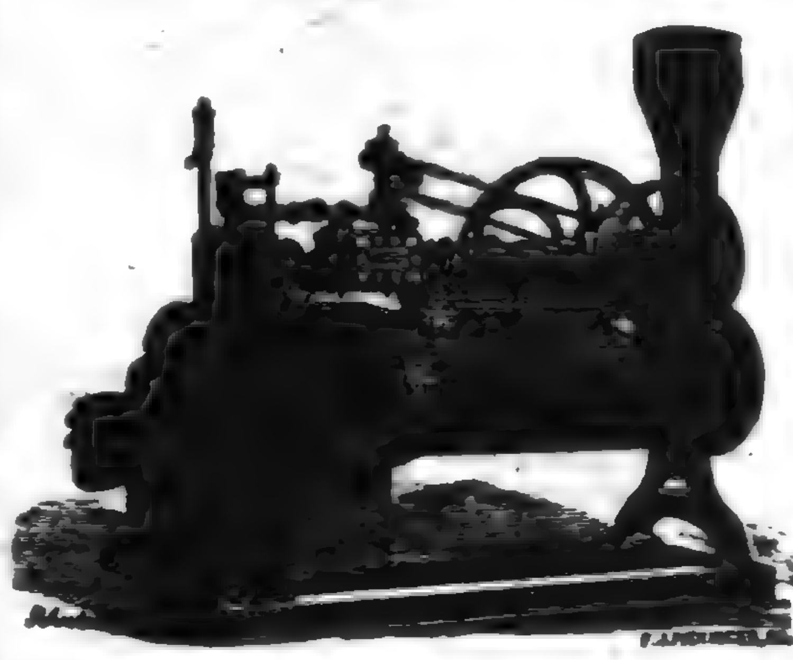
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICE
☞ HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CO
We sell our goods at low rates and solicit a share of public p
MAULL & HOCKEN
Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882.

The Eclipse Leads the World



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The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest a
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, a
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"Louisville Clothing House,"
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—DEALERS IN—
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"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of th House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall a Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufactur
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from th cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send to us.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ja 7-ly

For Sale Or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty feet square, with a partition making two rooms one [illegible], and one [illegible]. A good stable on lot, [illegible] feet, with loft above and a good stock shed attached. Lot is [illegible] feet, and it is the best location for business in Clanton. For further particulars apply to

J. FOX MAULL,
Sept. 15-tf Lomax, Ala.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

EAST TENN., VIRGIN GEORGIA RAILRO
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Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery—Dr. W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderle.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	11:10 p. m.
No. 11	2:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2	8:48 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	7:05 p. m.
No. 12	10:38 a. m.

* Don't stop.

SCHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 7:40 a. m.	Selma	Arr 7:73 p. m.
" 10:36 "	Calera	Lve. 4:40 "
" 5:40 p m	Rome	" 10:10 a m
" 7:18 "	Dalton	" 8:05 "
" 8:45 "	Cleaveland	" 7:03 "
" 11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
" 1:01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 11:00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:30 p m
Leave 8:50 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
Leave 5:35 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

LODGES.—Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 533, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 2 K. of P. every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday night at 7 o'clock.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

We can have job printing done for all in need of it.

See new advertisements of sheriff's sale, mortgage sale, and three final proof notices.

Col. W. H. McNeil is making preparations to build on his lot near the Methodist Church.

Mr. J. P. Willoughby, representing the S. & N. Ala. railroad, was in Clanton on Friday last, on business for the road.

What has become of "Occasional," our Verbena correspondent? Can't the city of the hills let us hear from her at least occasionally?

The S. & N. Ala. railroad should establish a branch agency for the sale of lands, at this place, as a matter of convenience to both the people and the railroad.

From the explosion of the noisy fire-cracker, and the exulting yells of the small boys about town, one might imagine that Christmas was already here.

It is desired to have a Christmas tree in Clanton, and the papas and the mamas should get one up on a large scale at the courthouse. It will make glad the hearts of the young folks.

Attention Guards!

You will meet at the Courthouse Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. Important business. By order of the Commanding Officer.

F. J. DAVIS, O. S.

Cotton in Clanton: Good Mid. 9¾, Middling 9⅝. Low Mid. 9, Strict Good Ord. 8¾, Good Ordinary 8⅜. The Montgomery market steady at 9 to 9¼ cents for Good Middling, 9 to 9⅛ for Middling, 9 to 9⅛ for Low Middling, 8¾ to 8⅞ for Strict Good Ord. and 8⅜ to 8½ for Good Ordinary.

Rev. J. W. Shores left on Monday to attend the annual conference of his church, which is now in session at Troy, Ala. Mr. Shores has been a faithful pastor and an earnest worker in his church, and we believe it is the general wish here that he be returned.

A grand masquerade ball will come off at the courthouse on the evening of the 25th inst.—ye merry Christmas. From the names on the invitation, reception and floor committees, we predict that it will be an occasion as gay as the night is long.

The trial of Hilson, DuBose, et al., parties arrested in the Stump's Gap neighborhood and spoken of last week, was set for last Monday, but was postponed until to-day, on motion of the defence, on account of the absence of important witnesses.

We forgot to mention Strasburg last week as among the progressive points in the county. Nothing should, and we believe nothing will check our Strasburgians in their onward and upward march.

Mr. Wilson, living near Clanton, made the past year a bale of cotton to the acre. Besides raising several bales of cotton, he raised all the supplies necessary for his family. Mr. Wilson is 64 years old. He employed the assistance of only one man.

The station on the E. T. V. & G. railroad in this county, one mile north of Callierville, has been named "Stanton," in honor of Mr. M. Stanton, former Superintendent of the S. R. & D. railroad. Messrs. Gregory & Coe, of Selma, have a large steam saw mill in operation at this point.

Every Baptist should send for The Baptist Standard, a 28-column weekly paper, published at Brownwood, Texas. It is an ably edited, cleanly printed Baptist paper; it contains a sermon each week by the best known and ablest Baptist ministers, interesting correspondence, carefully selected reading for the Family Circle, Church News, Texas News, etc. It does not contain any immoral or patent medicine advertisements. It is furnished to subscribers at the remarkably low price of $1.25 per year—one half the usual price, thus placing it within the reach of all. Will send it on trial 3 months for 10 3-cent stamps. Address, Standard Pub. Co., Brownwood, Texas. tf

From Ashby.

EDITOR VIEW: The health of our community is good.

Mr. E. L. Spencer and his bonny bride seem to be the happiest mortals in this section of country.

It must have been cold weather in Selma last Friday. Capt. Terrel purchased eight overcoats there that day, and all for his own family use.

The VIEW is the best county paper in Alabama, and is always on demand when it reaches this office. May it live long and prosper.

UNO.

Jemison Jottings.

Health good.

Hon. L. E. Bland, of Verbena, came up Sunday just to see the girls.

That charming young lady, Miss Lilly Luckett, is visiting relatives at Verbena.

Mr. Dawson Davis, of Milton, Autauga county, is visiting relatives at this place.

Jemison is going to have a fine Christmas tree.

Mr. James Felton is very ill. His friends are anxious for his recovery.

HUGO.

Maplesville Dots.

Shingles are in demand. Our merchants can't keep a large stock.

Our young folks have opened the Christmas season with a jolly time at Mr. Thos. DuDose's, on the evening of the 7th inst.

Mr. T. J. Giles, formerly of this place, but now of Shelby county, gave us a pleasant visit last week. Jeff. is as hearty and genial as ever.

Little Walter Bowline deserves a place among juvenile heroes for saving the life of his little sister Stella. Last week, while they were on their way to school, she accidentally fell off the bridge across Bird Creek into water deep enough to drown her. As soon as Walter perceived the mishap, he jumped in and though nearly frozen by the cold water, succeeded in getting her out. Both children are young, aged respectively seven and five years.

BIJOU.

The Washington correspondent of the Courier-Journal says of the present sesson of Congress: "The first week of Congress has been a very busy one. Members have attended to their duties unusually well, and public business has progressed to an unusual extent. The House has passed two appropriation bills already—the Indian bill and the consular and diplomatic bill. Two more will go through next week. There was no adjournment over from Friday until Monday, and nobody talked of such a thing. It has heretofore been unusual for either house, especially at the commencement of the session, to more than make a show of assembling on Friday to adjourn over to Monday. Industry is an epidemic. An old clerk in the file-room of the House said to-day that for fifty years back Congress never went to work at the commencement of a session so earnestly as it did this year, nor accomplished as much."

Arabi has pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion and was sentenced to death by the Khedive, who thereupon commuted the sentence to banishment for life.

Carpet-bag Politics.

A Montgomery correspondent of the Eufaula Times says:

Speaking of negroes in the Legislature calls to mind an incident in the career of a jew who figured in that body when the negroes controlled Alabama politics. I refer to Ben de Lemos, the notorious Lowndes county politician. Ben tramped from New York to Montgomery some dozen years ago. He was barefooted and without money when he reached the capital of Alabama, and on the night of his arrival he stole into the Representatives' hall at the Capitol and slept in the Speaker's chair. Less than two years afterwards he sat in the same honorable chair and presided over the House of Representatives of the Alabama Legislature, having risen from the condition of a tramp to be a representative from Lowndes. So much for carpet-bag politics.

Judge Matthews and the Lee Property.

Washington special: It was the vote of Justice Stanley Matthews in the consultation of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court which carried the majority in favor of returning to the heirs of Gen. Lee, the Arlington property on the Potomac, opposite this city, now used as a national cemetery. It is probable, in view of the decision, that the property will at once be condemned for public use, and the Lee heirs will receive compensation for the property. This is all they ask, as they do not care for possession.

With Arabi Pasha banished, Frank James in jail, and Jay Hubbell, a mile or so behind in the race for the Michigan Senatorship, there is room to suggest that the "looter" as an organized force is a failure.—*Ex.*

Senator Pope Barrow, the successor of Senator Hill for the latter's unexpired term, is the youngest Senator in the Senate Chamber. He is forty-two.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. This receipt, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be sent you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope. DR. J. C. RAYMOND,
164 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
☞ Mention this paper. d14y

NOTICE NO. 1989.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 12, 1883, viz: William F. Robuck, Homestead 8917 for the s ½ of s e ¼, s e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 2, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Milton F. Fuller, Thomas J. Klener, John Klener, James L. Williams, all of Maplesville, Ala.

d7* THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2005.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 4, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 29, 1883, viz: Josephus Levingston, Homestead entry 12840 and 6754 for the s e ¼ of n e ¼ e ½ of s e ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec. 22, township 23 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis Hawkiks, Martin Goodson, Berry Lawrence and Jake Smith, all of Randolph, Ala.

d7 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1976.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 22, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 30th, 1882, viz: Augustus Walker, Homestead entry No. [illegible] for the s w ¼ of the s w ¼ of section 2[illegible], township 23 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Gothard, John M. Gothard, Squire D. [illegible] and John C. Martin, all of Randolph, Ala.

n30 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been reappointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. B. ATCHINSON,
n23 Maplesville, Ala.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

FOR YOUR

Cigars and Tobacco

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—CALL ON—

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2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

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North, East and West

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Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
Gen. T. Agt., Montgomery.

Insure Your Life

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People's Mutual

Relief Association,

OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL

Real Estate Agent.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will buy and sell lands for commission.

Jan15-1y

Robt. H. Knox,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"

W. A. CHILD, Proprietor

—DEALER IN—

Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, FANCY STATIONARY

—AND—

NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

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DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO

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No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.

☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜

Nov24-1y

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Alonzo S. Elliott,

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TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

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Cooking and Heating Stoves,

Birmingham, Ala.

IRON MANTELS AND GRATES, STOVE FIXTURES, CROCKERY, &c.

We carry a complete stock, and orders by mail will receive lowest prices and prompt shipment. Oct 5-3m

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AMERICAN ADDITIONS TO CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA. [illegible] volumes, comprising over [illegible] titles compiled by American editors, uniform in size and binding with Chambers's Encyclopædia as published by Messrs. Lippincott & Co. Bound also in Cloth, uniform with the "imported" edition of Chambers's. Cloth, per set, $[illegible]; Sheep, per set, $[illegible]; Morocco, per set, $[illegible].

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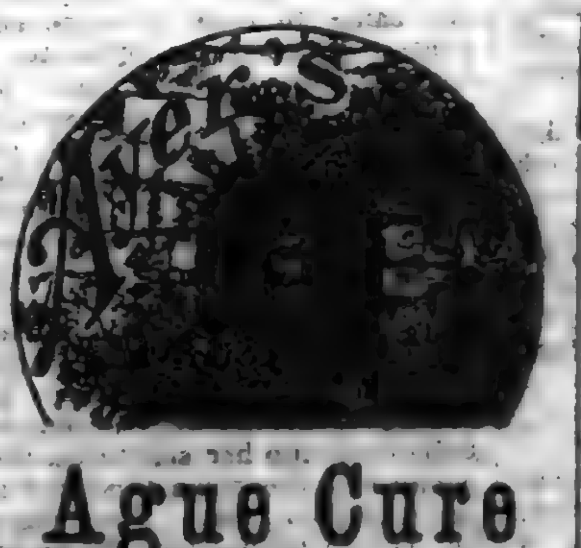

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Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms, which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic and other poisonous minerals, form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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Now is the time to insure your property against fire. For terms, &c., call on or write to W. M. WILSON, Agt.
oct 5-6m Clanton Ala.

NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
R. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.

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Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

George Hunter,

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Solicits the patronage of the public.

PRICES FOR WORK:

Shaving - - - - - 10 cents.
Hair cutting - - - - - 25 cents.

☞ The only barber in the world who never talks. Jul 1-1y

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE Spanish Armada numbered 130 ships, to which the English could oppose but eighty vessels, and these so small that four of them only equaled in tonnage the smallest of the galleons. The Armada carried 8,000 seamen and 20,000 soldiers. The English fleet was manned by 8,000 sailors.

NUTMEGS grow upon a tree from twenty-five to thirty feet high, which bears a fruit resembling in form and size the seckle pear. When ripe the outer shell of this fruit breaks, revealing an inner case of bright red, known to commerce as mace. This in its turn is removed, and the nutmeg is found inclosed in a third shell harder than either of the others.

THE Parsees of India are fire-worshipers, and reverence the sun, moon and stars. Upon the altars of their temples the priests keep fire continually burning, and declare that it has never been extinguished. When engaged in their duties these devotees wear masks over the lower part of their faces, lest their breath should pollute the sacred flame.

CONDUCTING the British Government by a Ministry chosen from the strongest party in the House of Commons dates from the time of William III., in 1689. Previous to that all the Ministers had been independent of each other, and responsible to the sovereign alone, who might dismiss one great officer of state and retain the rest. The idea of a homogeneous Ministry was first carried out by Robert, Earl of Sunderland, who successively held office under Charles II., James II. and William of Orange.

THE needle-gun is the invention of John Nicholas Dreyse, a Prussian locksmith. He was 19 years old when the battle of Jena was fought, and picked up a musket upon the field, an examination of which convinced him that his countrymen were the worst-armed soldiers in Europe. Dreyse made his way to Paris, and entered the employ of a Swiss gunmaker, whom Napoleon commissioned to make a breech-loading musket. The young apprentice took up the idea and worked at it for many years until, in 1835, he succeeded in making a breech-loading needle-gun. The Prussian Government tried and adopted the weapon, and supplied the inventor with means for carrying on the manufacture of the gun now used in Kaiser Wilhelm's army.

Seeding Wheat.

The waste of wheat seed by the ordinary processes of sowing or drilling is as obvious to every farmer of our days as it was when the parable of the "Sower" was written; and in the aggregate it amounts to an enormous loss. The ideal practice of seeding pretty closely carried out in the practice of a careful gardener, is to use just seed enough for each of the young plants to have room and space for that full development and spread of leaves or blades which are essential to the complete yield of a full product, and then to secure the even germination of every seed by putting all at an equal depth, covering evenly with a friable, easily penetrated mold, and pressing this into such close contact as will secure sufficient and steady moisture with access of humid air, but not in free, dry currents, for this is essential to the germination.

How different is the ordinary field practice! In broad-cast sowing some of the grains trickle to the bottom of the furrow while some remain barely hidden on the surface; and often not the half is placed in a condition for surviving the critical stage of sprouting and establishing roots and cereal blades that can maintain growth. The harrow packs the surface while often leaving air chambers beneath, which is just the reverse of what the young wheat plant requires. The drill allows the advantage of a prior harrowing and compacting of the soil, and it leaves the covering light and open, but often too much so, and generally very uneven in depth, for it is not uncommon in clayey soil to see portions of the drills quite uncovered, while, throughout, the covering is such that much of the grain trickles down among it, never reaching the proper depth, and being dangerously exposed to parching if the weather happens to be dry.

These risks, including that of dry weather, are all obviated if sound, fresh seed is put in at a uniform, moderate depth, and the mellow covering be pressed down upon it sufficiently to exclude actual currents of dry air, which would soon rob the soil surrounding the seed of the necessary moisture.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Habits.

Habit constantly strengthens all our active exertions. Whatever we do often, we become more and more apt to do. A snuff-taker begins with a pinch of snuff per day, and ends with a pound or two every month. Swearing begins in anger; it ends by mingling itself with ordinary conversation. Such like instances are of too common notoriety to need that they be adduced; but, as I before observed, at the very time that the tendency to do the thing is every day increasing, the pleasure resulting from it is, by the blunted sensibility of the bodily organ, diminished, and the desire is irresistible, though the gratification is nothing. There is rather an entertaining example of this in Fielding's "Life of Jonathan Wild," in that scene where he is represented as playing at cards with the Count, a professional gambler. "Such," says Mr. Fielding, "was the power of habit over the minds of these illustrious persons, that Mr. Wild could not keep his hands out of the Count's pockets, though he knew they were empty; nor could the Count abstain from palming a card, although he was well aware that Mr. Wild had no money to pay him."

—A Cheshire (Conn.) veteran has recently recovered a pocket Bible lost at the battle near Kingston, North Carolina, in 1865. The Bible was picked up a few months after by a Southern soldier, and, finding the name of Henry S. Allen on the fly leaf, he advertised the book in the New York *Times*, the notice finally reaching Mr. Allen.

—A New York man arraigned for bigamy excused himself on the ground that his first wife had agreed to support herself, and failing to do so he considered himself absolved from the marriage vows and fully authorized to marry again. The excuse helped him [illegible].

Advice to a Young Man.

Don't be mean, my boy; don't do mean things and say mean things. Cultivate a feeling of kindness & a spirit of charity broad and pure for men and things. Believe the best of everybody, have faith in humanity, and as you think better of other people, you will be better yourself. You can, with some accuracy, measure a man's character by the esteem in which he holds other men. When I hear a man repeatedly declaring that all other men are knaves, I want a strong endorsement on that man's paper before I'll lend him money. When a man assures me that all the Temperance men in the town take their drinks on the sly, I wouldn't leave that man and my private demijohn—if I had one—together in a room five minutes. When a man tells me that he doesn't know one preacher who isn't a hypocrite, I have all the evidence I want that that man is a liar. Nine times in ten, and frequently oftener, you will find that men endeavor to disguise all other men with their own weaknesses, failings and vices. So do you, my boy, think well and charitably of people, for the world is full of good people.

And if you are mean, you cannot conceal it. People will know it. Our unfortunate, human fondness for gossip always puts us in possession of all the worser qualities of each other. Don't you and your intimate friends, my boy, discuss the weak and evil points in your neighbors' characters? Of course you do; and when you are the absent one, be assured, Telemachus, that your friends are in like manner dissecting you. Indeed, they are. They know all about you, and that which you would have least known, they know the best.

And, at any rate, my son, you know it, and that is enough. Sometimes I wonder what a mean man thinks about when he goes to bed. When he turns out the light and lies down. When the darkness closes in about him and he is alone and compelled to be honest with himself. And not a bright thought, not a generous impulse, not a manly act, not a word of blessing, not a grateful look, comes to bless him again. Not a penny dropped into the outstretched palm of poverty, nor the balm of a loving word dropped into an aching heart; no sunbeam of encouragement cast upon a struggling life; no strong right hand of fellowship reached out to help some fallen man to his feet—when none of these things come to him as the "God bless you" of the departed day, how he must hate himself. How he must try to roll away from himself and sleep on the other side of the bed. When the only victory he can think of is some mean victory, in which he has wronged a neighbor, no wonder he always sneers when he tries to smile. How pure and fair and good all the rest of the world must look to him, and how cheerless and dusty and dreary must his own path appear. Why even one lone, isolated act of meanness is enough to scatter cracker crumbs in the bed of the average, ordinary man, and what must be the feelings of a man whose whole life is given up to mean acts? When there is so much suffering and heartache and misery in the world, anyhow, why should you add one pound of wickedness or sadness to the general burden. Don't be mean, my boy. Suffer injustice a thousand times, rather than commit it once.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A Struggle with a Bear.

While Harry Tucker and Wellington Sprague, conductors of the Maine Central Railroad, together with Orville A. Robinson and A. Q. Leach, of Portland, were on a hunting expedition at the forks of the Kennebec a few days ago, they suddenly encountered a monstrous bear, which gave a savage snarl, and then started for them. The young men had no heavy ammunition, but they made quick use of what they had, pouring hot shot into bruin's body. Quickly reloading, they all fired again. This second round enraged the bear, and she howled fiercely. Finally the fighting came to close quarters, and the hunters attacked the infuriated beast with the butts of their rifles. Tucker broke the stock of his rifle short off at the first blow. This reminded him of a monster pocket-knife which he had purchased at Bingham. Taking that out, he ordered his companions to once more hold the attention of the bear while he crawled behind her. The bear now stood erect on her haunches, and the three men were engaging her attention as much as they dared to do. Tucker rushed up behind her and plunged the knife deep into her side twice, his companions in the mean time rushing for her with their guns. The moment she felt Tucker behind her she turned and made a grab for his shoulder, just catching his coat and heavy shirt in her teeth. Before she could do more the stabs in her side had done their work, and she fell dead with Tucker's clothing still in her teeth.—*Boston Journal.*

—"Tripolite" is the name given to a new building material which is intended to be a substitute for lime, cement, and plaster, under certain circumstances. It is composed of sulphate of lime, coke and oxide of iron in some form or other.

—California is making great efforts to develop her extensive petroleum deposits. During 1881 her production was trebled. Large quantities of machinery have been purchased and some of the most expert Pennsylvania drillers have been engaged. There is said to be no doubt that there are immense oil deposits in the State.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

An Age of Suspicion.

Truly, this is an age of suspicion. Nevertheless, Capt. F. M. Howes, of the steamer William Crane, Merchants' & Miners' Transportation Line between Boston and Baltimore, who suffered severely from rheumatism, caused by the exposure incident to his profession, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. This is no suspicion.—*Boston Globe.*

—It is claimed that pears grow to greater perfection in Shelby County, Alabama, than in any other portion of the United States. Some young orchards in the vicinity of Calera have trees bearing two bushels, worth there four dollars per bushel. An acre will grow 400 trees, which, when in full bearing, will be worth one hundred acres of cotton.

Statistics of Immigration.

Up to 1820 no statistics of immigration [illegible], but the [illegible] were official, only 8,385 foreign immigrants were reported for that year. In 18[illegible] the number was 23,-[illegible]; in 1840, 84,0[illegible]; 184[illegible], 104,[illegible]; 1850, 369,980; 1854, 427,833. That was the maximum number for nearly 20 years. In 1855 and 1856 the number was but about 200,000 each; it rose to 251,000 in 1857; 153,640 in 1860; in 1861 and 1862, for the obvious reason that our war was a deterrent, fell to 91,000; the labor demand so far overcame this that the number arose to 176,000 in 1863, 193,400 in 1864, and 249,000 in 1865. From 1865 to 1873, during the term of post-war paper prosperity, when labor was immensely in demand, immigration was heavy, reaching the highest figure in 1873—459,800. It fell to 313,000 in 1874, 227,000 in 1875, 170,000 in 1876, 142,000 in 1877, 138,000 in 1878, but rose to 178,000 in 1879, and was, of course, very much increased in 1880. England and Ireland (taking 1873 as a standard) send about one-third—152,000 out of 460,000. It may surprise most readers, however, to know that those two countries send about an equal number, and that in 1872, 1875, and 1876-9 England sent more than Ireland. Thus, for 1879 24,000 immigrants were of English nationality, and 20,000 were Irish. Scotland contributed 13,000 in 1873. Germany sends nearly as many as England and Ireland combined—150,000 in 1873, against 152,000, and 34,000 in 1879, against 44,000. Among the other European countries Sweden stands next, then Norway, then France, Italy, and Austria. Not China alone, but all Asia, overwhelm us with such hordes as 20,000 in 1873 and 9,800 in 1879. In the twenty-three years 1855-77, almost 200,000 Chinamen came in, of whom not more than one-half have since gone back. It would be interesting if the outward as well as the inward movement were recorded. In 1876, according to British statistics, 54,554 persons went from the United Kingdom to this country, and 54,697 went thither from this country; to Canada, 9,335, and 6,228 from Canada; to Australia, 32,196, and 2,579 from Australia; total emigration, 109,469, and 71,404 total immigration. The total movement of Irish from May, 1851, to the end of 1876, according to these reports, was 2,415,000 leaving Ireland direct, of whom nineteen-twentieths came to this country; 67 per cent. of the whole number leaving the United Kingdom from 1853 to 1876 also came here. It is perhaps a hopeful symptom that the human tide which will yet for many years set to these western shores contains a larger proportion of skilled or half-skilled laborers, and a smaller proportion of the least desirable class that used to be the case.

—George Francis Train lives in New York at an average expense of $3.80 per week for food. Ten years ago his cigars cost more than that per day.

A Successful Firm.

Messrs Dio F. Wolfe & Co., of Nos. 174 and 176 Common street, New Orleans, Louisiana, do an enormous business as brokers in "Cotton Futures" and are rapidly taking the lead in that line of any house in America. While on a business trip to New Orleans we called at their office and were courteously shown their perfect system of how they do business. We never knew how popular and widespread this investing in Cotton Futures had really become, but from their mail we judge they receive over forty letters with Drafts and P. O. Orders, and we were assured that some days as high as sixty orders with money ranging in sums from $10 up to $1,000 were received, of course the smaller sums from $10 to $100 are the most in number. Messrs. Wolfe & Co., are also the originators of the Southern Co-operative Cotton Fund Union, a system of Combining Individual small sums and operating the whole aggregate capital under their careful supervision. From one of their Statements we learn that for the last six weeks, they have realized for their share-holders 68 per cent. profit, that is $68 for every $100 so invested. This plan is growing rapidly and even old and experienced speculators take advantage of it, as the risk is reduced, enabling the managers to place larger margins on deals to prevent sweeping loss, in time of rapid fluctuations and by having an ample reserve fund at command, they can "hedge" and thus hold their purchases until the excitement subsides, and legitimate profits are again gained. They have an office in New York, as their Stock and Bond operations are also large. We wish to mention in conclusion that the Co-operative is managed separately from their individual business.

—The reason that aesthetics so admire the stork is that he can stand for hours on one leg and look as though he didn't know anything and didn't want to.—[illegible]

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[illegible]
William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876, I was taken with [illegible], followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time the report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

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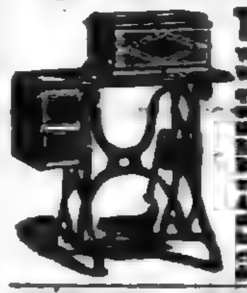

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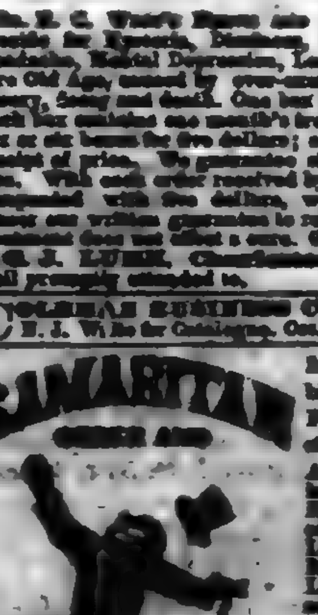

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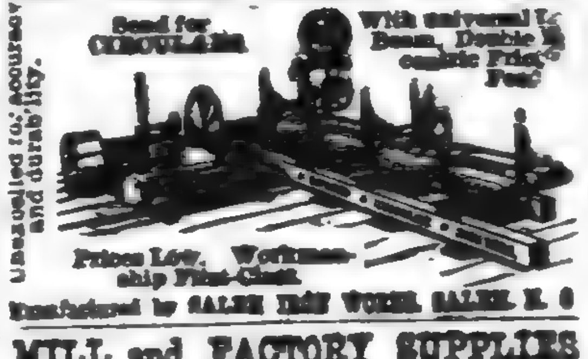

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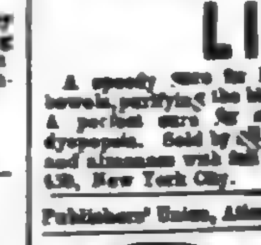

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VOL II. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1882. NO: 6.

THINGS THAT NEVER DIE.

[illegible] lies in a mother's holy love
[illegible] with every ill that may betide;
[illegible] base of life its waters move
[illegible] current strong, and fathomless, and
[illegible]
[illegible] heart's altar other flames may rise,
[illegible] they seem as warm, and grand,
[illegible]
[illegible] to reach the skies—
[illegible] love can never die.

[illegible] songs of other days,
[illegible] all covered o'er with
[illegible] house laid away
[illegible] of love and trust.
[illegible] and is still
[illegible] the dust with gentle
[illegible] hushed our chambers
[illegible] that never die.

[illegible] of a wrong
[illegible] heart;
[illegible] well and strong,
[illegible] never can depart;
[illegible] a fair new skin,
[illegible] from the eye,
[illegible]
[illegible] are never known

[illegible] deed and word
[illegible] pomp or pride;
[illegible] reward
[illegible]
[illegible] the sea of life
[illegible] o'er,
[illegible] agony and strife,
[illegible] up on the other shore.

[illegible] bow of promise set
[illegible] bleak or fair
[illegible] billow yet,
[illegible] had placed the token
[illegible] storms of wind and
[illegible] from the pilgrim's
[illegible] forth again,
[illegible] go, but never die.

[illegible] and stars, and sun
[illegible] the dust
[illegible] handiwork was
[illegible] from the dust;
[illegible] upon this world,
[illegible] be unfurled
[illegible] stars, that never

[illegible] (Mass.) Tribune.

HOW WE BOYS TRIED IT.

[illegible] Prayton's father came one [illegible] rented a farm near us. [illegible] said we'd better not have [illegible] to do with 'em at first, till [illegible] found out what sort they [illegible] they got so neighborly all at [illegible] wouldn't help it very well. [illegible] came most every day to borrow [illegible], and then if they didn't bring [illegible] and they 'most always didn't [illegible] have to go for it, so I saw a [illegible] of Ned and Bill.

[illegible] a cousin that came out for [illegible] harvest time. He was in business in New York, and wore light colored clothes. He was very sociable [illegible] would come around about [illegible] in the hayfield, and would [illegible] as free as anything, which [illegible] very good of him when you'd [illegible] talk of his hotel in the city. [illegible] very fond of the plums and [illegible] apples, too, and praised up [illegible] we offered him, but did say [illegible] he had no taste for [illegible]. The city was the place for [illegible]. And the Prayton boys [illegible] and said they had no [illegible] farming, and they meant to [illegible] as soon as they could.

[illegible] I came to think it over. I [illegible] to see that I had no taste [illegible] either. And I thought it [illegible] father and mother had [illegible] to find out [illegible] or I had read in [illegible] a solemn duty for [illegible] success in life [illegible] things.

[illegible] was the city chap's [illegible] of splendid little books [illegible] boys, and they lent [illegible] not to tell. They [illegible] stories, [illegible] scouts, and [illegible] dark mysteries. [illegible] The fellows in [illegible] that one of 'em [illegible] riding up to a [illegible] and stabbing one and [illegible] with his revolver, [illegible] another with it [illegible] his horse and [illegible] perfect hailstorm of bullets [illegible] eating breakfast.

[illegible] he'd try being [illegible] out on the plains, [illegible] back in a few years rich [illegible] and no end of [illegible] But Ned Br[illegible] go into business [illegible]

[illegible] better than such [illegible] as Tom Bly's [illegible] to see how the [illegible] been driven to [illegible]. We talked [illegible] and made up our [illegible] wanted to have any- [illegible] in a way.

[illegible] morning very [illegible] down stairs in my [illegible]. As I passed mother's [illegible] I have wished I'd [illegible] I'd remem[illegible] to smoke [illegible] I'm twenty- [illegible] that if a [illegible] I have [illegible] to keep on letting it [illegible] giving it up [illegible] badly about it: [illegible] telling her I was [illegible] to New York to make my [illegible] and I'd write to her. And I [illegible] of all the splendid things I'd [illegible] for her when I got to be a great merchant, and so I stole into the parlor and got a card picture of my two little sisters and wrapped it up (there wasn't any of mother) and went on. We had three miles to walk to the railroad station.

"'No more milking cows or piling wood or dropping corn or plowing—Hurrah!' says Bill, as we rattled along in the cars.

"Each of us had money enough to take us to New York, and a little over. We found it a sight better to be flying along that way in the fine morning than to be turning out for a day's work. We were going to look for Tom Bly—he had told us all to be sure to come right to him if ever we came to town, and we thought it likely he could find places for us at once either in his own business or among his friends. As we walked along the handsome streets, we couldn't help wondering how soon some such splendid stores might belong to us.

"Bill had Tom Bly's address—he was a grocer—and we soon began to look for him. The street they told us to go to didn't look so nice as we thought it would. But at last we found Tom Bly's store, and that didn't look nice at all. We went in and looked for him. I was looking for the plaid clothes; for I'd a known 'em anywhere, but I couldn't see 'em and nobody seemed to know about Mr. Bly. But soon Bill sung out, 'Hello Tom'—and I saw a wagon drive up and Tom was driving it. He hadn't on the plaid clothes, and he hadn't any coat or collar on, and he didn't seem so very glad to see us.

"'Well Tom,' Bill said, 'here we are, you see. We're in for it. Ready to have you get us into something right off—'jes as you said, you know.'

"'The old scratch you are!' said Tom. 'You haven't been such fools as to come 'way down here for work, have you?'

"'Isn't that what you told us?'

"'Well—may be I did, just to be polite, but I'm blessed if I thought boys as well kept as you'd 'a' come pokin' down here where there's more folks already than's wanted. Where there's one situation there's ten fellows after it.'

"This was a wonderful take down. We thought he'd ask us to go to his hotel, but he didn't. We said we'd stroll 'round a little, and we strolled 'round: and we asked in some places if they wanted a boy, but nobody seemed to want any boys. We went into a park to eat all we had left of the lunch we'd brought from home.

"Be off there—you rascals!" some one shouted, and the first thing we knew a big policeman was hustling us out, and telling us if we ever set a foot there again we'd be locked up.

"All for going on the grass!

"'There's lots o' grass to home,' whimpered Ned. Ned was smaller'n me and Bill. 'Let's go home, *I* say!'

"We laughed at him, but not very hard. Bill said he was going to start for the plains to-morrow, going to work his way out somehow. We went back to Tom Bly and asked him if he knew where we could sleep, and he s'posed they'd take us in where he slept, if we had any money.

"We all thought it would be very grand to put up at a city hotel, but it wasn't. There wasn't half enough supper, and the beds were awfully crowded up in one room. In the morning a man came along and said we were to pay thirty cents each for our supper and our beds.

"Me and Ned had given Bill our money to take care of, all but a few cents, because he was the biggest. And now he felt in his pockets and it was gone. He felt and felt, and then he hollered out:

"'I've been robbed! Thieves!'

"The man swore at him, and asked him if he meant he'd been robbed there. He took all the money me and Ned had, and then he gave Bill a kick and told him to be off.

"Tom Bly gave us a lot of crackers at his store, and said we'd better go home. But I was too much ashamed, and thought I'd try yet to get work. I walked till I was footsore, and all the work I found was carrying a parcel, and I got ten cents for it and bought a loaf of bread. Bill said he was going to the depot to go West. Ned went with him, and when night came I waited till it was dark, and then I sneaked into a pretty yard where there was trees, and crawled into a hammock there and fell asleep.

"I woke very early, and saw a gentleman in the yard looking at me. I was afraid he was going to have me taken up for going on his grass, and I jumped up. The hammock stuck to one of my buttons, and I didn't wait, but tore away from it and ran away without my hat. The gentleman called me to stop, but I jumped over the fence and ran as hard as I could a great way, till I was clear out of breath.

"When I stopped to see where I was, a boy came rushing up to me and says he: "Isn't this your pocket-book?" Then he ran away. I thought at first it might 'a' been mine that was stolen, but in a second I saw 'twasn't, and I hollered after him to tell him. But he didn't stop, and while I was looking at it and seeing 'twas a very handsome one, two men ran up and took hold of my arms. I says:

"'You le' go me, now!'

"But they says: 'Come along, my fine fellow,' and they snatched the pocket-book and went to hauling me along. There was a crowd 'round me in a minute. I kicked and fought at em, but they held me tight, and they slipped some iron things on my wrists, and there I was—jerked along that wa , and a big lot of boys hollering after me! They took me into a great building and locked me up, and I didn't know what 'twas for more'n the dead.

"I lay down in a corner and wondered if I'd ever get out, and if I'd ever see home again. I wondered what mother'd say if she could see me. I wondered what they were doing on the farm. After a great while they took me out.

"'Where you going to take me?' I said.

"'Before the magistrate.'

"Then folks came and told how last night I'd stole a pocket-book from a lady, and they'd been tracking me ever since, and just found me with the pocket-book in my hands. I broke right out, and told how the fellow'd given it to me, but they made me stop till they'd examined a lot o' witnesses, and they all said I'd stole it. Then they let me tell how I'd slept all night somewhere else, but they wanted me to bring some one to say if it was so, and wouldn't believe me when I told 'em it was the solemn truth. Just then I saw the gentleman standing in the door that had seen me in his hammock. I hoped he wouldn't see me, for I was afraid he'd come to see about getting me punished. But he did see me, and came up to me. He took a button out of his pocket, and laid it against my coat. It had a bit of the coat hanging to it that I had tore out when I jumped from the hammock, and it just fitted in.

"'This boy was in my grounds all night,' he says. 'I was up preparing important papers, and waiting for telegrams. I saw him several times.'

"They asked him some more questions, and then the magistrate says: 'The prisoner is discharged.'

"The gentleman took my arm, and led me out. I says to him:

"'I'll never do it again, sir. What *you* going to do to me?' He laughed, and says:

"'Haven't you got astray, my boy?'

"I thought I had the worst way, you'd better believe! And I told him so, and I told him all about it and he thought I'd better go home. I'd given my eyes to get there that moment, but I hated to tell him I had no money to go on, so I told him as I'd come I'd like to try doing something, if I had a chance. He took a long look at me, and said perhaps that would be the best, and said he'd write to my father.

"He was a real good friend to me. He talked lots to me, and got me a situation. They told me they never paid much to green hands. I slept under a counter, and got enough to pay my board and a little over. I ran errands, and swept and scrubbed floors, and worked harder'n ever I'd done in my life. My clothes got shabby, but I saved up every cent.

"And on Thanksgiving-day I got a holiday, and then I told the boss I had no taste for the city. And I took the early train for home.

"As I got off the cars to walk home a train came in from the other way, and I saw a lanky-looking chap get off. I didn't know him at first, and then I saw it was Bill.

"Just gettin' home?" said he.

"Yes,' said I.

"Paid your way?"

"Yes.'

"'You've done better'n me,' says he. 'I've been as fur as Indiany, and I've been down with the chills-and-fever six weeks, and some one wrote to father for money to send me home.'

"'Where's Ned?' says I.

"'Home. He started to walk back that day I started West. Footed it all the seventy miles 'cept lifts he got!' I found father just putting up the horses after they'd got home from church. I went up to him and says I:

"'Do you want to hire a boy, sir?'

"He dropped the halter on the barn-floor, and grabbed hold o' both my hands and looked into my eyes.

"'The Lord bless you, Sammy,' says he, 'we've all been looking for you. Well—yes, I do want a boy—if I can get one that has a taste for farming.'

"I shouted out: 'I'm the boy!' and then I rushed in and got my arms around mother's neck, and nearly made her drop the great big turkey she was just getting out of the oven. I guess 'twas some time before she or the little girls knew whether they were laughing or crying, and then father came in and —if I hadn't been a boy I'd a hardly known either when I told 'em how sorry I was I'd given 'em so much trouble, and how glad I was to get back.

"I tell you, boys, if there's anything to be thankfuller for on Thanksgiving than anything else, it's for having a home and having a chance to stay there.

"Me and Bill and Ned thinks there's lots o' worse work than plowing or feeding stock or digging potatoes, or doing anything we're likely to do on any farm."—*Sidney Dayre, in N. Y. Examiner.*

—It seems somewhat hard to mulct a defendant in damages for breach of promise of marriage when in open court he offers to fulfill his contract, but is refused by the plaintiff. Such, however, has been the fate of a London constable, who was ordered to pay a domestic servant £25 damages for breach of promise. "I am willing to marry you now," he declared to the plaintiff, who responded, amid laughter. "But I am not willing to marry you." Whatever may have taken place before, it was the woman, not the man, who prevented the completion of the contract. Yet, according to the decision of the undor sheriff, the man and not the woman was compelled to pay damages for breach of promise.

—A curious problem has suggested itself in Winnepeg. There are about 600 cows in and around the city, and these produce 1,200 gallons of milk per day. Yet 4,000 gallons of milk are sold. The question is, how do the milkmen perform the miracle of selling 4,000 gallons of milk out of the 1,200 they get from the cows? The answer is said to be, "chalk, lime, salt, and Red River water."—*Chicago Herald.*

The Later Geography.

Q.—Where are the Poles located?

A.—At the school-house, town hall or some empty store.

Q—What is a circle?

A.—A gathering where the gossips sew for the heathen and tell all they know.

Q.—What places have noon at the same time?

A.—Factories and boarding-houses.

Q.—When are the nights the longest?

A.—When you cannot sleep.

Q.—Is there a plain in your neighborhood?

A.—We should think not by the way ours is borrowed.

Q.—What disadvantage in having a bar at the entrance of a harbor?

A.—It would take away trade from the saloons in port.

Q.—What is a strait?

A—Five cards following in order of denomination. (Hoyle.)

Q.—Where do we find the largest and fiercest animals?

A.—At the menagerie.

Q.—Where do we find the greatest number of insects?

A.—Out of town on a hot night.

Q.—Into what races are we divided?

A.—The Horse race, the Boat race and the Human race.

Q.—How are the inhabitants of a civilized country generally employed?

A.—The men in working and the women in shopping.

Q.—What is mining?

A.—Finding out how much you have been cheated.

Q.—Name some substances now manufactured for food?

A.—Oleomargarine and boarding-house hash.

Q.—What is commerce?

A.—Selling your neighbor goods at three times their value.

Q.—What do merchants do with products of the surrounding country?

A.—Gather them together and form a "corner" in the market.

Q.—How are the commercial towns connected with the towns of the interior?

A.—By "drummers."

Q.—What is fishing?

A.—Sitting in a boat all day for nothing, and having to lie all the evening about what you caught, and what got away.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Boston and New York.

So long ago as 1719, Daniel Neal, an observant traveler, who ought to be held in high esteem by Massachusetts people, wrote of the New England metropolis: "There are five printing-presses in Boston, which are generally full of work, by which it appears that humanity and the knowledge of letters flourish more here than in all the other English plantations put together, for in the city of New York there is but one bookseller's shop, and in the plantations of Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, Barbadoes and the islands, none at all."

Happily humanity and the knowledge of letters are no longer confined to one corner of the country; but, notwithstanding the growth of an opinion that Boston and New York are to occupy relatively the positions of Edinburgh and London, the capital of Massachusetts still has a peculiar prestige as the oldest center of literary culture in the country, causing the eyes of the rest of the Union to turn toward it with a particular interest, a glance compounded of respect and reminiscence with something of insatiable expectancy. The privileged Bostonian, it is true, laughs at Boston in his quiet way. "It is a capital place to live in," said an eminent publisher who has his dwelling there, "because then you can go to New York. But if you live in New York, where *can* you go?" The *mot* epitomizes the sentiment of many among his townsmen; but if they sometimes join in the alien laugh against their "little city," and recognize a degree of smallness and constraint in its general attitude, they also keenly appreciate the other side. So do some of our friends the New Yorkers. One of the younger New York poets, on visiting Cambridge for the first time, said to me: "We hear a great deal about the failure of Boston to quite appreciate the mental breadth and energy of New York. But with all the admiration I felt for this region before I came here, I find *I* didn't wholly appreciate *it*. There is such a thing as New York Bostonism."—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Dangers of Buggy-Riding.

An editor who probably knows what he is talking about says that buggy-riding is conducive to the tender feelings. We don't, for our part, see how it could very well help being so. When a young man in a soap-dish hat and polka-dotted socks drives up in his side-bar buggy in front of the house where she lives, and she comes to the door all rigged out in things which we haven't time to enumerate, and trips down the front step, and the young man just tosses her into the narrow seat and gets in beside her, and taps the horse with the whip, while the buggy quivers like a thing of life and a joy forever, and the young man beside her doesn't know but every minute will be the next one, why, we don't see why buggy riding should not be the most conducive to the tender feelings of anything extant. Horse-back riding is cold and distant; buggy-riding is the thing, and the longer the ride and the more lonely the road, the better.—*Check.*

—The President of a little Southern railroad boasts that they have not had an accident for five years. We traveled over that line once. A trusty flagman walks ahead of every train, and when he becomes tired the train stops and the passengers go fishing until he gets rested.—*Philadelphia News.*

How to Pluck an Ostrich.

Mr. J. Protheroe, the young Englishman who has in Central Park a herd of twenty-two ostriches, recently imported from Buenos Ayres for breeding in America, went yesterday morning with his herdsman, an ebon Cape Towner, named Johnson, and a *Sun* reporter, to the deer hut in which the birds are confined. When Johnson opened the door he was greeted by a series of sounds suggestive of the noise made by a fog horn.

"That's what the Dutch natives of Cape Town call 'bromming,' said Mr. Protheroe. "It expresses the same feeling with an ostrich that cooing does with a dove. I'll show you how we pluck an ostrich. Johnson, bring the stocking."

The dark herder, whom the birds regarded with mild-eyed affection, produced a long, white stocking. He caught one of the birds by its neck, and inserted the head and neck in the stocking. The result irresistibly recalled the pictures of Bernhardt in Bernhardt gloves. The blinded bird exhibited some nervousness.

"This herd has been so long in confinement," said Mr. Protheroe, "that they are comparatively gentle when the stocking is pulled over their necks. They fight and kick vigorously sometimes when they have been accustomed to the liberty of a large farm."

Johnson led the bird up to a side of the hut, against which with one hand he held his neck. He held up a wing with the other hand, while Mr. Protheroe held the other wing and with a pair of shears clipped off a white feather one inch from the flesh under the wing. "It would not do," continued Mr. Protheroe, "to pull these feathers out. Inflammation might set in. We pull out the tail feathers and those on the outside of the wings. One month after we cut off the large feathers under the wing new feathers push out the old quills."

While Mr. Protheroe was speaking the long-necked birds were making friends with the reporter. One of them seized his shirt collar, but was frustrated by Johnson in his attempt to swallow it. Another tried to gulp down the reporter's cane, but finding a stiff neck the result, desisted.

"If you will stand behind me," said the young Englishman," we will open the door and let the birds out for their morning airing. They are dangerous when let at liberty."

Johnson pushed back the sliding door of the hut. "Now," continued Mr. Protheroe, "you will see something that you have not had the privilege of seeing in America before." Johnson gave a low, peculiar whistle, resembling somewhat the "bromming" of the birds as he walked out of the door into the grassy enclosure. The ungainly bipeds rushed after him pell-mell. Their necks were craned out and their mouths were wide open. They ran about the enclosure in a break-neck fashion for several minutes, occasionally bumping into one another. Then they began flapping their wings and waltzing. It was a veritable waltz, and is so termed by ostrich farmers. The birds turn rapidly round and round, dipping their necks and swaying their bodies at each turn. A rhythm that could be set to music pervades their motions.

"It would be unsafe to go among them now, unless, like Johnson, you were familiar with them," said Mr. Protheroe. Two of the male ostriches began to fight at this point. They faced each other with distended mouths, flapping wings and glaring eyes. Then they began a pecking match, which was followed by some high kicking, forward, backward and sidewise. "While they are too tough to be much hurt by their own kicks, they have been known to break the arms and legs of men by them," said Mr. Protheroe. The birds will be taken to California soon. Mr. Protheroe thinks his ostrich farming in America will be entirely successful.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Embroidery is still largely employed for dress-trimming, being used in all manner of materials, from fine ladies' cloths to satins and gauzes. A very handsome Venetian design is used in floss silk for trimming cashmere dresses, the embroidery for the skirt front being twelve to fifteen inches deep. In white cashmere this trimming is particularly effective, and matinees and Grecian house robes made up with this elaborate garniture mingling with its creamy artistic folds, are the height of elegance. Made up, these imported robes are sold for $125 each, and in pattern boxes, ready for the hands of the modiste, they are rapidly sold for the sum of ninety dollars.

—Mr. Proctor, the astronomer, is making all manner of speculations with regard to the comet, and among other pleasant things assures us that by next year, he thinks, or certainly within two or three years, this erratic sky-wanderer will pitch into the sun, and then we may look for the wildest high jinks between the occupants of the heavens and the earth. For a very short while however; for Mr. Proctor says the comet will make it so hot for the sun, or vice-versa, that in a brief space of time the inhabitants of the earth will rival Egyptian mummies in dryness, and literally be burnt to a crisp.—*Christian Union.*

SAID a crafty husband to his business partner, "I have promised my wife an immense surprise for her birthday." "More extravagance?" "I shall give her nothing, it will be an immense surprise."

THE LONDON medical journals report the case of the daughter of the Mayor of Gramoke, near Bremen, who has slept almost uninterruptedly for six months.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

—Recently-compiled statistics place the death rate from the administration of chloroform at one per 1,000.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The provincial immigration agent states that $2,500,000 was brought into Manitoba by Europeans only. He estimates that Americans brought $2,800,000 and Canadians $5,000,000.

—A German arithmetician has been calculating the aggregate number of combinations in the game of dominoes, and has shown them to be 284,528,211,840! Two players, playing four games in a minute, would only exhaust these combinations in 118,000,000 years.

—A year ago a Laramie plains cattle man was offered a Utah herd and ranch for $70,000, which offer was rejected. Since that the Utah man sold $45,000 worth out of the herd, then sold the ranch for $4,500, afterward put $9,000 more into the herd, and then sold it for $140,000.—*Chicago News.*

—Boston is the largest market for boots and shoes in the world. There were shipped during 1880 over 2,250,000 cases of boots, shoes and rubbers to interior and coastwise ports, the cases holding from twelve to seventy-five pairs per case, but containing, at a low estimate, over 50,000,000 pairs.—*Boston Transcript.*

—The latest Russian census shows St. Petersburg and its suburbs possessed of a population of 927,467 in 10,929 stone houses, 9,318 that are of wood, and 913 that are partly both. The city has 75 hotels, 625 restaurants, 1,416 beer rooms, 170 grog shops, 793 wine rooms, 645 schools and 109,000 children between the ages of 7 and 16.

—Ground has been broken for the new Pension Office on Judiciary Square, Washington. The building is to be 400 by 200 feet and 75 feet high, and will accommodate 1,500 clerks and cost $400,000. General M. C. Meigs thinks it will be finished in two years. It will resemble one of the old Italian palaces, but will be built of brick and iron.

—It is said that the old post-office, which was sold in New York recently for $650,000, is probably the largest block of down-town property ever sold in this city at public sale. The lot comprises 19,800 square feet. The property has changed hands but three times in 155 years. In 1727 it was purchased by the consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church, for $2,875, and it remained their property till 1860, when it was bought by the Federal Government for $250,000.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Indian Marriage Customs.

Among the Northwestern tribes of Indians innocence is as marked among the girls as their color. The impression that the red maiden does not entertain a high standard of morality is an error, for she is taught as other girls are, and grows up with well-developed ideas of life and a firm resolution to discharge its duties. Educated in the faith that she was ordained to work, she trains herself to hard labor, and at sixteen years of age is sturdy and strong, brave against fatigue and a perfect housewife. She may not possess New England notions of cleanliness, but she takes not a little pride in her personal appearance, and in the arrangement of her lodge she displays some crude ideas of taste and a certain amount of neatness. If she marries a white man she makes him a good wife as long as she lives with him. His home is her whole comfort and his comfort her sole ambition. She thinks of him and for him, and makes it her study to please him, and makes him respect and love her. She recognizes in him one of a superior race, and by her dignity and devotion endears herself to him and struggles to make him happy. At the agencies of the upper frontier thousands of men are employed, and it is not an exaggeration to say that the majority of them have Indian wives and live happily. They are not sought after by the maidens, for the Indian girl's custom is to remain quiet until after the marriage contract is made and the marriage portion paid over. The husband must have the dowry, with which he must invest his prospective mother-in-law before the ceremony takes place.

The aspiring bridegroom must be well known in the tribe before he can hope to win a wife. Her people want to thoroughly understand him, and know if he can support, not only her, but all her relatives in the event of a pinch. He must be a kind-hearted man, with a temper warranted to keep in any domestic climax; and he must have a good lodge, and at least a half dozen horses. If he be and have all these, he can a-wooing go. Then, selecting a lady, he makes application to the mother, and at a council the price is fixed upon. If the girl is especially pretty her mother will demand a gun, two horses, and a lot of provisions, blankets and cloth. A gun is valued at $50, and he must furnish the material to bring the amount up from $100 to $150. Then he tries to beat the dame down, and if he succeeds he knows there is some reason for letting the girl go; if not, he understands that he is making a good choice. The courtship is left entirely to the mother.—*Montreal Star.*

—The horse-shoe mania has had its run, and the next thing will be something else. Toy mules with glass eyes would be a sweet mania.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SIX medical experts examined a man as to his sanity and were evenly divided. After they had wrangled about it for a week it was discovered that they had examined the wrong person altogether.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor,

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 21, 1882.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

J. J. Sims, Postmaster at Oxford, Ala., is missing, together with $1,500 of Government money.

Two years ago Wesson, Miss., was only a pine forest. It has now a cotton mill employing 1,000 hands and nearly 3,000 inhabitants.

The Advertiser says an observant State exchange has noticed that cotton this year requires on an average only 1,500 pounds to make a bale. We are told that last year it took 1,700 and the year before about 1,800 pounds to the bale, showing that the yield the present year is very fine.

Mary Tripp had a longer experience in trousers than most women do who put them on. She wore them at Abington, Mass., and in other New England places, for seven years. She lived with her husband part of the time, but occasionally went away for remunerative employment. Her last venture was in horse stealing, as a result of which she is now in prison.

The party sent out by the New Orleans Times-Democrat to explore the everglades of Florida, has completed its trip. The party traveled nearly five hundred miles through a country hitherto unknown. They declare the everglades the American garden spot. A full account of what the expedition found out will shortly appear in the Times-Democrat, the most enterprising of Southern newspapers.

Gen Joseph A. Wheeler, the noted Confederate cavalryman, was nominated by acclamation for the Forty-seventh Congress from the Eighth Alabama district Thursday, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Hon. Wm. M. Lowe. Gen. Wheeler was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, and took his seat. The Republicans turned him out, giving the seat to Mr. Lowe. That gentleman having died, Gen. Wheeler will return, practically without opposition, to complete the term to which he will have been twice elected. The Gov. has ordered an election in the Eighth district.

The Republicans in Congress are all at once loudly calling for reform in the civil servic. They are pretending to oppose the Hubbell plan of assessments and to demand a reduction in public expenditures. Of their sudden change of sentiment, Mr. George, in a speech before the Senate, the other day, said: "The Republicans are now so thoroughly conscious of the guilt of political assessements that they come to Congress on the first day of the session, and by their President ask the speedy passage of a law to prevent them from relapsing ing into sin. It was like the case of a criminal in the daily practice of crime asking that a law should be passed to arrest him in his guilty career."

Mayor Harrison of Chicago, being requested to enforce the Sunday laws of that city, replied that he would not undertake any such thing. "I believe in Sunday, as a day of rest," he said, "but what is rest, to one man may be labor to another. Rest is not simply doing nothing, but is a change. A man sitting at a desk all the week, occupied with mental labor, finds no refreshment in a stiff-back bench in church on Sunday. The Sunday of the Puritan father was beneficial to them because they spent the week in outdoor labor, but men of sedentary habits need to reverse the usage. Any attempt to compel the people of Chicago to be pious will fail, and it ought to."

Some of the details of the Auditor's report are interesting. They show that the railway track in Alabama is in all 1,919 miles, and that railroads furnish eleven per. cent. of all the taxable property in the State. The value of land varies greatly in the different counties. The highest value is in Etowah, $6.50 per acre, and the lowest in Escambia and Washington, less than fifty cents. The State has $100,155 invested in printing presses and material, to which sum Mobile contributes $22,400, and Montgomery $11,450. Mobile contains $320,339 worth of household furniture, and Montgomery $98,730 worth. The libraries in the State are worth $219,002; the jewelry, plate and silverware $179,665. Mobile makes no return on this subject. Judging from the report, Mobile not only has no jewelry and silver, but there is not a musical instrument in this county. There are $18,672, in taxable paintings in Alabama; $757,662 in clocks, watches and chains. Alabamians evidently value their time, although they seem to have little regard for art, and, as far as Mobilians are concerned, none at all for music. The public must come to the conclusion that the returns are rather faulty.—*Register.*

Christmas.

Ere another issue of the VIEW reaches its readers, another Christmas will have come and gone, and we will have again celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the Savior of the world. Who knows of the miseries and the sorrows which the day may behold? Who can tell of the strifes, the contentions and the wranglings that it may witness? But when we look at our own homes, we see much to be thankful for. Here peace and plenty reign supreme, and the the hand of God has showered its blessings upon our land. Thankful should we be for such blessings, and we should not forget to beseech that they may here abide.

The present is propitious and the future most hopeful. Our people are becoming satisfied with their homes, and the disposition to seek other fields of labor is decreasing each day that we live and see the wonderful wealth and possibilities of our own Alabama. Blessed as it is with the hand of the Almighty, its riches will be untold for many generations to come. These are some of many things that we should reflect upon and be thankful for on the greatest day of the year.

Legislative.

The following important bills have passed both houses and been approved by the Governor:

To confer upon notaries public and ex-officio justices of the peace similar powers to those possessed by justices of the peace to issue attachments returnable to the circuit or any city court.

To amend section 580 of the code, which amendment fixes the annual salary of each Judge of the Supreme Court at thirty-six hundred dollars.

An act to authorize and require the Governor, to destroy all uncurrent funds in the State Treasury and all six per cent. bonds that have not been issued.

To provide for the introduction of the study of the laws of health, in the public schools of the State, which provides that hereafter physiology and hygiene shall be taught in the public schools of the State, in all cases in which the board of examiners in any county shall deem it expedient and practicable.

To make an appropriation of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars for each year, for the support of the public schools.

To sell a certain plantation belonging to the State, called the State Convict Farm, purchased from Thomas Williams.

A joint memorial that the Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to secure the passage of a bill granting aid to education in the several States, on the basis of illiteracy; the amount to be applied by the several States through their Superintendents of Education.

The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute.

We have received the twenty-first and twenty-second annual reports of the Board of Commissioners of the Alabama Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, made to the Governor, who is ex-officio a member of the board. The list of officers and teachers in the asylum number thirteen, including the Principal, two teachers of the blind, four teachers of mutes, one teacher of music, one matron, one physician, a master of shops, an engineer and a chief laundress.

The time covered by the report is from October 2, 1880, to September 30, 1882. The number of pupils during that time has been seventy-five, all told. Of these fifty have been mutes and twenty-five blind, forty-four males and thirty-one females. There has been only one cases of serious illness during the two years covered by the report. Since 1871, no appropriation for repairs has been needed, the surplus of the support fund being sufficient to cover all necessary repairs and to erect a school building and laundry besides. The Principal says, however, that the present annual appropriation of $15,000 will not be sufficient to cover repairs in future. Special attention is called to the following extract from the Principal's report to the Board:

"The writer feels that he would be remiss in his duty if he failed to urge upon the attention of the General Assembly the duty of the State to make some provision for the education and amelioration of the condition of the colored mute and blind children of Alabama."

Outside of this report it is known that the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum of Alabama is a model institution of its kind. Its excellence is owing in great measure to the ability and untiring energy of the Principal, Dr. J. H. Johnson. The State has every reason to congratulate herself on having the services of one so competent in the management of one of her most important institutions.—*Advertiser.*

There is bad news for the girls. An Eastern journal announces the death of Mr. Kissam.

DIED,

At Maplesville, this county, Nov. 27th, 1882, Mr. BAILY BOWLINE. The subject of this sketch was born in the State of Indiana, April 10th, 1815. At an early age he removed to North Carolina, from thence to Tennessee, and finally to this section, where he has resided for about forty-five years. He was among the first settlers of this community. For fifteen years he suffered from consumption, and to its relentless grasp he was forced to yield at last. His most critical period was between the 18th and 27th of November, while the leaves were falling. Since last winter he told his friends that he did not expect to survive his critical period this year. His beloved wife preceeded him to their eternal rest for one year and a day. To him death had no terrors; life was a burden. He would often ask the friends who sat watching by his bedside, "How much longer must I wait?" While the angel of death was hovering over him, his countenance was radiant with smiles too ethereal for earth, and with a blessing on all he calmly passed to the home of the blest. O! death where is thy sting! O! grave where is thy victory!

Thus closed the career of a man, whose life was an illustration of the benign influences of christianity. He was a loving husband, a kind father, a good friend, a considerate neighbor and a true christian. He leaves a son and a daughter, several grand children, and a host of old friends, who will feel deeply his loss. K.

The Road to Wealth.

Frequent and constant advertising brought me all I own.—A. T. Stewart.

How can the world know a man has a good thing unless he advertises possession of it.—Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Success depends upon a liberal patronage of printing offices.—J. J. Astor.

The road to fortune is through printer's ink.—P. T. Barnum.

An Excellent Vehicle

At Little Cost!!

I am agent at Clanton for the celebrated

Indiana Road Cart.

The very thing for Doctors, Tax Collectors, Sheriffs and traveling men generally. It is light of weight, and smooth of run, and is made in buggy shape, the body being suspended on Springs. It is a very popular and convenient cart, stylish and durable. For terms and further information call on or write to me at Clanton.

I also have a good horse and buggy for hire which can be obtained at any time. J. H. ALRIDGE.

Clanton, Dec. 21, 1882.

A Good Home Paper.

THE CHILTON VIEW is the paper for the people to read.

Some of the reasons why the VIEW is so generally read and liked:

1. It is a good paper.
2. It is a home paper and gives you home news together with the general news.
3. It has valuable farm and household hints on its outside pages each week.
4. It is always up with the times in news matters and general progress.
5. It is a paper for the people, and is opposed to everything, whether in office or out, that is detrimental or dangerous to the interests of the people.

Added to this, it is one of the the cheapest county papers published in the State. Now is the time to subscribe and to get your neighbor to do the same.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands, issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, against Alfred Bugg and in favor of John W. Gullahorn and Brother, I will proceed to sell, on the first Monday in January, 1883, at Gullahorn's Mill, in Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, as the property of the said Alfred Bugg, to-wit:

One cow and calf.
One sow and pigs.
Six turkeys.
Eight chickens.
Two bedsteads.
Four bushels peas.
Two hundred and seventeen bundles fodder.
Twenty bushels corn.
One bay mare.
Five hundred pounds seed cotton.

Subject to a mortgage heretofore executed by said Alfred Bugg to R. Ehrman, and which said mortgage and the debt secured thereby is due and unpaid.

And also the following described property, as the property of said Alfred Bugg, to-wit: One lot of iron, one lot of dishes, and one lot of tools. J. E. LOWE,
d11 Sheriff Chilton Co.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department,	per mo.	$1.50.
Preparatory	" "	2.00.
Intermediate	" "	3.00.
Academic	" "	4.00.
Music	" "	3.00.
Contingent fee per term		.25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at $9 or $10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACREE, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal, or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. n16

THE SUN FOR 1883.

More people have read the Sun during the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women.

We are creditly informed that people buy, read, and like the Sun for the following reasons, among others:

Because its news columns present in attractive form and with the greatest possible accuracy whatever has interest for humankind; the events the deeds and misdeeds, the wisdom, the philosophy, the notable folly, the solid sense, the improving nonsense—all the news of the busiest world at present revolving in space.

Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs the Sun makes a practice of telling the exact truth to the best of its ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as about the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when supported by general approval. The Sun has absolutely no purposes to serve, save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.

Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that the Sun is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man is so rich that it can allow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.

Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against Robinsonism and for honest government. No matter what party is in power, the Sun stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the ambition of bosses, the encroachments of monopolists, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.

Terms—The several editions of the Sun are sent by mail, postpaid, as follows: Daily 55 cents a month, $6.50 a year; with Sunday edition, $7.70. Sunday edition, eight pages, $1.20 a year. Weekly, eight pages, $1.00 a year. Address I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher Sun, N. Y. City.

NOTICE NO. 1987.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 29, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Jan. 5, 1883, viz: Martha A. Gray, Homestead 2569 for the n w ¼ of sec. 31 township 21 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John K. Booth, Simeon H. Gleen, George Songs, and Frank Weldon, all of Mountain Creek, Ala. THOS. J. SCOTT,
d7 Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to R. L. Fannin by C. J. Pinkston, on the 15th day of April, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county in Vol. 5 of Record of Deeds on page 634, I will expose to public sale in the village of Verbena, on Saturday, the 23d day of December, inst., for cash, one yoke of oxen. BERRY TATUM,
Adm'r of R. L. Fannin, Dec'd.
J. M. Falkner, Attorney.

NOTICE NO. 2018.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 8, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Jan. 19th, 1883, viz: Soonadus Jackson Haws Homestead 7594 for the fraction 2, section 12, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William W. Wadsworth, Reuben Anthony, Boling Anthony, and William Patterson, all of Mountain Creek, Ala.
d14 THOS J. SCOTT, Register.

Administrator's Notice.

Probate Court of Chilton county.

Estate of Alfred Bethea, Deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 28th day of November, 1882, by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.
H. C. TOMPKINS,
d7 Administrator.

J. F. MAULL. J. E. H

MAULL & HOCKENSMITH,

Lomax, Ala.

——DEALERS IN——

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FA

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, H

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinw

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

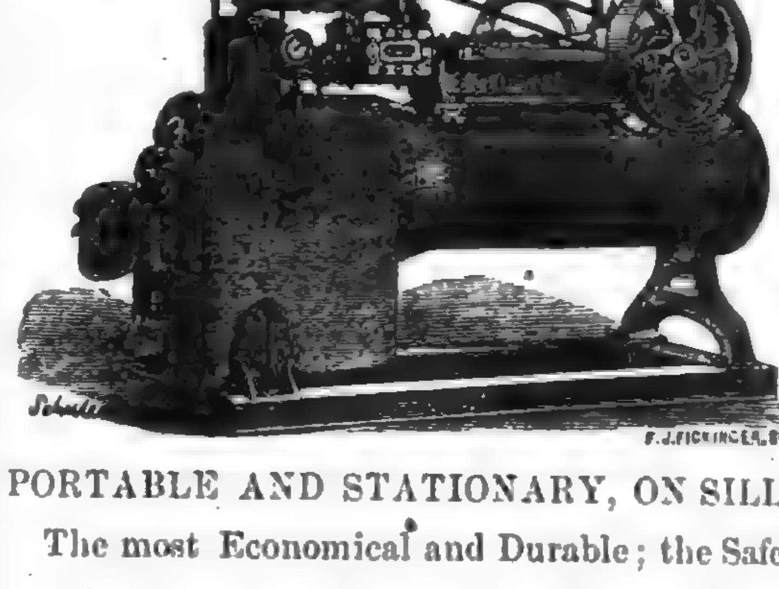
☞ HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CO

We sell our goods at low rates and solicit a share of public p

MAULL & HOCKENSM

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882.

The Eclipse Leads the Wor



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OF ALL

FROM TWO

HUNDRED

POWE

—AND—

OF ALL

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON W

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Bolting, and

kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham,

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State.

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last at

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

——DEALERS IN——

Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing G

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of the House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall & Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacture

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECE
PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in Ala-
bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the
cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your
to us.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electra-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 7-1y

For Sale Or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty feet square, with a partition making two rooms one 16x40, and one 24x40. A good stable on lot, 25x40 feet, with loft above and a good stock shed attached. Lot is 75x150 feet, and it is the best location for business in Clanton. For further particulars apply to

J. FOX MAULL,
Sept. 15-tf Lomax, Ala.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA
GEORGIA RAILROA

Forms the quickest and most
able route to

Eastern Cit

AND ONLY ROU

—TO THE—

WATERING PLA

—OF—

East Tennessee and V

The principle inducem

SPLENDID SCENERY
TIME AND THRO
CARS.

The only line passin
mountainous regions of Eas
and Virginia.

For information a

JAS. R. OGDE
A. POPE,
A. G. P. A., L

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 21, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	11:10 p. m.
No. 11	2:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2	8:48 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	7:05 p. m.
No. 12	10:38 a. m.

* Don't stop.

SCHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 7:40 a. m.	Selma	Arr 7:73 p. m.
" 10:3[illegible] "	Calera	Lve. 4:40 "
" 5:19 p m	Rome	" 10:10 a m
" 7:18 "	Dalton	" 8:05 "
" 8:45 "	Cleaveland	" 7:03 "
" 11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
" 1:01 a m	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a m	Bristol	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr 11:00 a m	Selma	Lv. 4:30 p m
Lave 8:50 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
Lave 5:35 a m	Meridian	Arrive 10 p m

LODGES. — Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 423, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 82 K. of P. every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday night at 7 o'clock.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Christmas next Monday.

"Where was Moses when the candle went out?" It is said that he was in the dark.

Mr. J. P. Willoughby, land agent of the S. & N. Ala. railroad will be at Clanton, on Jan. 1, 1883.

Boys who thoughtfully read the story on the first page of this issue will be inclined to remain on the farm.

Miss Janie Oliver, an accomplished young lady from Wetumpka, has charge of the music department of Verbena Academy.

It is a truism of no little import that the man who seeks to practice economy by stopping his home paper will come out several lengths behind in the long run.

The Age reports one genuine case of small pox and one case of varioloid in the pest house at Birmingham. The victims are negroes. Little danger is apprehended of the disease spreading. The citizens are vacinating freely.

We have received the second number of the National Union, a Republican paper lately established in Montgomery. We place it on our exchange list in hopes that it may furnishes us something to write about occasionally.

Cotton in Clanton: Good Mid. 9¾, Middling 9⅝, Low Mid. 9, Strict Good Ord. 8¾, Good Ordinary 8⅝. The Montgomery market is dull at 9¾ to 9⅞ cents for Good Middling, 9¾ to 9½ for Middling, 9 to 9⅛ for Low Middling, 8¾ to 8⅞ for Strict Good Ord. and 8⅜ to 8½ for Good Ordinary.

Died, at Strasburg, on the night of the 10th inst., Mrs. Johanna Wilson, wife of Mr. George Wilson and mother of Mr. John T. Wilson, at the age of 77 years and 7 months. The deceased was a consistent member of the Christian or Campbellite Church. She died of consumption.

Something new, neat and novel in the buggy line is the Indiana Road Cart, for which Mr. J. H. Aldridge is agent at this point. It is called a cart, but is much on the order of a buggy. It is set on springs and has the easiest movement imaginable. It is sold cheap. Read advertisement elsewhere.

The Florence News, referring to the St. Louis, Montgomery and Florida railroad says:

We are credibly informed that immediately upon the passage of the bill the company will commence building and expect to complete it within six years, the time prescribed by the bill.

The line of the proposed road is directly through Chilton county.

Married, at the residence of the bride's father, in Coosa county, by Rev. J. M. Dykes, the bride's father, Mr. Enoch Wilson, of Clanton, and Miss Docia Dykes, of Coosa. May the handsome groom and his charming bride have a long and happy life.

Read our Birmingham cards. Alonzo Elliott is the man to buy stoves from. Moore & Handly are the great machinery men of the South. Wellman is the Clothier and Houpt the Jeweler. Birmingham is competing successfully with Nashville and Louisville in many lines.

Our readers will not expect a paper next week. Printers, like the rest of human kind, find themselves in need of rest occasionally, and Christmas is probably the most appropriate time for such a rest. The VIEW wishes its readers, one and all, a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Maplesville Dots.

Miss Sallie Liles will have a Christmas tree for the benefit of her pupils. Co-operation of her patrons is desired and expected. The public are invited to attend.

We are having some cold weather, and farmers can save their meat well.

Maplesville is like Clanton making a reputation as a jug town.

BIJOU.

A Hint to Farmers.

A level-headed exchange is of opinion that the price of cotton will not average more than nine cents a pound next year, and that farmers had better make their calculations accordingly. It predicts bigger and bigger cotton production and adds: "Our section of the State is now in very good condition. The farmers have plenty of corn, and there will be considerable meat in the country. Now is the time to abandon the all cotton sysand become free of the merchants' mortgages and incumbrances upon the next crop, by keeping out of debt and making another provision crop."

Escaped.

The reported apostles of Mormonism, Hilson and DuBose, who were tried on a writ of *habeas corpus* last Thursday, and remanded to jail in default of $100 bail each, succeded in making their escape, on last Saturday night, by means of a small file, which they seem to have used to perfection in filing their way out. One of the women succeeded in making bond, and was released, the other is still in durance vile.

LATER.—The woman who made bond has been replaced in jail, at the instance of her bondsman, fears being entertained that she might follow the escapades.

The Price of Cotton in 1779.

COOSA RIVER, CHILTON CO.

ED. CHILTON VIEW: Dear Sir—As everything connected with the earlist cultivation of cotton seems to be of interest, I thought I would send you the following entry in a diary of my great grand father, Mr. John Logan, of Colleton District, So. Carolina. The entry was made in 1779, as follows:

"Bought 102 lbs of cotton, in the seed, of William Davis, who lives at Mrs. Slus', at 32-6 (thirty-two shillings and six pence), December 15th, 1779."

The same old gentleman, about that time, sent as a present to Col. Washington's cavalry, a waggon, loaded with rice, as a treat after their successful encounter with Tarleton, near Rantowles Bridge.

Should the above be of sufficient interest you are at liberty to publish it. Respectfully,

GEO. A. LOGAN.

A $20 Bible Reward.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for January, among which is the following:

We will give $20 in gold to the person telling us how many verses there are in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Revision) containing but two words each, by January 10th, 1883. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner January 15th, 1883. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer for which they will receive the February Monthly, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published. This may be worth $20 to you; cut it out. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING CO., Easton, Pa.

Farmers and others desiring a genteel, lucrative agency business, by which $5 to $20 a day can be earned, send address at once, on postal, to H. C. Wilkinson & Co., 195 and 197 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Boston has elected a Democratic Mayor by over 2,000 majority.

To be Taken.

"You have heard," said a bashful young man who sat in a parlor a few nights ago with his sweetheart, on Fourth avenue, "You have heard of the Danish boy's whistle of wood; well I wish that the Danish boy's whistle was mine."

"And what would you do with it?" asked the smiling young girl.

"Why I would blow it," he answered, "and then my true love would take her place close by my side."

"One's good nature secures a favor so slight," replied the fair girl and she sat down right close to her lover.

"I would blow that whisle again, if I had it," stammered the blushing young man, "and then the charm would work so well that you would place your arm round my neck."

"Would it?" she said; and she smiled and laid her arm round his neck.

"I would give that whistle another good blow," said our young Adonis, "and you would give me a kiss,—a nice sweet little kiss."

The young maid then laughing replied, "what a fool of yourself with the whistle you'd make! for it would be really foolish and silly, I think, for you to sit there and whistle for what you might take."

(CURTAIN.)

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. This receipt, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be sent you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope. DR. J. C. RAYMOND,
164 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
☞ Mention this paper. d14y

NOTICE NO. 2027.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 13, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Jan. 19th, 1883, viz: Elizabeth C. Prim, Homestead 7469 and 9978 for the e ½ of n w ¼ n e ¼ of s w ¼ n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 10, township 23 range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Ransom A. Miears, Peyton G. Killingsworth, James A. Brown, Luman L. Killingsworth, all of Days Mill, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT,
d21* Register.

NOTICE NO. 1989.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 12, 1883, viz: William F. Robuck, Homestead 8917 for the s ½ of s e ¼, s e ¼ of s w ¼ sec. 2, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Milton F. Fuller, Thomas J. Kiener, John Kiener, James L. Williams, all of Maplesville, Ala.

d7* THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2005.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 4, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 29, 1883, viz: Josephus Levingston, Homestead entry 12840 and 6754 for the s e ¼ of n e ¼ e ½ of s e ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec. 22, township 23 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis Hawkiks, Martin Goodson, Berry Lawrence and Jake Smith, all of Randolph, Ala.

d7 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1976.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 22, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 30th, 1882, viz: Augustus Walker, Homestead entry No. 10356 for the s w ¼ of the s w ¼ of section 26, township 23 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Gothard, John M. Gothard, Squire D. Posey and John C. Martin, all of Randolph, Ala.

n30 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been reappointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATCHINSON,
n23 Maplesville, Ala.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
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W. M. WILSON,
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Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
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—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

H. L. Wheeler.
GENERAL
Real Estate Agent.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Will buy and sell lands for commissions.
Jan15-1y

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and District courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"
W. A. CHILD, Proprietor
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
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—AND—
NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
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IRON MANTELS AND GRATES, STOVE FIXTURES, CROCKERY, &c.

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AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

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Now is the time to insure your property against fire. For terms, &c., call on or write to W. M. WILSON, Agt.
oct 5-6m Clanton Ala.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo. R. F. WILSON, Columbiana.
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery.
Jan 1-1y

George Hunter,
TONSORIAL ARTIST.
CLANTON, ALA.
Solicits the patronage of the public.
PRICES FOR WORK:
Shaving - - 10 cents
Hair cutting - - [illegible]
[illegible]

AFTER TEN YEARS.

A little diffident, perhaps,
  At this, our earliest meeting,
You know how ten long summers' lapse
  Embarrasses a greeting.
At first inclined to "Mr." me,
  And at a cold bow tarry;
But, melting, shook hands heartily,
  Rememb'ring me as "Harry."

Why, she was nothing but a child,
  We played together daily—
Just eight years old; no colt run wild
  E'er roamed the fields as gayly.
Her golden hair all tossed about,
  With hayseed always in it—
Her lips prepared to smile or pout—
  I see her at this minute.

Her hair is darker now, and curled—
  Propriety's prim label;
Whatever has the cruel world
  Been doing with my Mabel?
Ten years ago 'twas not like this,
  But always to me rushing,
She met me with a ready kiss—
  Last night she shook hands, blushing.

Last night she wore a silken dress
  With lace, or something, on it—
Ten years back Miss Untidyness
  Would scarcely wear a bonnet.
I can't say I admire the change;
  It makes her like a stranger;
And you, now—don't you think it strange
  How those ten years should change her?

You do not? Well, perhaps you're right,
  And don't I think her pretty?
Well, yes; her brow is far more white,
  Her hands are not so sooty.
Her eyes—how magically sweet!—
  Are tenderer and deeper;
Her hair is auburn; then 'twas wheat,
  Disheveled by the reaper.

And yet, somehow, she pleased me best
  When, boy and girl together,
We danced through life with song and jest,
  Our hearts a single feather.
They've made a stupid Sabbath tale
  Out of my boyhood's fable—
It must have been! I should not rail,
  But still—she isn't Mabel.

She isn't— What! The deuce you say,
  To make me thus impugn her!
You're going to be married, eh?
  You might have told me sooner.
I'd give you joy, but I am so
  Surprised I'm scarcely able—
And all our dreams ten years ago—
  Ah, faithless little Mabel!

—*G. H. Jessop, in the Judge.*

Two Ways of Husking Corn.

Corn husking time is approaching, and there will soon be a great crashing and ripping in the fields. Some farmers begin early in the season, stick to it, and finish without any commotion, while others wait until winter has come in earnest, then they go at it with as much bustle and turmoil as though their lives depended on the number of ears they could husk in a day.

Years ago I worked for a farmer who belonged to this latter class. He was comparatively mild at all times except during harvest and corn-husking; then he became a veritable whirlwind. He always raised from 150 to 200 acres of corn, and when he concluded it was time to begin husking he would be up at three o'clock in the morning, start the fires and have all hands out at four, breakfast at five, and then we would drive out into the cornfield and jump about to keep warm until it was light enough to begin work. When a rain-storm came on he would stick to his rows until they were finished, and compel us to do the same if we were wet to the skin. On Sundays he would have us grease the wagons, fix up the cribs, and get everything into shape so there would be no necessity for stopping and no time lost during the week. He was considered by his neighbors a thrifty, driving farmer.

Finally, he overdid the driving part. A cold rain came on, and as usual he kept on working until his wagon was filled and he was wet through. That night he was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism, and he died the following night. As I was most familiar with his plans, I was requested to take charge of the farm and finish the season's work. I changed the programme at once. We slept until five, had breakfast at six, and were out at work when it was fairly daylight. When a rain or wet snow-storm came on, we quit work at once. As a consequence, the hands were always in good spirits, worked well, and we got out full as much corn as before.

Some farmers make a great point of stripping off every particle of silk and husk. They will paw away at an ear to pick it clean while they could husk half a dozen if they went right along. If the corn is going into a dry crib—and it certainly should not go into any other—there is no necessity for taking off every particle of silk and husk. If the corn is fed to stock neither do any harm. If shelled for market, the sheller will separate the corn from all trash. If it is sold in the ear, the grain-dealer will not give a cent more for corn that is picked perfectly clean than for the same quality with the silks and a few husks on.

It is asserted that rats and mice destroy more corn in the crib when the silks and a few husks are left on. If the cribs are properly built and a few good cats kept about, there will be no perceptible difference.

Some assert that the silks accumulate and retain moisture, and thus injure the the corn. Only in cribs that were uncovered, and the corn exposed to all kinds of weather, have I seen it so. I don't believe in leaving half the husk on; but when only a leaf or two fails to come off with the bulk of the husk, I instruct my men to throw it and not waste any time on it. I find it pays; because when paying men a high price to get the crop under cover, I want it done as quickly as possible.

My method of gathering corn the past few years has been to provide each man with a team and wagon. The team being driven astride the last row husked, the man husks the two rows adjoining. When I have occasion to put two men to a wagon, each takes one row. Thus no corn is destroyed, or trampled in the dirt. A high sideboard is placed on the farther side of the wagon to prevent corn from being thrown over. I consider sixty to seventy bushels a good day's work for one man in good corn.

We select our seed-corn as we husk. Whenever we find a perfect ear we throw it to the forward end of the wagon; then, when the load is emptied at the crib, these ears are readily picked out and sacked.

Not the Right Animal.

Teacher—"John, what are your boots made of?"

Boy—"Of leather."

"Where does the leather come from?"

"From the hide of the ox."

"What animal, therefore, supplies you with boots and gives you meat to eat?"

"My father."

—The recent musical festival at Charleston, S. C., was the first ever attempted in the South.

[illegible]

Among the William H. Kennedys of this city, of whom there are no less than five, there is a [illegible] dissension that threatens to divide the family against itself. The cause of the trouble is the result of the election for Coroners. William H. Kennedy was elected Coroner by a large majority; but as there are five of this kind of Kennedy the majority of each is obviously much smaller than that of the Kennedy taken in a lump. To the credit of the Kennedys it must be said that there are only two of them who are now threatening to cut one another's throat over the result of the election. The most striking difference between these two Kennedys is that one handles spirits and the other bodies. William H. Kennedy, of 364 Third avenue, sells liquor; William H. Kennedy, of 470 Pearl street, is an undertaker. Returns from the other three William H. Kennedys have not yet come in. They will no doubt all claim to be the Coroner rather than have any hard feeling in the family. For the present the undertaker and the seller of drinks have the floor.

A *Tribune* reporter spoke to William H. Kennedy, of 364 Third avenue, Wednesday, on the subject nearest his heart. Mr. Kennedy was behind his bar.

"Are you still laboring under the hallucination," asked the reporter, "that you were elected Coroner Tuesday?"

"Hallucination be hanged," replied Mr. Kennedy, in an affable and engaging manner. "I was elected by a handsome majority. I never thought I would ever be the Coroner of New York."

"But William H. Kennedy claims to be elected.

"Correct, sir. And as I'm William H. Kennedy, I suppose I'm elected. I did all I could to help William H. Kennedy to be elected. There wasn't a man who worked harder for his election than I did; and as he was elected I am Coroner. All the boys call me 'Coroner' now."

"Did you celebrate your victory last night?"

"Oh, yes. I 'blew off' the boys. Before the election when the boys came in for money to help the election I sent 'em all down to the undertaker, as he was doing all that sort of work. Of course, it was kind of him."

"Inasmuch as he claims to be the one elected, what do you intend to do?"

"I'm going to consult a lawyer about it. And if I win the case I shall probably sit on his body—the defeat will kill him. He is a nervous, excitable fellow. Everybody seems to enjoy the joke. At the same time there have been all sorts of threats against me."

"You propose to bring an action, then?"

"I shall undertake—"

"But," interrupted the reporter, "if you undertake you'll lose your identity—you'll be the undertaker."

"Well, I'll serve him with an injunction."

Mr. Kennedy scorned the idea of having the Kennedy's numbered so that they could be identified.

William H. Kennedy, the undertaker, was found in his shop leaning on an empty and upright coffin. He seemed to be in an excited mood and proposed to take his seat as Coroner if it cost him a coffin.

"You are aware then that there is some doubt as to your being William H. Kennedy:" the reporter began.

"Aware! yes, aware!" roared Mr. Kennedy. "Yes, sir, I'll take that seat if it takes every drop of blood in my body. I'm not Sammy Tilden. No, I'm not. I don't propose to give in. I'll roast the other Kennedy's before Ill give up that seat."

"You are sure you are the Kennedy, the only real full blooded Coroner Kennedy."

"Kennedy!" shouted the enraged would-be Coroner. "Coroner Kennedy! Fifty thousand people will tell you I'm the man."

An effort was made to find the three remaining William H. Kennedys, but they were not found. As the Coroners-elect do not take office until January 1, 1883, it is possible that the feud may run high and that some of them may be killed off before that time. That would simplify matters.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Observation.

No line can be drawn between common knowledge of things and scientific knowledge, nor between common reasoning and scientific reasoning. In strictness all accurate knowledge is science, and all exact reasoning is scientific reasoning. The method of observation and experiment in which such great results are obtained in science is identically the same as that which is employed by every one every day of his life, but refined and rendered precise. If a child acquires a new toy, he observes its characters and experiments upon its properties, and we are all constantly making observations and experiments upon one thing or another. But those who have never tried to observe accurately, will be surprised to find how difficult a business it is. There is not one person in a hundred who can describe the commonest occurrence with even an approach to accuracy. That is to say, either he will omit something which did occur and which is of importance, or he will imply or suggest the occurrence of something which he did not actually observe, but which he unconsciously infers must have happened. When two truthful witnesses contradict one another in a court of justice, it usually turns out that one or the other, or sometimes both, are confounding their inferences from what they saw with that which they actually saw. A swears that B picked his pocket. It turns out that all that A knows is that he felt a hand in his pocket when B was close to him, and that B was not the thief, but C, whom he did not observe. Untrained observers mix up together their inferences from what they see with that which they actually see in the most wonderful way, and even experienced and careful observers are in constant danger of falling into the same error. Scientific observation is such as is at once full, precise and free from unconscious inference.—*Professor Huxley.*

The little bit of a baby has his burdens—all the good-looking girls kissing him. He kicks against it now, but in after years—well, let him do his own attending.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—All the Justices of the United States Supreme Court are now keeping house in Washington, including Justice Gray, who is a bachelor.

—Mr. E. Peshine Smith, the journalist who recently died in Rochester, was the author of a "Manual of Political Economy," which has been adopted as a text-book in several foreign universities, and which has been translated.

—Consul Stevens writes from China that the chain pumps, which were sold largely in this country not many years ago, have been in use in China over 2,000 years. Double-headed tacks, too, have been used there for many centuries.

—A book has just been issued in Vermont entitled "The Resurrection of Christ from a Lawyer's Standpoint." It is an investigation conducted according to the laws of evidence, and it ends with a full acceptance of the resurrection of Christ as a historical fact.

—Miss Abbie Pulsifer, of Auburn, Me., has been a reporter in the courts there for ten years. Other female short-hand writers are Miss Alice C. Nute, of Chicago; Miss Ingersoll, of Washington; and Mrs. S. J. Barrows, of Boston, who reported in English a speech delivered in German without translation.

—The well-known and favorite nursery song, "Three Blind Mice," dates back to 1609, during which year it originally appeared in a music-book, the authorship of which cannot be traced. The familiar nursery rhyme of "Little Jack Horner" was written in the sixteenth century, though by whom cannot be ascertained.

—Mr. Gladstone is an able man. He delivers brilliant speeches, reads Greek like English and is one of the best scholars alive. But at the same time he jumps around and howls like an illiterate plumber when, in kicking on a tight boot, a hole in the toe of his stocking causes that valuable article to shoot way back around his ankle.—*Puck.*

—That the dear people may have the best book possible for the guidance of their lives, some enterprising students in New York, believing that there is good in every religion and that no religion is perfect, have compiled what they consider useful in all the sacred writings and published it under the name of "Oahspe, The New Bible." The work claims to be a history of the heavens and the earth for the past 2,000 years.

The Paris Sewers.

The so-called sewers under the city appear to serve little purpose but that of interesting British and American tourists, who delight in being rowed about down below in boats, and are always enthusiastic over the absence of evil smells in the handsomely-vaulted and well-lighted passages through which they are conducted. Seeing that the offensive matter which ought to find its way into the sewers is cleared out of the houses at night, and carried in carts through the streets, and that vegetable refuse and stale water are habitually thrown into the open gutters to poison the atmosphere, it is not surprising the air should be if anything purer in subterranean Paris than in the magnificent thoroughfares on the surface. It would probably not be rash to ascribe the superior healthiness of London, as shown by its exceedingly low death-rate, to the fact that the English capital is really drained, whereas Paris is drained only in name. The teeming slums in the East End, the multitude of factories, the dense, foggy, sunless winters of London have no equivalent here, yet the average death-rate of the French capital, even when no epidemic is raging, is, compared with that of London, as twenty-nine to eighteen; but then, if a French tourist were to venture into the great sewer of London, he would probably not survive to tell the tale.

Sympathy.

One of the principal charms of women lies in their quick sympathy. They are pre-eminently gifted with that rapid impressionability that puts them *en rapport* with their surroundings. Many thus endowed, however, lack the sustained force that gives cohesion to character. The influences withdrawn that called forth the emotion, the purpose borne with it begins to flag. These impulsive sympathizers rejoice with the happy and mourn with the sad; they give smile for smile and tear for tear; but the moment you leave them they forget you, and the object of your joy or of your pain is as nothing to them. For the time being they are entirely sincere; hypocrisy or affectation has not entered into the tokens of feeling they have shown; they have simply been compelled by the impression of the moment. This kind of sympathy answers better to the definition of the modern philosopher than that which inspired the injunction of the wise man, "Sorrow is better than laughter, for by the sadness of the countenance the heart is made better."

A High Opinion.

Capt. John J. Dawson, late of the British Army, residing on Love street, between Mandeville and Spain, this city, says he used St. Jacobs Oil with the greatest possible advantage when afflicted with rheumatism.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

—Richard Wagner has sold the copyright of all his musical productions to Schott, the Mayence publisher, the consideration of the agreement being the yearly payment to the composer of 150,000 marks (about $35,000). This annuity is also to be paid to Wagner's heirs for thirty years after his death. And still it is thought the publisher has made a profitable contract.

THE *Youth's Companion*, of Boston, is a sprightly paper, deservedly popular and without exception the best of its kind published.

—A Chinaman thus describes his experience at draw poker: "I diaw thlee carde, get flo acee, bet flive dolla, nobody clom in. Next time I diaw two cardee, get flo kingee, bet ten dolla, nobody clom in. Next time I diaw one cardee, get flo flushee, bet fifteen dolla, everybody clom in, Chinaman busted."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

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A Serial Story of Southern Life, by . . . Marie B. Williams.
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Adventures in a Whaling Cruise in the North Pacific, by Macomber
The Fiftieth Tiger. A narrative of Adventure by the Special Correspondent of the London Telegraph, Phil. Robinson
Child Life and Home Life in Japan. Curious Pictures and Incidents, by a traveller in that country, Prof. E. S. Morse
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VOL II. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1882. NO. 7

NEWS GLEANINGS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., pays her Mayor but $500 per year.

A bill introduced in the Georgia Legislature makes betting on elections a misdemeanor.

The Alabama penitentiary contains [illegible] convicts. Of these sixty-seven are whites and 455 colored.

A total of $3,372 40 has been collected toward erecting a monument to Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia.

The Little Rock Gazette says the crop of wheat sown in Arkansas this season is larger than ever before.

Alabama has over 3,000,000 acres of Government land subject to entry under homestead and pre-emption laws.

Richmond, Va., has fifty factories, representing a capital of $4,000,000; their sales for 1881 aggregated $11,250,-

The debt of Memphis is four and a half millions, and the Avalanche says it is increasing at the rate of $270,000 per year.

A Southern paper estimates that at least 100 cotton gins have burned this season. Many of the fires were incendiary.

A general local option petition which is to be presented to the Georgia Legislature in a few days is 300 feet in length.

A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature to require all the qualified voters in the State to register before voting

A bill introduced in the Alabama Legislature provides that the study of the laws of health be introduced into the public schools.

The North Carolina peanut crop will this year reach 140,000 bushels. The nuts are of better quality than any grown during the past five years.

Fifty-one women from Northeast Georgia left Atlanta a day or two ago for homes and husbands in Utah, having been converted to the Mormon faith.

The dam across the Chattahoochee river, at Columbus, Ga., is nearly completed. It is the largest in the South, and contains about 200,000 feet of solid masonry.

Georgia has more illiterates than any other State in the Union. North Carolina is second on the list, Alabama third, Virginia fourth, Tennessee fifth and Mississippi sixth.

Virginia will soon have the largest furnace in the United States. The Victoria furnace, in Rockbridge county, now nearly ready to put in blast, will daily produce 200 tons of iron.

Geological examination reveals in the banks of the Mississippi, along a space of 300 miles, ten distinct forests of buried trees. Bald cypresses with a diameter of twenty-five feet have been found.

Rev. Geo. W. Baker and wife have sued W. A. Huff, proprietor of the Markham House, Atlanta, for $10,000 damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Baker by being bitten by rats while a guest of the hotel last summer.

Male relatives of the girls employed in the Nashville manufacturing establishments are acting as detectives, on their own volition, to punish fast young men who are in the habit of insulting working girls on their way home after dark.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says there is a probability that the Cotton and Woolen Mutual Manufacturers' Insurance Company, a Northern institution, will extend its borders so as to take in Southern cotton and woolen mills.

Austin Statesman: In the most reliable quarters the crops of Texas for this year are estimated at 1,400,000 bales of cotton and 150,000,000 bushels of corn. Texas now stands first on the list of Southern States in the production of cotton and corn.

Great excitement exists in Franklin and Wake counties, N. C., over the wholesale killing of hogs blonging to the farmers. They allege that the hogs have been poisoned by tramp peddlers in the interest of Western pork packers. Only twenty live hogs are left in the two counties.

Bills in the interest of temperance are occupying a great deal of the time of the Georgia Legislature. Many counties want the sale of whiskey within their borders prohibited altogether, while others ask that the license be fixed at $5,000, $10,000, and even $20,000 per year.

Atlanta has a candidate for Mayor who proposes, if elected, to gradually reduce taxation until, at the end of fifteen years, the city government can be run without one cent of cost to her citizens. The scheme proposed by the candidate is pronounced feasible by many prominent citizens of that place.

John Milton and another colored man named Long entered a Vicksburg (Miss) saloon, and a wager being agreed upon between them as to their relative capacity for storing away whiskey, a drinking tournament was begun, the bill to be settled by the one who drank the least. Milton succeeded in drinking five pints. His funeral occured the next evening.

The Horn Industry.

If some of our humble friends with four feet could give expression to their thoughts, they would perhaps accuse man of being a terribly rapacious animal. Not only, they might say, does he eat our flesh, but he even utilizes our skin in various ways, and the very horns of our heads are cut and shaped and polished and pieced together, until they assume a hundred shapes which nature never intended they should take. What a shockingly selfish and grasping creature this man, as he calls himself, must be! It may be urged that if our four-footed brethern could speak, they might not have these or any other thoughts to communicate. This, however, is a frivolous and superficial objection, for does not the power of speech necessarily involve the ability to think? But even if this is not so—and in our present mood we are not concerned to dispute the point—it is at least certain that if animals could think and speak, the reflections we have put into their mouths would be very natural and appropriate, and from their point of view, even reasonable.

Time was when, from this point of observation, we were much greater sinners than we are now. In former days, and not so long since, either, the horn industry was of considerable importance in this country. There are, indeed, plenty of people who are by no means willing to confess themselves old, who remember when this material was used for a multitude of purposes for which glass and various metals are now employed. We are apt to think with pity of our forefathers, who used it for their lamps, and lanterns, and windows; but it is as well to remember, on the other hand, that it possessed several recommendations, by no means to be despised. True, it was not so transparent as could have been wished, nor in those earlier days was it turned out of hand so artistically as it has been by the skill of more recent times. But then it required a good deal of breaking, and so our ancestors were spared some of the irritations which we unfortunate mortals have to endure. In other directions the substitution of glass for horn has more to be said in its favor. The modern tumbler, for example, is a distinct improvement upon the drinking-horn which it has supplanted.

At the present time—to come to sober facts—horn is used for the most part in the manufacture of combs, knife-handles, and mouth-pieces of pipes, although it is employed also, to a limited extent, for fancy articles. It is still utilized, too, for the hunting-horn, but the orchestral instruments denominated "horns," are now made of brass. Strange to say, one of the best kinds of horn for artistic purposes is that for which we are indebted to the comely and graceful rhinoceros, and it is so because it is solid instead of being hollow, as most other horns are. It is worth noting, too, that although the breeder has done much to improve the flesh of domesticated animals, it does not appear that any improvement has been superinduced either in the size or texture of the horns. It is suggested, indeed, that the horns of wild animals are more permanent than those of the domesticated races.

Locked His Pocket-Book Out Doors.

There is a man in this city who is considerably given to speculation; goes out into the country and buys a few car-loads of potatoes or anything else that he thinks he can turn to advantage. The other day he gathered together every cash dollar he had, and borrowed all the spare cash that a merchant friend of his had, the whole aggregating quite a large sum of money, with a view to a speculative trip with plenty. That night he was very careful to see that all the doors and windows in the house were securely fastened. When he arose in the morning he threw up the window to see if the milk-man had got around, when, much to his horror, his eye lit upon his pocket-book in the grass near the garden walk. The first idea was that it had been stolen, rifled and thrown there. He rushed down stairs, and much to his joy found the pocket-book all safe, with contents intact. It seems that he had stepped into the garden the previous evening to get a plant, and in stooping the wallet slipped from his pocket.—*Portland (Me.) Press.*

—Several Chattanooga (Tenn.) youths filled a large can with water, sealed it up tightly, and then, after placing it over a hot fire, stood by to see it burst. Willie Dugger was so badly scalded when the explosion occurred that he would lose his eyesight and probably his life.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

It is gently whispered that Mrs. Langtry drinks beer regularly.

Six thousand petitions, bearing 679,000 signatures, in favor of a Sunday closing bill for England, have already been presented to Parliament.

A San Francisco club has been organised which has as its aim the nomination of Robert T. Lincoln for the Presidency of the United States in 1884.

During the past twelve months American newspapers have been received by mail in England at the rate of more than 28,000 a day, or 10,000,000 a year.

The death is announced from the western coast of Africa of King Omora. He leaves 700 widows. Of his ninety-five children seventy-seven are still alive. His oldest son has 400 wives.

During the Egyptian war a column of leaded telegraphic messages cost the London newspapers from $1,000 to $1,250. Seven shillings and two pence (about $1.80) per word was the r[illegible] charged.

Emile Zola wrote to the Connecticut parents who had named their boy after him, advising that he be made a man of science, rather than trained for "the career of literature, where there is nothing to reap but bitterness and disappointment."

It is thought at Washington that the Mississippi River Committee will report favorably upon the jetty system, and in substantial opposition to the experimental system of improvements now being conducted at such vast cost between Cairo and New Orleans.

According to Supervising Inspector Dumont's report, in the year 1851 there were 39,000,000 passengers carried in steamboats with a loss of 700 lives—an average of one life lost for every 55,700 persons carried. In the last fiscal year there were 354,000,000 persons carried and 205 lives lost—an average of only one to every 1,727,000.

A letter from St. Petersburg of recent date states that Russia is unable to compete in the European markets with wheat grown in the United States. It costs much more to grow wheat in Russia than in this country, and the average product per acre is only one-third in the former of what it is in the latter. Leading merchants consider America the granary of the world.

Senator David Davis lives in a veritable palace, in the center of a handsome and spacious park, just outside the city limits of Bloomington, Illinois. From the lofty turret that surmounts his mansion he can view fertile fields that are all his own, extending almost to the horizon, to the north and east. It is reported his contemplated wedding has been postponed until next spring, at the request of his affianced.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is very proud of her achievements as an orange grower at her charming winter home of Mandarin, in Florida, about twenty miles south of Jacksonville. Her grove, which was set out when she established herself there not long after the war, numbers something over one hundred trees, and from seventy-five of them she now reaps an income of $1,500 a year.

Thurlow Weed's autobiography, though left incomplete by him, will be published. The Albany *Argus* reports his grandson, Thurlow Weed Barnes, as saying: "The editorship of the work will probably devolve upon me. The manuscript of the first volume is complete, but the rest is fragmentary. My grandfather seemed to think he had plenty of time, and though we urged him to finish the work, he did not hasten it."

Canada has adopted the system of competitive examinations of candidates for admission into the civil service. It is now charged that the protectionist Ministry has hit upon an ingenius method of ascertaining the political views of candidates for government positions and rejecting or admitting applicants accordingly. In some recent examination papers the apparently harmless question was asked: "Who was Richard Cobden?" If the candidate in reply shows any enthusiasm for Cobden as a free trader he doesn't get an appointment.

Mme. Nilsson-Rouzaud received a few days ago, in Baltimore, a large envelope bearing the Paris postmark of November 6, and the address, "Madame Christine Nilsson, New York," to which some post-office employe added, "North America." Without postage or further directions it had come from Paris to New York, to Boston, and finally to Baltimore. It was found to contain an invitation to the wedding, in Paris, October 20, of the Marquis Ferdinand Guell de Bourbon, Secretary to the Spanish Embassador in Paris, to Senorita Maria Josefa Alfonso y Guell.

The matrimonial insurance swindlers will find it difficult to continue their operations through the mails hereafter. Registered letters or money orders will not be forwarded by the Post-office Department to these concerns, a list of them having been prepared by inspectors detailed for the purpose. The greatest number are located in Tennessee and Mississippi, where it is said they continue to operate in spite of the exposures which have already been made concerning their fraudulent character. Under the watchful supervision of the postal authorities, however, their days will soon be numbered.

A method of preventing pitting in smallpox is given in the *Gazette des Hopitaux.* A mask is made of very pliable linen cloth, leaving apertures for the eyes, nose and mouth, and the inside of this is smeared with a liniment prepared in either of the three following ways: One of these contists of carbolic acid, four to ten parts, forty parts olive oil and sixty parts prepared chalk; another, five parts carbolic acid, and forty parts each of olive oil and pure starch; and a third, two parts thymol, forty of linseed oil and sixty of chalk in powder. The mask should be renewed every twelve hours, and compresses impregnated with one of these mixtures may also be placed on the hands, and on any parts of the face which the mask does not directly touch.

Salmi Morse is actively engaged in the preparation and rehearsal of the Passion Play at New York City, which he proposes to put upon the boards within the next sixty days. Whether or not this second attempt to introduce this performance to the public will be successful, is a question concerning which varied opinions are expressed. Mr. Morse seems to be backed by ample capital. He recently purchased a building in New York, and is expending several thousand dollars in remodeling and furnishing it in a manner appropriate to the solemnity of the play. His purpose, as expressed in an interview a few days ago, is not to make money, but to present in a striking and affecting manner the suffering and crucifixion of Christ. He claims that the play will be the direct means of familiarizing the masses with religion and the teachings of the Savior who would otherwise remain in total ignorance. The estimated cost of the production is $1,500 per night. The number of performers will exceed three hundred, all amateurs. No professional actors will be allowed to take part in the play.

Mr. Travers and Two Confidence Men.

Mr. William R. Travers tells the following story on himself, and vouches for its being a new and true one: As he was leaving his office on Thursday last a well-dressed man approached him and, greeting him very cordially, said: "How do you do, sir? I am very glad to see you. When did you arrive in the city?"

"E—er—e—ex—c-c-c-cuse me—me, sir," said Mr. Travers. "You—you have evidently mis—mis—mistaken me for s-s-s-s-somebody else."

"Are you not Mr. Andrews, of Poughkeepsie?" queried the man.

"N-n-no, sir; my name is Tr-Tr-Travers," he replied, whereupon the man, with many apologies, made off.

Mr. Travers quietly walked up Broadway, looking in the shop windows, as is his habit, when he was suddenly stopped by a man, who, rushing up to him, offered his hand and said: "How do you do, Mr. Travers? I am so glad to see you! I heard you were in town and have been looking out for you everywhere."

"Pa-pa-par-pardon me, sir," said Mr. Travers, blandly. "My name is not Ter-Ter Travers; I-I-I am Mr. An-An-An-Andrews, from Pok-Pok-Poughkeepsie."—*N. Y. World.*

—The art of shorthand is, it appears, to be superseded by one of the queerest inventions on record. The revolution is to be effected by means of a machine called a "glossograph," consisting of six levers, forming a sort of cage, each communicating with a tracing pencil. The use to be made of the "glossograph" is rather curious. While the orator or lecturer is holding forth, the reporter is to repeat the words of the speaker with his tongue in the cage. Thus the quickest conversation, some London journals tell us, may be taken down with ease. The ludicrous aspect which this new invention assumes may be an obstacle to its adoption.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—"No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath or fasting days," was an old Connecticut blue law. Herein we see the origin of going Sunday night to kiss the grown up children of other people.—*Boston Globe.*

—There is a law among the Omaha Indians relating to widows that is more terrible than the inquisition of ancient times, with all its diabolical tortures. Among the Omahas, widows must wait four years before remarrying.

Did the Comet Give the Sun a Black Eye?

Happening to look at the sun one day last week through a pair of those very dark spectacles which are used in the manipulation of the electric light, the reporter saw a distinct black speck on its disk.

"That must be a very large sun spot," he thought, and immediately betook himself to the observatory of his friend the astronomer.

"Yes," said the astronomer, "that's a truly remarkable spot. It's the black eye that the great comet gave the ruler of the solar system! At least there is a theory which says so, and, as the sun has shown black eyes before after great comets have been engaged with him at close quarters, perhaps the theory is not so very far out of the way."

"Do you mean that the comet hit the sun?"

"No, not exactly that, for if it had it would have been the end of the comet. But it undoubtedly passed through the atmosphere of the sun, and if it had gone much closer would have touched what appears to us as the sun's actual surface. You know that one of the discoveries of recent years is that meteors follow in the tracks of comets. The tremendous spot that adorned the sun's face after the perihelion of the comet of 1843 has been ascribed to the fall into the sun of a huge meteor following the comet, and the present spot, or rather spots—for there are several which made their appearance about the time of the perihelion of our great comet—may have had a similiar origin. There is another view that can be taken of it. It has been shown that a comet going very close to the sun is liable to be torn to pieces by the divellent forces operating on it. The present comet, you know, has a divided nucleus; in fact, it has probably thrown off several cometary masses of considerable magnitude, and the work of disintegration appears to be still going on. Now, it may have parted with a portion of its mass when it was nearest the sun, and the fall of this may have produced the spots. There is yet another way of looking at it which does not i[illegible] the fall of anything upon [illegible] that is this; the exceeding[illegible] close approach of the comet may by itself have caused the spots. It is true no comet has ever shown that it possessed mass enough to effect by its attraction the motion of any planet near which it passed, but the gaseous surface of the sun is in a condition far different from that of the solid globes which revolve around it. At any rate, the greater spot which you now see on the face of the sun, and some of the smaller ones too, undoubtedly made their appearance when the comet was at its perihelion; and moreover, they appeared on that side of the sun which was then turned toward the comet.

"So you see there is really some reason for saying that the comet gave the sun a black eye. In return for this pugilistic salute, however, if all the observations are to be trusted, the King of Day reduced the comet's head to fragments."—*N. Y. Sun.*

How a Troubadour was Tricked.

Some of the most celebrated singers in Arabia sing only for ladies, and will notperform unless they are aware that their efforts are not being merely thrown away on mankind. Of course, Moslem women can never be present, but they can and do throng adjacent terraces, courts and windows. An amusing trick was once played on one of these artists who was never known to exert himself for males only. Whenever he was invited out all the neighboring posts of vantage were quickly occupied, and if he perceived that there were ladies among his outside hearers he always surpassed himself. On the day in question, however, it was raining, and every one was obliged to stay indoors instead of spreading the guest carpets in the court. The tenor was obstinately silent, and evidently very sulky. At length one of his friends, who knew his idiosyncrasy, went out of the room, and, enveloping a broom handle with a white veil and izar, placed it in a neighboring window. Returning to the singer's side he jogged his elbow, and pointed out to him that a beautiful woman was watching him and waiting to hear his voice. He brightened up at once and sang for hours, with many a side glance at the mysterious lady. When the party broke up the inventor of the trick brought in his dummy and presented it to the singer, saying, "Behold, my uncle, the maiden to whom you have been singing." It may be imagined that his mortification was for long kept alive by the unmerciful mockery when the story got abroad.

Good Taste.

Good taste is sometimes as useful as money; indeed it has a pecuniary value of its own. How often do we see a cheap but tastefully planned and arranged cottage exceeding in attractiveness the spacious and costly but ill-contrived dwellings! The difference between taste and the want of it is strikingly manifested in the laying out of grounds and the planting of trees and shrubs. And it is also manifest in other ways. One person always appears well dressed; another never. Yet the one who is ill-dressed may pay his tailor twice as much in the year as the other.

All praise wrongly directed, or suggested by selfish motives, is an injurious element in society. It perpetuates much that ought to be repressed, it fills silly minds with vanity and egotism, it panders to some of the worst features of human character. Insincere flattery especially does this.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—When you fret and fume at the petty ills of life remember that the wheels which go round without creaking last longest.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—One of the best rules in conversation is, never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish had been left unsaid.—*Swift.*

—A cow at Pittston, N. Y., ate up a section of a spring bed before her owner noticed that she had a wiry appearance. Some men are so absent-minded, you know.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The verdict of the Coroner's jury at Tunbridge Wells, on the death of a child, was: "The child was suffocated, but there is no evidence to show that the suffocation was before or after death."—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

—A New York paper says: "Last night Gustavus Schwackheimer, a German, attempted to commit suicide," etc. The explanation that Gustavus is "a German" was necessary. Readers would have supposed that he was an Irishman from Tipperary.—*Norristown Herald.*

—We are told by a recipe book that "eggs may be kept in good order for six months by dipping them into warm tallow, and after they are cool packing them in saw-dust; cover with sawdust and make as nearly air-tight as possible, and put away in a dry, cool place." This costs but little more than twice as much as it would to throw away the eggs you have and buy fresh ones when you want 'em.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Nothing is ever lost by being pleasant and agreeable. You ask for two pounds of steak—no more, no less. One butcher growls that he can't cut off just two pounds, and you leave him, thoroughly vexed. At the next stall, the man of meat hears your request with unruffled visage, cuts off a pound and a half, slaps it into the scale and out again in double-quick time, rolls it up neatly, and says, with a sweet smile: "Just two pounds, ma'am." He is the man who succeeds.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—"What is your business?" inquired a city merchant of a country youth with whom he was playing an innocent game of euchre. "Oh, I'm one of nature's humorists," replied the verdant lad. "I fail to catch on," said the merchant, unconsciously dropping into slang; "what are you giving me?" "Just what I said, boss," responded the boy. "Well, what do you mean by nature's humorist?" "Why, I tickle the ground with a hoe," explained the young granger, "and the earth smiles with plenty." The merchant passed, and the youth made it spades.

The Dead Horse Festival.

This amusing ceremony often takes place on board of English ships sailing to Australia. On joining a ship the sailors are advanced a month's wages, with which they are supposed to have bought a horse, which dies at the end of four weeks. A dummy steed is prepared in the forecastle, the body being an old flour barrel, the neck and head of canvas, stuffed with straw and painted. In place of a saddle, a hole is cut through the body, large enough to admit the legs of the rider.

About half-past seven in the evening a small procession, headed by a man who carries a baton, furnished with a rude imitation of a human face, issues from the forecastle. Following him is a sailor with long white whiskers, who holds a can for penny contributions. He is protected by a number of policemen, armed with canvas clubs like those used in pantomimes, with which they lay about them as freely as a New York policeman, but with no other intent than eliciting shouts of laughter. The procession is closed by a number of sailors who sing jolly sea songs during the [illegible] the collection has been [illegible] party returns to the forecastle.

Shortly [illegible] ward a larger procession issues from the forecastle, with a number of comic characters in addition to those just mentioned, among them the auctioneer, in frock coat and tall hat, with a roll of papers in his hands, and attended by a clerk. Immediately after the auctioneer comes the horse, ridden, or rather carried, by a sailor dressed as a jockey, and led by a groom. The procession parades about the deck, the rider making the horse prance in the most lively and amusing manner.

The auctioneer then mounts a barrel on the quarter-deck, and after a long and laughable harangue on the merits of the horse, puts up the animal for sale. Previous to all this the hat has been passed round among the passengers and officers, and ten to fifteen pounds have been collected for the benefit of the sailors. The bidding is spirited and amusing, and ceases when it reaches the amount collected, which is then handed to the sailors by one of the lady passengers.

After the auction, the leading characters move off to the lee side, near the mainsail, and a solemn dirge is chanted about the poor animal dying suddenly, each verse ending with "Poor old Horse!" The horse and rider are then hoisted to the end of the mainyard over the ship's side, blue-lights are let off, giving a ghastly aspect to the scene, and at a given signal the rope is cut, and the horse falls into the sea, leaving the rider suspended in the air, and floats astern in the darkness. The procession again forms and marches around the deck, the sailors singing "Rule Britannia."

—Pickled grapes: Fill a jar with alternate layers of sugar and bunches of nice grapes just ripe and freshly gathered; fill one-third full of good, cold vinegar and cover lightly.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 28, 1882.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

J. J. Sims, Postmaster at Oxford, Ala., is missing, together with $1,500 of Government money.

Two years ago Wesson, Miss., was only a pine forest. It has now a cotton mill employing 1,000 hands and nearly 3,000 inhabitants.

The Advertiser says an observant State exchange has noticed that cotton this year requires on an average only 1,500 pounds to make a bale. We are told that last year it took 1,700 and the year before about 1,800 pounds to the bale, showing that the yield the present year is very fine.

Mary Tripp had a longer experience in trousers than most women do who put them on. She wore them at Abington, Mass., and in other New England places for seven years. She lived with her husband part of the time, but occasionally went away for remunerative employment. Her last venture was in horse stealing, as a result of which she is now in prison.

The party sent out by the New Orleans Times-Democrat to explore the everglades of Florida, has completed its trip. The party traveled nearly five hundred miles through a country hitherto unknown. They declare the everglades the American garden spot. A full account of what the expedition found out will shortly appear in the Times-Democrat, the most enterprising of Southern newspapers.

Gen Joseph A. Wheeler, the noted Confederate cavalryman, was nominated by acclamation for the Forty-seventh Congress from the Eighth Alabama district Thursday, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Hon. Wm. M. Lowe. Gen. Wheeler was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, and took his seat. The Republicans turned him out, giving the seat to Mr. Lowe. That gentleman having died, Gen. Wheeler will return, practically without opposition, to complete the term to which he will have been twice elected. The Gov. has ordered an election in the Eighth district.

The Republicans in Congress are all at once loudly calling for reform in the civil servic. They are pretending to oppose the Hubbell plan of assessments and to demand a reduction in public expenditures. Of their sudden change of sentiment, Mr. George, in a speech before the Senate, the other day, said: "The Republicans are now so thoroughly conscious of the guilt of political assessments that they come to Congress on the first day of the session, and by their President ask the speedy passage of a law to prevent them from relapsing ing into sin. It was like the case of a criminal in the daily practice of crime asking that a law should be passed to arrest him in his guilty career."

Mayor Harrison of Chicago, being requested to enforce the Sunday laws of that city, replied that he would not undertake any such thing. "I believe in Sunday as a day of rest." he said; "but what is rest, to one man may be labor to another. Rest is not simply doing nothing, but is a change. A man sitting at a desk all the week, occupied with mental labor, finds no refreshment in a stiff-back bench in church on Sunday. The Sunday of the Puritai [illegible] s beneficial to them bee [illegible] spent the week in outdoor [illegible] out men of sedentary habits nee[illegible] to reverse the usage. Any attempt to compel the people of Chicago to be pious will fail, and it ought to."

Some of the details of the Auditor's report are interesting. They show that the railway track in Alabama is in all 1,919 miles, and that railroads furnish eleven per. cent. of all the taxable property in the State. The value of land varies greatly in the different counties. The highest value is in Etowah, $6.50 per acre, and the lowest in Escambia and Washington, less than fifty cents. The State has $100,155 invested in printing presses and material, to which sum Mobile contributes $32,400, and Montgomery $11,450. Mobile contains $330,339 worth of household furniture, and Montgomery $98,730 worth. The libraries in the State are worth $219,002; the jewelry, plate and silverware $179,665. Mobile makes no return on this subject. Judging from the report, Mobile not only has no jewelry and silver, but there is not a musical instrument in this county. There are $18,672, in taxable paintings in Alabama; $757,662 in clocks, watches and chains. Alabamians evidently value their time, although they seem to have little regard for art, and, as far as Mobilians are concerned, none at all for music. The public must come to the conclusion that the rates are rather faulty.—*Register.*

Christmas.

Ere another issue of the VIEW reaches its readers, another Christmas will have come and gone, and we will have again celebrated the anniversay of the birth of the Savior of the world. Who knows of the miseries and the sorrows which the day may behold? Who can tell of the strifes, the contentions and the wranglings that it may witness? But when we look at our own homes, we see much to be thankful for. Here peace and plenty reign supreme, and the the hand of God has showered its blessings upon our land. Thankful should we be for such blessings, and we should not forget to beseech that they may here abide.

The present is propitious and the future most hopeful. Our people are becoming satisfied with their homes, and the disposition to seek other fields of labor is decreasing each day that we live and see the wonderful wealth and possibilities of our own Alabama. Blessed as it is with the hand of the Almighty, its riches will be untold for many generations to come. These are some of many things that we should reflect upon and be thankful for on the greatest day of the year.

Legislative.

The following important bills have passed both houses and been approved by the Governor:

To confer upon notaries public and ex-officio justices of the peace similar powers to those possessed by justices of the peace to issue attachments returnable to the circuit or any city court.

To amend section 580 of the code, which amendment fixes the annual salary of each Judge of the Supreme Court at thirty-six hundred dollars.

An act to authorize and require the Governor, to destroy all uncurrent funds in the State Treasury and all six per cent. bonds that have not been issued.

To provide for the introduction of the study of the laws of health, in the public schools of the State, which provides that hereafter physiology and hygiene shall be taught in the public schools of the State, in all cases in which the board of examiners in any county shall deem it expedient and practicable.

To make an appropri[illegible] of one hundred and thirty t[illegible] dollars for each year, fo[illegible] of the public schools.

To sell a certain plantation belonging to the State, called the State Convict Farm, purchased from Thomas Williams.

A joint memorial that the Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to secure the passage of a bill granting aid to education in the several States, on the basis of illiteracy; the amount to be applied by the several States through their Superintendents of Education.

The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute.

We have received the twenty-first and twenty-second annual reports of the Board of Commissioners of the Alabama Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, made to the Governor, who is ex-officio a member of the board. The list of officers and teachers in the asylum number thirteen, including the Principal, two teachers of the blind, four teachers of mutes, one teacher of music, one matron, one physician, a master of shops, an engineer and a chief laundress.

The time covered by the report is from October 2, 1880, to September 30, 1882. The number of pupils during that time has been seventy-five, all told. Of these, fifty have been mutes and twenty-five blind, forty-four males and thirty-one females. There has been only one cases of serious illness during the two years covered by the report. Since 1871, no appropriation for repairs has been needed, the surplus of the support fund being sufficient to cover all necessary repairs and to erect a school building and laundry besides. The Principal says, however, that the present annual appropriation of $15,000 will not be sufficient to cover repairs in future. Special attention is called to the following extract from the Principal's report to the Board:

"The writer feels that he would be remiss in his duty if he failed to urge upon the attention of the General Assembly the duty of the State to make some provision for the education and amelioration of the condition of the colored mute and blind children of Alabama."

Outside of this report it is known that the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum of Alabama is a model institution of its kind. Its excellence is owing in great measure to the ability and untiring energy of the Principal, Dr. J. H. Johnson. The State has every reason to congratulate herself on having the services of one so competent in the management of one of her most important institutions.—*Advertiser.*

There is bad news for the girls. An Eastern journal announces the death of Mr. Kissam.

DIED,

At Maplesville, this county, Nov. 27th, 1882, Mr. BAILY BOWLINE. The subject of this sketch was born in the State of Indiana, April 10th, 1815. At an early age he removed to North Carolina, from thence to Tennessee, and finally to this section, where he has resided for about forty-five years. He was among the first settlers of this community. For fifteen years he suffered from consumption, and to its relentless grasp he was forced to yield at last. His most critical period was between the 18th and 27th of November, while the leaves were falling. Since last winter he told his friends that he did not expect to survive his critical period this year. His beloved wife preceded him to their eternal rest for one year and a day. To him death had no terrors; life was a burden. He would often ask the friends who sat watching by his bedside, "How much longer must I wait?" While the angel of death was hovering over him, his countenance was radiant with smiles too ethereal for earth, and with a blessing on all he calmly passed, to the home of the blest. O! death where is thy sting! O! grave where is thy victory!

Thus closed the career of a man, whose life was an illustration of the benign influences of christianity. He was a loving husband, a kind father, a good friend, a considerate neighbor and a true christian. He leaves a son and a daughter, several grand children, and a host of old friends, who will feel deeply his loss. K.

The Road to Wealth.

Frequent and constant advertising brought me all I own.—A. T. Stewart.

How can the world know a man has a good thing unless he advertises possession of it.—Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Success depends upon a liberal patronage of printing offices.—J. J. Astor.

The road to fortune is through printer's ink.—P. T. Barnum.

An Excellent Vehicle

At Little Cost!!

I am agent at Clanton for the celebrated

Indiana Road Cart.

The very thing for Doctors, Tax Collectors, Sheriffs and traveling men generally. It is light of weight, and smooth of run, and is made in buggy shape, the body being suspended on Springs. It is a very popular and convenient cart, stylish and durable. For terms and further information call on or write to me at Clanton.

I also have a good horse and buggy for hire which can be obtained at any time. J. H. ALRIDGE.

Clanton, Dec. 21, 1882.

A Good Home Paper.

THE CHILTON VIEW is the paper for the people to read.

Some of the reasons why the VIEW is so generally read and liked:

1. It is a good paper.
2. It is a home paper and gives you home news together with the general news.
3. It has valuable farm and household hints on its outside pages each week.
4. It is always up with the times in news matters and general progress.
5. It is a paper for the people, and is opposed to everything, whether in office or out, that is detrimental or dangerous to the interests of the people.

Added to this, it is one of the the cheapest county papers published in the State. Now is the time to subscribe and to get your neighbor to do the same.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands, issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, against Alfred Bugg and in favor of John W. Gullahorn and Brother, I will proceed to sell, on the first Monday in January, 1883, at Gullahorn's Mill, in Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, as the property of the said Alfred Bugg, to-wit:

One cow and calf.
One sow and pigs.
Six turkeys.
Eight chickens.
Two bedsteads.
Four bushels peas.
Two hundred and seventeen bundles fodder.
Twenty bushels corn.
One bay mare.
Five hundred pounds seed cotton.

Subject to a mortgage heretofore executed by said Alfred Bugg to R. Ehrman, and which said mortgage and the debt secured thereby is due and unpaid.

And also the following described property, as the property of said Alfred Bugg, to-wit: One lot of iron, one lot of dishes, and one lot of tools.

J. E. LOWE,
Sheriff Chilton Co.
d14

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo.			$1.50.
Preparatory	"	"	2.00.
Intermediate	"	"	3.00.
Academic	"	"	4.00.
Music	"	"	3.00.
Contingent fee per term			.25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at $9 or $10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACREE, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. n16

THE SUN FOR 1883.

More people have read the Sun during the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women.

We are credibly informed that people buy, read, and like the Sun for the following reasons, among others:

Because its news columns present in attractive form and with the greatest possible accuracy whatever has interest for humankind; the events the deeds and misdeeds, the wisdom, the philosophy, the notable folly, the solid sense, the improving nonsense—all the news of the busiest world at present revolving in space.

Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs the Sun makes a practice of telling the exact truth to the best of its ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as about the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when supported by general approval. The Sun has absolutely no purposes to serve, save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.

Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that the Sun is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man is so rich that it can allow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.

Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against Robinsonism and for honest government. No matter what party is in power, the Sun stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the ambition of bosses, the encroachments of monopolists, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.

Terms—The several editions of the Sun are sent by mail, postpaid, as follows: Daily 55 cents a month, $6.50 a year; with Sunday edition, $7.70. Sunday edition, eight pages, $1.20 a year. Weekly, eight pages, $1.00 a year. Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher Sun, N. Y. City.

NOTICE NO. 1887.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 29, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Jan. 5, 1883, viz: Martha A. Gray, Homestead 2509 for the n w ¼ of sec. 31 township 23 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John K. Booth, Simeon H. Gleen, George Songs, and Frank Weldon, all of Mountain Creek, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT,
Register.
d7

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to R. L. Fannin by C. J. Pinkston, on the 13th day of April, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county in Vol. 5 of Record of Deeds on page 634, I will expose to public sale in the village of Verbena, on Saturday, the 23d day of December, inst., for cash, one yoke of oxen.

BERRY TATUM,
Adm'r of R. L. Fannin, Dec'd.
J. M. Falkner, Attorney.

NOTICE NO. 2018.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 8, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Jan. 19th, 1883, viz: Secundus Jackson Hawe Homestead 7594 for the fraction 2, section 12, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William W. Wadsworth, Reuben Anthony, Boling Anthony, and William Patterson, all of Mountain Creek, Ala.

d14 THOS J. SCOTT, Register.

Administrator's Notice.

Probate Court of Chilton county.

Estate of Alfred Bethea, Deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 28th day of November, 1882, by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

H. C. TOMPKINS,
Administrator.
d2

J. F. MAULL.

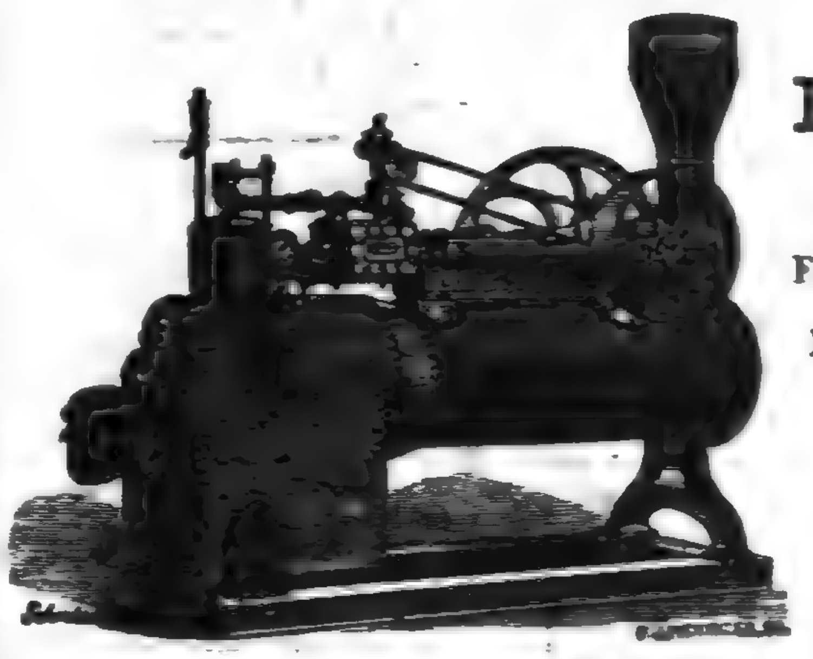
MAULL & HOCKENSMITH,
Lomax, Ala.
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMIL
SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HA
Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinwa
Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles
FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICE
☞ HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CO

We sell our goods at low rates and solicit a share of public

MAULL & HOCKEN

Clanton, Ala., January 19, 1882.

The Eclipse Leads the Worl



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OF ALL
FROM TWO
HUNDRED
POWE
—AND—
OF ALL

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest
Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting,
kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,
General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State.

New Goods! New Goods!
Bottom Prices at Last at
WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing Hous
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
—DEALERS IN—
Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of the House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fa Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

W. & C. ROBERTS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTE
And Blank Book Manufactu
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding to us.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Ju 7-ly

For Sale Or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty feet square, with a partition making two rooms one 16x40, and one 24x40. A good stable on lot, 16x40 feet, with loft above and a good stock shed attached. Lot is 75x150 feet, and it is the best location for business in Clanton. For further particulars apply to

J. FOX MAULL,
Lomax, Ala.
Sept. 15-tf

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

EAST TENN., VIRG
GEORGIA RAIL
Forms the quickest and
able route to
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AND ONLY
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WATERING PLA
—of—
East Tennessee and
The principle
SPLENDID SCENER
TIME AND TH
CARS.
The only line
mountainous region of
and Virginia.
For information
JAS R. O
A. POPE,
A. G. P. A.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 28, 1882.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery — Dr. W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	11:10 p. m.
No. 11	2:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2	8:48 a. m.
No. 4	*9:42 p. m.
No. 8	7:05 p. m.
No. 12	10:38 a. m.

* Don't stop.

SCHEDULE E. T., V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 7:40 a. m.	Selma	Arr 7:73 p. m.
" [illegible]36 "	Calera	Lve. 4:40 "
[illegible]:40 p m	Rome	" 10:10 a m
" 7:18 "	Dalton	" 8:05 "
" 8:45 "	Cleaveland	" 7:03 "
" 11:35 "	[illegible]	" 3:30 "
" 1:01 a m	[illegible]	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a m	[illegible]	" 10:20 p m

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 11:00 a m	Selma Lv.	4:30 p m
Leave 8:50 "	Demopolis "	7:00 "
Leave 5:35 a m	Meridian Arrive	10 p m

LODGES.—Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 42, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 32 K. of P. every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday night at 7 o'clock.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Christmas next Monday.

"Where was Moses when the candle went out?" It is said that he was in the dark.

Mr. J. P. Willoughby, land agent of the S. & N. Ala. railroad will be at Clanton, on Jan. 1, 1883.

Boys who thoughtfully read the story on the first page of this issue will be inclined to remain on the farm.

Miss Janie Oliver, an accomplished young lady from Wetumpka, has charge of the music department of Verbena Academy.

It is a truism of no little import that the man who seeks to practice economy by stopping his home paper will come out several lengths behind in the long run.

The Age reports one genuine case of small pox and one case of varioloid in the pest house at Birmingham. The victims are negroes. Little danger is apprehended of the disease spreading. The citizens are vacinating freely.

We have received the second number of the National Union, a Republican paper lately established in Montgomery. We place it on our exchange list in hopes that it may furnishes us something to write about occasionally.

Cotton in Clanton: Good Mid. 9¾, Middling 9½, Low Mid. 9, Strict Good Ord. 8¾, Good Ordinary 8⅝. The Montgomery market is dull at 9⅝ to 9¾ cents for Good Middling, 9⅜ to 9½ for Middling, 9 to 9⅛ for Low Middling, 8⅞ to 8¾ for Strict Good Ord. and 8⅜ to 8½ for Good Ordinary.

Died, at Strasburg, on the night of the 10th inst., Mrs. Johanna Wilson, wife of Mr. George Wilson and mother of Mr. John T. Wilson, at the age of 77 years and 7 months. The deceased was a consistent member of the Christian or Campbellite Church. She died of consumption.

Something new, neat and novel in the buggy line is the Indiana Road Cart, for which Mr. J. H. Aldridge is agent at this point. It is called a cart, but is much on the order of a buggy. It is set on springs and has the easiest movement imaginable. It is sold cheap. Read advertisement elsewhere.

The Florence News, referring to the St. Louis, Montgomery and Florida railroad says:

We are credibly informed that immediately upon the passage of this bill the company will commence building and expect to complete it within six years, the time prescribed by the bill.

The line of the proposed road is [illegible] through Chilton county.

Married, at the residence of the bride's father, in Coosa county, by Rev. J. M. Dykes, the bride's father, Mr. Enoch Wilson, of Clanton, and Miss Docia Dykes, of Coosa. May the handsome groom and his charming bride have a long and happy life.

Read our Birmingham cards. Alonzo Elliott is the man to buy stoves from. Moore & Handly are the great machinery men of the South. Wellman is the Clothier and Houpt the Jeweler. Birmingham is competing successfully with Nashville and Louisville in many lines.

Our readers will not expect a paper next week. Printers, like the rest of human kind, find themselves in need of rest occasionally, and Christmas is probably the most appropriate time for such a rest. The VIEW wishes its readers, one and all, a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Maplesville Dots.

Miss Sallie Liles will have a Christmas tree for the benefit of her pupils. Co-operation of her patrons is desired and expected. The public are invited to attend.

We are having some cold weather, and farmers can save their meat well.

Maplesville is like Clanton making a reputation as a jug town.

BIJOU.

A Hint to Farmers.

A level-headed exchange is of opinion that the price of cotton will not average more than nine cents a pound next year, and that farmers had better make their calculations accordingly. It predicts bigger and bigger cotton production and adds: "Our section of the State is now in very good condition. The farmers have plenty of corn, and there will be considerable meat in the country. Now is the time to abandon the all cotton system and become free of the merchants' mortgages and incumbrances upon the next crop, by keeping out of debt and making another provision crop."

Escaped.

The reported apostles of Mormonism, Hilson and DuBose, who were tried on a writ of *habeas corpus* last Thursday, and remanded to jail in default of $100 bail each, succeded in making their escape, on last Saturday night, by means of a small file, which they seem to have used to perfection in filing their way out. One of the women succeeded in making bond, and was released, the other is still in durance vile.

LATER.—The woman who made bond has been replaced in jail, at the instance of her bondsman, fears being entertained that she might follow the escapades.

The Price of Cotton in 1779.

COOSA RIVER, CHILTON CO.

ED. CHILTON VIEW: Dear Sir—As everything connected with the earlist cultivation of cotton seems to be of interest, I thought I would send you the following entry in a diary of my great grand father, Mr. John Logan, of Colleton District, So. Carolina. The entry was made in 1779, as follows:

"Bought 102 lbs of cotton, in the seed, of William Davis, who lives at Mrs. Slus', at 32-6 (thirty-two shillings and six pence), December 15th, 1779."

The same old gentleman, about that time, sent as a present to Col. Washington's cavalry, a waggon loaded with rice, as a treat after their successful encounter with Tarleton, near Rantowles Bridge.

Should the above be of sufficient interest you are at liberty to publish it. Respectfully,

GEO. A. LOGAN.

A $20 Bible Reward.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for January, among which is the following:

We will give $20 in gold to the person telling us how many verses there are in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Revision) containing but two words each, by January 10th, 1883. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner January 15th, 1883. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer for which they will receive the February Monthly, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published. This may be worth $20 to you; cut it out. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING CO., Easton, Pa.

Farmers and others desiring a genteel, lucrative agency business, by which $5 to $20 a day can be earned, send address at once, on postal, to H. C. Wilkinson & Co., 195 and 197 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Boston has elected a Democratic Mayor by over 2,000 majority.

To be Taken.

"You have heard," said a bashful young man who sat in a parlor a few nights ago with his sweetheart, on Fourth avenue, "You have heard of the Danish boy's whistle of wood; well I wish that the Danish boy's whistle was mine."

"And what would you do with it?" asked the smiling young girl.

"Why I would blow it," he answered, "and then my true love would take her place close by my side."

"One's good nature secures a favor so slight," replied the fair girl and she sat down right close to her lover.

"I would blow that whisle again, if I had it," stammered the blushing young man, "and then the charm would work so well that you would place your arm round my neck."

"Would it?" she said; and she smiled and laid her arm round his neck.

"I would give that whistle another good blow," said our young Adonis, "and you would give me a kiss,—a nice sweet little kiss."

The young maid then laughing replied, "what a fool of yourself with the whistle you'd make! for it would be really foolish and silly, I think, for you to sit there and whistle for what you might take."

(CURTAIN.)

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. This receipt, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be sent you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope. DR. J. C. RAYMOND,
164 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
☞ Mention this paper. d14y

NOTICE NO. 2027.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 13, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Jan. 19th, 1883, viz: Elizabeth C. Prim, Homestead 7469 and 9978 for the e ½ of n w ¼ n e ¼ of s w ¼ n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 10, township 23 range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Ransom A. Miears, Peyton G. Killingsworth, James A. Brown, Luman L. Killingsworth, all of Days Mill, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT,
Register.
d21*

NOTICE NO. 1989.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 12, 1883, viz: William F. Robuck, Homestead 8917 for the s ½ of s e ¼, s e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 2, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Milton F. Fuller, Thomas J. Kiener, John Kiener, James L. Williams, all of Maplesville, Ala.

d7* THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2005.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 4, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 29, 1883, viz: Josephus Levingston, Homestead entry 12840 and 6754 for the s e ¼ of n e ¼ e ½ of s e ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec. 22, township 23 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis Hawkiks, Martin Goodson, Berry Lawrence and Jake Smith, all of Randolph, Ala.

d7 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1976.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 22, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 30th, 1882, viz: Augustus Walker, Homestead entry No. 10356 for the s w ¼ of the s w ¼ of section 26, township 23 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Gothard, John M. Gothard, Squire D. Posey and John C. Martin, all of Randolph, Ala.

n30 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been reappointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATCHISON,
n23 Maplesville, Ala.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN,
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store
—OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

FOR YOUR
Cigars and Tobacco
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—CALL ON—
I. FORST,
2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
☞ The cheapest place in the city.
June 20-6m

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The Quick, Short and Direct Route
TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West
Only one change of cars to
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Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information, as to through time and connections, and procure you rates and tickets to all points. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
Or G. M. WILLIAMS,
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—IN THE—
People's Mutual
Relief Association,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

I take this method of informing the public that I am agent for the People's Mutual Relief Association of Atlanta, and can give cheap protection, to all who are weary of carrying their own risk. For particulars, rates, &c., address me at Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 29-1y A. J. HALL.

H. L. Wheeler.
GENERAL
Real Estate Agent.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Will buy and sell lands for commissions.
Jun15-1y

Robt. H. Knox,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton and adjoining counties, the circuit and district courts of the United States and the supreme court at Montgomery.

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W. A. CHILD, Proprietor.
—DEALER IN—
Music, Musical Instruments, Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos,
FANCY STATIONARY
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NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

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DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO
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☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE. ☜
Nov24-1y

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ROOFING AND GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE WORK.
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IRON MANTELS AND GRATES, STOVE FIXTURES, CROCKERY, &c.

We carry a complete stock, and orders by mail will receive lowest prices and prompt shipment. Oct 5-3m

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Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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Safest and Cheapest
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Now is the time to insure your property against fire. For terms, &c., call on or write to W. M. WILSON, Agt.
oct 5-6m Clanton Ala.

NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Nov24-1y County Surveyor.

HENRY WILSON, Montevallo,
S. F. WILSON, Columbiana,
W. E. JOHNSTON, Clanton.

Wilson, Johnston & Wilson.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Chilton, Shelby and the supreme court at Montgomery. Jan 1-1y

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George Hunter,
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Shaving - - - - 10 cents.
Hair cutting - - - - 25 cents.

☞ The only barber in the world who never talks. Jul [illegible]-1y

Exhausted Pomace.

This waste product of cider manufacture is usually lost, but there is no more propriety in casting it away than there would be in casting away the refuse of a flouring mill. Exhausted pomace is a valuable food for any kind of stock that can eat it, and is especially valuable for milch cows. It is time that the foolish impression that apples and pomace naturally tend to dry up milk-giving cows, was done away with, and that all waste from the apple orchard should be estimated at its true value and utilized for what it is worth, for there is still a lingering belief clinging to the minds of many dairymen that apples in any shape are hurtful to the flow of milk, just as a few years ago there was in respect to the use of corn or corn-meal, because when fed in excess cows were injured by eating it. We are reminded of the valuable food annually lost in the form of pomace from recently hearing the dairymen in the vicinity of a large cider mill in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania give their experience in feeding the pomace—all of which was carted away from the mill by the neighboring dairymen as fast as it was made, and fed to the cows. They all agreed in the good results of its use. One man, a little more enterprising than the rest, began by feeding his cows a peck of the pomace night and morning, with a marked improvement in the yield and quality of milk. From this he gradually increased the ration to a half a bushel twice a day, cautiously watching the result. His cows kept increasing in their flow, and soon began to improve in condition as the quantity fed was increased. His xaemple soon became contagious, and the mill was daily relieved of its waste as fast as it was made. One man, who from scanty pasture, was feeding grain quite freely to prevent his cows from shrinking, found the pomace an efficient substitute for the grain he had used, and which he quit feeding till the pomace was gone. Another, who made butter, said the yield in butter was doubled, the quantity and quality of milk being both so much improved. The most of those who used the pomace took their milk to cheese factories, where, if there had been any ill effects from using it they would at once have been developed, but it turned out that the value of the milk was enhanced for cheese making.

There is not much occasion for cautioning farmers against a waste from this source this year, as there will be but very little cider made, owing to the generally short crop of apples; but it is well to keep in mind every source of cheap food for dairy stock, that it may be availed of whenever there is opportunity.

But perhaps some reader will say, as he looks over the above, "I have known several cows to be killed by eating apples or pomace, which, it seems to me, does not argue that they are good and wholesome food for stock." We have known several animals to die from eating corn in the ear, from eating corn meal, green clover, green oats, and even green grass, when overgorged with these animal luxuries, but it would be a very lame reason for interdicting the use of these various kinds of food because they have proved deleterious when used greatly in excess. There is just as little propriety in throwing away apples or pomace as there would be in throwing away the other foods named because when used improperly they have proved injurious. The extraordinary appetite cows display for fruit ought to furnish a reasonable hint of their value. Animals are not apt to show an excessive fondness for what is naturally detrimental to them if used judiciously.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Mr. Greeley's Humor.

Years ago, travelers going to Canada by way of Lake Champlain used to seek the steamboat which Capt. Sherman commanded. The Captain was famous for the neatness of his boat and the discipline of its crew, and for his own politeness. He was the only man whom the late Horace Greeley acknowledged to be his superior in polite behavior.

One morning, after breakfasting, Mr. Greeley, who was in a capital humor, turning to a friend, asked:

"Do you know that I claim to be the most polite man in the country?"

The friend, well aware that the celebrated editor, when irritated, was neither gentle in manner nor courteous in speech, replied that he was not aware that the graces of politeness were prominent among his many excellent traits.

"But I assure you," answered Greeley, with a smile that overspread his baby face—some one said that he had a philosopher's head with the face of a baby—"that I have never been beaten in politeness but once in my life." Then he told the story of his defeat.

Before the days of railroads, he left Utica one morning in a stage-coach. His only fellow-passenger was a gentleman of prepossessing appearance, with whom he fell into conversation. After a while the stranger drew a cigar case from his pocket and offered Mr. Greeley a cigar. He declined the polite offer, and the conversation was resumed. Presently the gentleman, taking a cigar from the case, put it in his mouth, and returned the case to his pocket. While they were talking, he abruptly but courteously remarked to Mr. Greeley:

"I hope, sir, you have no objection to a cigar?"

"None in the world," answered Greeley, "when it is not alight."

"Oh," replied the gentleman, "I had not the remotest thought of lighting it!"

"Then and there," said Mr. Greeley, laughing, "was the only time I ever was beaten in politeness. I afterward ascertained that my victor was the famous Capt. Sherman, of Lake Champlain."

—A statistical writer says: "Rhode Island has furnished more men of national reputation for inherent deviltry than any other Northern State. Wild Bill was born in Providence, 'Billy, the Kid,' of recent unsavory renown, came originally from Watch Hill, and 'Calamity Jane' is a native of fashionable Newport. 'Texas Jack,' for whom, like Homer, seven cities claim the honor of his birth, was born in Bristol, and 'Yellowstone Kelley, the scout of Montana, is a native of Pawtucket."

The Point Barrow Esquimaux.

The natives who maintain a rather arduous struggle for existence at Point Barrow and its immediate neighborhood belong to the Esquimaux race. They are called Innuits, from the word "innuit," which, in their language, means man, the plural of which is "innuine," meaning men or people. Although there is great resemblance between all the subdivisions of the Esquimaux race, there is yet considerable disparity existing between the various families, both in language and manners, depending, no doubt, on the accidental circumstances of locality, surroundings, etc. The language of an Eastern Esquimaux would be entirely unintelligible to a native of the western coast; and even the native of one side of Behrings Straits speaks a dialect differing considerably from that of the other side. There are, in fact, many more points of similarity between all the natives of the eastern side of the Behrings Sea than there are between them and any of the natives of the opposite side—thus the natives of the Diomedes differ more in language and dress from the natives of East Cape, only twenty miles away, than the natives of Point Barrow do from those of Golowin Bay in Norton Sound, seven hundred or eight hundred miles to the northward. The natives of the American side are, on the whole, superior to those on the Asiatic—better looking, more intelligent, and more cleanl looking where cleanliness, of course, only means a lesser degree of filthiness—and the natives of Point Barrow are a trifle superior to any of the natives we have seen at any other point on the American side.

It seems to be a universal law that the savage deteriorates when he comes in contact with civilization, and the longer the contact the more abject he becomes, and no one passing along the coast of Behrings Sea and of the Arctic Ocean to Point Barrows can fail to be struck by the clear exemplification of this law. There seems to be a strong tendency in savage man everywhere to acquire the bad habits of the civilized, rather than the good, whenever the two races come in contact, and the Esquimaux race is no exception to the rule. Thus the nasives of Point Barrow, having, until recently, had but little intercourse with the white man, seem to have deteriorated less than the tribes to the southward, and are quite respectable people for savages. They are rather a good-looking people, with interesting, intelligent, but not very handsome faces. In general, their noses are too flat and the complexions too coppery for beauty. Their bodies are well formed, not at all chunky, and of average stature; their hands and feet are smaller and better formed than those of the average white man, and, if they had laid aside one or two rather nasty habits and learned to wash themselves occasionally, they might be considered tolerably handsome.

The women are more intelligent and better looking than the men, and are treated with more consideration than among most savages. Still the man is the lord and master, and his wife or his daughters have no rights that he is bound to respect by any code of law or morals existing among them. A woman can not choose her husband, but is given away much the same as a cow or a horse is, and her husband can beat her or put her away, or sell her at pleasure, except she may happen to have more friends than he has, and then it may not be altogether safe for him to exercise his lordly attributes too fully. Self-interest, however, and the indolent, easy-going habits of these people, prevent much harshness to exist in the relations between husband and wife, for the females of a marriageable age are seldom in excess of the males, and consequently there is really little choice allowed, and, besides, it is imperative that every man shall have a wife if possible, because an Innuit without one is about as forlorn and helpless an individual as can well be imagined. There is no such thing as marriage ceremony. The whole affair is a bargain, and of no more importance than any other bargain. No morality, in the proper sense of the term, exists, nothing instrinsically right or wrong. Individuals have got rights, if they are able to maintain them, so that really might is the great arbiter of right, except in such cases as superstition steps in and exerts a regulating influence over conduct. Notwithstanding all this, the social relations are carried on as smoothly, and with as little injustice, as among civilized people.—*Cor. Boston Herald.*

Why the Samoans Won't Work.

Mr. August Goddefroy, director of the German Commercial and Plantation society of the South Sea Islands, who is now in this country on his way to Germany, gives an amusing explanation of the fact that the Samoans won't work and the company's laborers have to be imported from the Hebrides, Solomon and New Britian Islands. "The Samoans do nothing most of the time," says Mr. Goddefroy, "and when they are tired of that they get up a fight. The young fellows see that the stock of pigs and yams is a plentiful one, and then they begin talking politics, take down their rifles, and declare war. The last campaign between the king and anti-king parties lasted five months, and resulted in three persons being killed by accident. Bless you, they never fight for viciousness, but just for the fun of the thing. They dig deep trenches about two miles apart, and in these sheltering ditches keep popping away at everything that looks like a head. Then, when the pigs and yams are exhausted, they conclude it's about time for the war to end, yell out that the sport is over, and go home. The Samoans can not be said to rank among the most useful of mankind, but they live in a paradise. There is land to cultivate that will yield a fortune by cultivation, but it takes another fortune to wait for the second to accrue. My interests are centered there, so that I speak advisedly when I say that, admirable field as it is for the commercial capitalist, Samoa can not yet be considered the promised land for the settler."

A LADY engaged to be married, and getting sick of her bargain, applied to a friend to help her untie the knot, before it was too late. "Oh, certainly," she replied, "it is very easy to untie it now while it is only a beau knot."

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson has fallen heir to $4,000 left by a Memphis admirer of the General.

—The Georgia friends and admirers of Colonel W. T. Thompson, the author of "Major Jones' Courtship," are about to take steps to erect a monument to his memory in that State.

—It is said of Mr. Samuel Read, of Watertown, N. Y., who died recently, that he had a remarkable record for health, not having been confined to his house for a single day in seventy years.

—Nancy Lee is one hundred and seven years old, and lives in Lexington, Ky. She is not the famous "sailor's wife," but a negress who lived on the site of Lexington before the town was ever thought of.

—H. W. L. Garland, the editor of the *Catholic Telegraph*, of Cincinnati, died in that city recently of pneumonia. He was considered the brightest, most cultured and most promising young man in the profession there. He it was who once interviewed Salvini in Italian and Bernhardt in French. He was an Englishman by birth, and was thirty-two years of age.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Apropos of the pronunciation of Whittier's "Maud Muller," we quote the following from a letter to the Boston *Journal*, which seems to settle the matter: "Last summer I met Mr. Whittier, and in answer to the same question, which has been asked me scores of times, Mr. Whittier replied that the family whose name suggested the word to him pronounced their name Mul-ler. They were Hessians."

—Mrs. Dwyer Gray, wife of the editor of *Freeman's Journal*, of Dublin, Ireland, is a very handsome and interesting woman. Her acquaintance with her husband happened in a romantic manner, while she was on a visit at Ballyrock, on the sea-coast near Dublin, where Mr. Gray's father had a summer residence. During a storm a schooner was driven on the rocks opposite his home, and, in the presence of his future wife, Mr. Gray swam with a rope to the rescue of the crew. For this heroic deed he won the medal of the Life-Boat institution and a wife.

How Texas Cattle Are Utilized.

There are beef-packing establishments at Rockport and Fulton, Texas, both of which places are in the center of cattle ranges, in which at least 100,000 beeves are slaughtered every year. Every part of the beef is utilized, even to the tufts of the tails, which are preserved and sold for the making of ladies' frizzettes. The blood flows into tanks and is pressed, and is sold at 2 cents a pound for the making of fertilizers. The tongues and lean beef are boiled and canned. The hides are salted and sold again. The fatty matter is extracted and goes to tallow. The bones are boiled to a pulp to extract this fatty matter, and the dry bones, mainly phosphate of lime, are sold at 1 cent a pound for fertilizing. The feet are cut off, and from the hoofs neats-foot oil is extracted. The horny part of the foot, the shin-bone and knuckle-bones, are sold for the manufacture of domestic ivory. The horns are piled up until the pith becomes loose, and this is added to the fertilizers, and the horns are sold for manufacture. Every atom of the animal is probably used.

PROF. MARKS, of Philadelphia, stated at a recent meeting of the Franklin Institute that he had made some calculations of the maximum speed at which locomotives could be driven before the centrifugal force on the tires of the driving wheels would become so great as to cause them to burst. Those calculations, which were approximate only, showed that the limit of speed was in the neighborhood of 150 miles per hour.

GENERAL.

—The fashionable coat for this winter will be cut so tight across the back that the butt of a pistol sticking out of a hind pocket will look like the hump on a circus camel.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A writer in *Figaro* calls attention to the number of French citizens who are getting rich in the slave trade. Five hundred negroes, at $500 per head, he says, is a cargo which pays admirably.

—Boys can be lawfully removed from the rear platform of cars, when stealing rides, but the New York Court of Appeals has decided that the removal must be so gentle as not to injure the urchins.

—The bedroom of a young lady named Witemer, at Upper Milford, Lehigh County, Pa., was entered by an unknown party the other night, and her head robbed of a fine growth of hair. Nothing else was taken.

A High Opinion.

Capt. John J. Dawson, late of the British Army, residing on Love street, between Mandeville and Spain, this city, says he used St. Jacobs Oil with the greatest possible advantage when afflicted with rheumatism.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

THERE is a quaint story told us about a Texan preacher who had a falling out with his congregation. While the congregation and pastor were at daggers' points, the latter received an appointment as chaplain of a penitentiary. When he came to preach his farewell sermon, he took the following verse for his text: "I go to prepare a place for you, so that where I am ye may be also."—*Galveston News.*

THE *Youth's Companion*, of Boston, is a sprightly paper, deservedly popular and without exception the best of its kind published.

A LITTLE boy was walking with his mamma, and there fell from above his head an avalanche of soot blown by the wind from a neighboring chimney. "Helloa!" cried he, quite astonished, "some nigger snow!"

25c buys a pair of Lyon's Pat. Heel Stiffeners; makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.

SOME one, who knows all about it, says that, "to ride a velocipede successfully a young man should see that his hair is carefully parted in the middle, having no more one side than on the other, in the way of balance."

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—At a cornhusking in Genesee County, N. Y., a young man was caught with five red ears in his pocket, and the indignant girls ducked him in the mill-pond. They were mad because he did not have more.—*Philadelphia News.*

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO LIVE.

From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Ind., who announced that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which considerably benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine.

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